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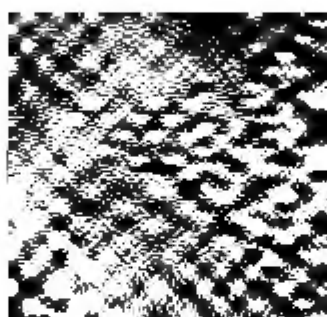
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THE EAGLE.



THE EAGLE

A MAGAZINE

SUPPORTED BY

MEMBERS OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE

VOL XV

(CONTAINING NOS. LXXXIV—LXXXIX)

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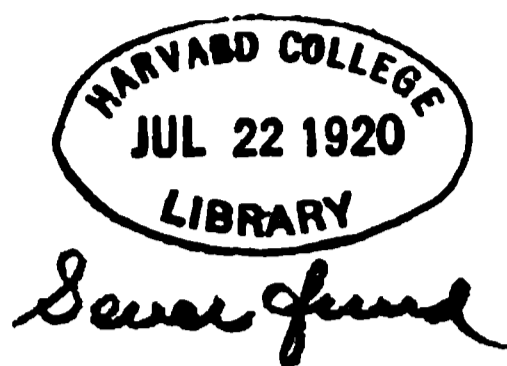
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THE EAGLE.

FOUNDERS AND BENEFACTORS OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.

(Continued from Vol. XIV. page 354.)

THE benefactions of the early part of this century are a substantial and practical evidence of the attachment to the College and devotion to its interests which accompanied a great return of prosperity. Seldom, if ever, in modern times was the College more flourishing, alike in numbers, in prestige, and in unity of spirit, than under the powerful influence and munificent leadership of Dr James Wood. The erection of the Fourth Court is a witness both to the requirements of our increased numbers and to the zeal evoked to meet the emergency. We must however guard against assigning to individuals credit, either good or bad, which belongs to the circumstances of the time in which they lived.

A comparison of our numbers with those of the rest of the University will shew how commonly all colleges rose and fell together. We have seen that our annual admissions declined gradually from an average of 70 after the Restoration to 25 or 30 nearly a century later. Under Dr Powell (1765—1775) the average was 34; under Dr Chevallier (1775—1789) it was 45. In successive periods of five years from the

beginning of this century it was, under Dr Craven 46, 62, 72, and under Dr Wood 118, 115, 110, 118, &c. With these figures we will compare some of the records of the B.A. degrees conferred by the University, again taking averages over periods of five years. In the reign of James I the numbers reached nearly 300, an indication, if we take account of population, that the University had then a hold and influence on the education of the country with which no subsequent time can compare. After the Restoration the incepting graduates numbered 250, from which time they gradually and almost uninterruptedly diminished until in 1765 they were but 83. In 1775 they were 93; in 1785, 113; in 1800, 118; in 1810, 141; in 1820, 226; in 1830, 330, after which time the increase was small for 30 years, whilst from 1860 to the present time the numbers have been about doubled.

The conjecture hazarded in our last paper that the present system of tutorships, and of the residence of students each in his own set of rooms, was the immediate outcome of the depression of last century, needs considerable modification. These changes came by slow degrees. To the time when tutors and pupils lived together succeeded a period which we may call that of *chumming*, i.e. of chamber-fellows, two or sometimes three together, occupying rooms apart from the Fellows. The transition from such a state of things to one like the present was a mere question of time, it was hastened however by 'chumming' becoming unnecessary owing to the fewness of the students. The practice once abandoned could not be easily revived. An increase of numbers had to be met by the erection of new buildings.

But whilst the great changes in the manner of college life came about gradually, and the periods of the various systems overlapped, our records indicate certain definite landmarks which mark the progress of transition.

It was in the Mastership of Dr Gower (c. 1681) that the majority of the freshmen were first committed to the care of two principal tutors. Before many years elapsed the entries under any other than these two became few; occasional friends or connexions, it may be, were taken by Fellows who could accommodate them in their own rooms. At the close of last century even these exceptions ceased.

In June 1715 an almost complete exodus of Fellows took place from the Third Court. Thenceforth, for 50 or 60 years, the whole of the rooms of the older courts were assigned to the Fellows, and those of the Third Court occupied by the junior members of the College.

The book which records the transfer of rooms shews a complete re-arrangement in regard to tenure in 1789, the first year of Dr Craven's mastership. Rents were assigned throughout, and specific allowances, in lieu of free tenancy, were made to the Fellows. Here we meet with the first notice in these books of the separation of tenure of the middle and upper chambers, *i.e.* of the first and second floor rooms, in the First and Second Courts. In the reconstruction of the south side of the First Court such an arrangement had been contemplated, for we find an order made, 28 Feb. 1775, that the rent of the rooms on the ground floor was to be £6, and of those in the middle and upper storey £7 *per annum*.

The Fourth Court, determined upon in 1825, was completed in 1831. The architects were Messrs T. Rickman and H. Hutchinson, the former then at the height of his reputation as a leader in the revival of Gothic architecture. At first it was intended to do as we have done recently, to secure a site east of the river adjoining the old courts, to build with red brick and to imitate as nearly as possible the style of the Second Court. Eventually the College committed itself to the bold plan of building west of the

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river on a site which was then an expanse of peaty ground and fish-ponds. The modern method of laying foundations in concrete not being understood, the whole of the peat had to be removed and an immense mass of timber and brickwork laid upon the underlying gravel. Upon this an extensive range of cellars was constructed and thus the rooms were raised into a dry position above the river level. The cost of the whole work was £77,878, probably at least twice as much as the College originally contemplated. A large subscription list was headed by Dr Wood, but the chief part of the expense was defrayed by the College itself.

The Court with all its imperfections is a noble structure, worthy of its architects, of the donors, and of the College. Its faults are easy to criticise; buttresses introduced not because they were necessary, but as being Gothic, and built too thin to be capable of efficient support had it been required. A lofty clock tower made the central feature of the building, where if a clock were placed one must go out of college to see it; and in internal arrangements, amid a waste of passages and corridors, the entrances to many rooms left miserably dark and inconvenient. Nevertheless in the massive dignity and unity of its design, in its adaptation in spite of all disadvantages to the requirements of the College, no less than in its structural triumph over the difficulties of the site, it bears everywhere the impress of the hand of an architect of true genius. The covered bridge connecting this court with the rest of the College was designed by Mr Hutchinson, whose early death, æt. 31, took place the same year that the court was completed.

WILLIAM WRIGHT, ESQ. bequeathed £3000 in 1814, with which the 'Wright's Prizes' were endowed.

W. W. after being at Eton was admitted here in 1750, æt. 18. His elder brother Martin was admitted in 1745. Their father, afterwards Sir Martin Wright, for 16 years Judge of the Court of King's Bench, was then King's

Proctor in Westminster Hall. Their mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Willoughby, Esq., M.D., of Barton Stacey, Hants. She died in 1765, and Sir Martin in 1767, leaving two sons and two daughters. All of these except the elder son Martin are commemorated on the Willoughby monument in Barton Stacey church. The following romantic account of W. W. is taken for the most part from the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1814.

After leaving college without taking a degree W. W. went to the bar. For some years he was in straitened circumstances, until his sisters, who died in 1791 and 1794, left him their money. His elder brother, with whom he was at variance, had determined to leave the family property to a stranger, but when riding one day to a neighbouring town he was seized with a fit, fell from his horse, and died, having the draft of the unexecuted will in his pocket. After succeeding to the estates W. W. lived much abroad, but eventually returned to London, and died (13 Feb. 1814) in an obscure lodging in Pimlico, where he did not even keep a servant. He left the family estates, worth about £3000 a year, to Lady Wilson, daughter of the first Earl of Ailesbury, whom he had admired 20 years previously, when she was Lady Frances Bruce, but to whom he had never spoken. When Lady Wilson was told of her legacy she at first refused to believe the tidings as she had never heard of Mr Wright. Afterwards she recognised in the deceased a gentleman who used to gaze at her in the opera so persistently that she changed her box in order to avoid him. Among other legacies, besides that to St John's, were £7000 to Mr Abbott, speaker of the House of Commons, who was appointed executor of the will, and £1000 to Archdeacon Pott, Rector of St Martin's Church, in recognition of the impression produced upon Mr Wright by one of the Archdeacon's sermons.

Not one of the legatees had any knowledge of their benefactor.

For upwards of 60 years we have commemorated him as *John Wright*, and have inserted book plates in the College prizes with this erroneous Christian name.

The writer of the obituary notice in the *Gentleman's Magazine* refers to him as "— Wright, Esq." His age, 87 years, as recorded on the monument in Barton Stacey church, is probably wrong. And there is a rumour that after all he had been misinformed as to the name of the lady whom he admired.

By his will Mr Wright directed that the interest of his benefaction should be employed to assist the education of 'poor but ingenious youth of any county or country' in any way the Master and four senior Fellows should judge most expedient.

For many years prizes were given to the two students of each year who were placed first in the principal College Examination. Since the separation of the examinations in different departments of study, the prizes have been given to the one most distinguished in each branch if he is also specially recommended by his examiners.

SIR SOULDEN LAWRENCE, Judge of the King's Bench, sometime Fellow, who died July 1814, bequeathed all

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his law books and £100 to put them into good condition or to buy more.

The Lawrence family is traced by the heralds as far back as a Knight who was honoured with their present shield of arms by Richard Cœur de Lion for his bravery at the siege of Acre. Sir S. L. was great-grandson to a physician to five crowned heads, grandson to a captain in the royal navy, and son of Dr Thos. Lawrence, of Essex street, Strand, an eminent anatomical reader and President of the Royal College of Physicians.

S. L. was born 1751, educated at St Paul's school under Mr Thicknesse, B.A. 7th Wrangler 1771, M.A. and Fellow 1774. He was appointed Law Fellow 1778, when he had leave to travel and was allowed to defer the exercises for his law degree. He joined the Inner Temple, was called in 1794, and received the Serjeant's coif in 1787. We have two records of services rendered by him to the College, for which £50 was voted to him in 1783 and £40 in 1789. He was raised to the Bench in the Court of Common Pleas in 1794, but within a month exchanged for the King's Bench. The same year he was knighted and resigned his Fellowship. On the bench he was associated with Lord Ellenborough who had been an old College friend. Some difference arose between them which Sir S. L. felt so deeply that he availed himself, in 1808, of an opportunity to return to the Common Pleas. He was a great favourite with the bar generally, and is spoken of as a model of judicial courtesy, but he had a great prejudice against, and could barely be civil to, advocates known to be connected with "the press." He was so conscientious a judge that in a codicil in his will he directed his exors. to seek out and pay with interest all the costs of certain unsuccessful litigants in a case in which he believed he had wrongly directed the jury. In 1812 he retired from the Bench on account of ill health. He died July 1814 and was buried in St Giles in the Fields, where there is a monument to his memory.

Much of the foregoing account is from Foss's *Biographical Dictionary of the Judges*.

In the Combination Room is an engraved portrait of Sir S. Lawrence inscribed "J. Hoppner pinxit, C. Turner sculpsit, 1808."

WILLIAM CRAVEN, D.D., 30th Master, bequeathed upwards of £3000 in 1815.

The son of Richard C. he was born at Gouthwaite Hall, Nidderdale, educated at Sedbergh under Mr Bateman, admitted here July 1749, æt. 19. He was Craven Scholar 1750, Lupton Scholar 1752, B.A. 1753, being 4th Wrangler and Senior Medallist, the second year after the foundation of the Chancellor's medals. In 1754 he obtained the Member's prize for a Latin Essay. He held in succession many college offices, lecturer, steward, president, and senior bursar. In 1770 he was elected Professor of Arabic, and in 1789 Master of the College.

Dr Miles Bland, in the preface to his notes on St Matthew's Gospel, speaks of him as 'a man of primitive simplicity, of unostentatious merit

and a Christian indeed without guile.' The anecdotes of him in *Gunning* and *Cole* corroborate the truth of this description. The latter tells us that Dr Samuel Ogden executed a will leaving him a considerable fortune. Mr Craven however after having preserved this document four years, and having been elected Arabic Professor, chiefly through the interest of Dr Ogden, came one day and restored it into his hands, declaring that he had a sufficiency quite equal to his desires, and requesting him to think of some other person, among his relatives, to be his heir....he only begged to receive the Doctor's Arabic books. Such disinterestedness says Mr Hughes, Dr Ogden's biographer, will not appear at all improbable to those who had the happiness of knowing Dr Craven.

In a letter of Thos. Whytehead's (28 Feb. 1840) it is said 'He went by the name of the 'Primitive Christian,' was marvellously simple and absent in his habits, and was the meekest of men. On his death-bed he requested his friends not to wait, but to go down to dinner, and apologised for being so long in dying. I heard this from one who knew him and loved him.'

He died 28 Jan. 1815, aged 85, and was buried in the old Chapel, where there is a flagstone to his memory. His arms are in one of the Hall windows and there is a portrait of him in the Master's Lodge.

Dr Craven published two or three sermons, the later of which were expanded, as he intended from the first that they should be, into a treatise on the Jewish and Christian dispensations.

He desired that his bequest should be expended, if the Master and Seniors should see fit, upon additions to the College buildings. It became part of the fund for building the Fourth Court.

SIR ISAAC PENNINGTON, M.D., Regius Professor of Physic and senior Fellow, left, in 1817, the whole of his ample fortune to augment the income of the Master and for other college uses.

The son of F. Paul P. of Longmire, Furness Fell, Lancs, he was educated at Sedbergh and admitted here in 1762, æt. 17. He was a Wrangler in 1767, Fellow 1768, M.A. 1770, M.D. 1777, Professor of Chemistry 1773—1793, Regius Professor of Physic from 1793 until his death. He was elected Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1779, delivered the Harveian Oration in 1783, was made Physician to Addenbrooke's Hospital in 1785, and in 1795 was knighted on the occasion of the presentation to the King of an address from the University congratulating him on his escape from assassination.

In 1798, when subscriptions were raised for national defence, we find the College giving £525 and the Master (Dr Craven) and Sir I. Pennington each £100. A few years later (1803) a Volunteer corps was formed, St John's heading the roll with 46 out of a total of 180 recruits. It is a remarkable instance of how widely divergent may become the careers of men intimately associated in their college life that three names recorded as those of the prominent Johnian Volunteers are Sir I. Pennington, Lord Palmerston, and Henry Martyn.

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Munk says (*Roll of the Royal College of Physicians*) 'Sir I. Pennington's professional attainments were considerable, and his amiable disposition and social qualities endeared him to a numerous circle of friends.'

Out of his bequest £200 a year was to be paid to the Master if he were at the time Rector of Freshwater, and exhibitions were to be founded to be given by preference to natives of Hawkshead and Cotton, near his birthplace in Lancashire. He particularly desired also that his money should be used to enable the College to execute with greater efficiency the visitatorial powers it then possessed over the schools of Sedbergh, Pocklington, and Rivington.

Those of Dr Pennington's books of which duplicates were already in the library were sold to Deightons for £115. 3s.

The red brick house, No. 69 Bridge Street, was long known as Dr P.'s house. It appears to have been devised to Dr Wood and was part of his benefaction to the College.

In 1765 was erected an Observatory on the tower between the Second and Third Courts, and on Nov. 3, 1766 Pennington was appointed to the care of it and to make observations. He was succeeded in this office the following year by Mr Ludlam, who published an account of observations made in 1767-8. Dr Pennington gave a copy of this work to the Library. It contains some account of the construction of the Observatory, the cost of which was defrayed by Mr Dunthorne, who also gave the Astronomical instruments. Mr Ludlam also acknowledges his personal obligations to Mr Dunthorne, of whom he says that 'without the benefit of an Academical education he arrived at such a perfection in many branches of learning, and particularly in Astronomy, as would do honour to the proudest Professor in any University...., and that he joined to a consummate excellence in his profession a generosity without limit in the exercise of it.'

Sir I. P. died 3 Feb. 1817, aged 72. As a token of gratitude and esteem the College erected in the Chapel a marble tablet which has been since removed to the present Ante-Chapel.

There is a portrait of Dr Pennington in the Hall.

JAMES WEBSTER, B.D., Rector of Meppershall, sometime Fellow, who died in 1833, bequeathed £3500 to found a Fellowship and a Scholarship.

J. W. was born at St Michael, Lancs, educated at Sedbergh, and admitted here, æt. 19, 1 July 1766. He proceeded B.A. 1770, M.A. 1773, B.D. 1780, and was Fellow 1774-1792. In 1793 he married the only daughter of Thos. Gillard, Esq. of Yarde, Devon. He was 24 years Rector of Meppershall, Beds, to which living he was presented by the College in 1791. He was also a magistrate for Bedfordshire. He published a volume of sermons preached in Winchester Cathedral in 1787. He died 4 May 1833, æt. 85.

By his will he left to the College after his death and that of his wife £3500 South Sea Annuities to be applied thus: Out of the annual interest £80 was to endow a Fellowship tenable for 10 years only, and the remaining

£25 to go to that scholar who should excel most in academical knowledge. By a codicil to the will, dated 3 Nov. 1832, he left to the College after his wife's death his portrait painted by Archer J. Oliver, A.R.A. This picture now hangs on the East wall of the Combination Room. It was painted in 1809, and therefore represents Mr W. as a little more than 60 years of age. Mr Webster's arms have been carved in stone under the oriel in the New Building (1887).

By the Statutes of 1860 the Fellowship and Scholarship of this foundation were abolished and the endowment incorporated into the general funds of the College. The 'Webster' Fellows were W. P. Anderson elected 1850, S. Kingsford 1851, R. D. Beesley 1856—1861.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, B.D., Fellow, bequeathed in 1836 about 300 books to the library.

J. T. was of Lightcliffe, Halifax, educated at Bingley school under Mr Hartley, admitted here, æt. 18, Nov. 1817: B.A. 21st Wrangler 1822, M.A. 1825, B.D. 1832; Ashton Fellow 1824.

At that time it was a common practice for Fellows to serve cures in the neighbourhood whilst still residing in College. Mr Taylor served at Babraham, first as Curate, subsequently as Vicar, and although he never resided in the place he left behind him the reputation of one greatly esteemed both personally and for his works' sake. He died in College (30 June 1836) and was buried in the Ante-Chapel, where there is a slab to his memory.

THOMAS CATTON, B.D., F.R.S., senior Fellow, bequeathed £300.

T. C. came to us, æt. 17, in 1777 from Lynn grammar school, of which Mr Lloyd, the father of Prof. Lloyd, was then head-master. In his earlier boyhood he had been at school at Downham with Horatio, afterwards Lord Nelson, of whom his only recollection was that the future naval hero was a backward boy.

Catten, as he then spelt his name, was 4th Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman in 1781 and also obtained the 2nd Member's Prize for a Latin Essay. Gunning in his *Reminiscences* tells us that the popular feeling was that Catton should have been Senior and that his failure was due to the partiality of the examiners for their private pupils. This opinion received some confirmation when Catton obtained the First Smith's Prize. Private tuition had for some time been gaining ground in the University and there was as yet no rule against private tutors examining their own pupils for their degrees. Very shortly afterwards a grace of the Senate was passed to meet this difficulty.

Catton was elected Fellow in 1784. For two or three years he was tutor in the family of Sir W. Wake, after which he returned to take part in the College tuition. He was Head Tutor about ten years, which position he resigned in 1808 to devote himself to Astronomical researches and literary work. As tutor he shewed much kindness to necessitous students. It is

said to have been due to him that Kirke White was not compelled to leave college from the pressure of needy circumstances. Mr Catton held the College Chaplaincy of Horningsey from 1792 to 1797. But he chiefly devoted himself to astronomy. He was Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, having been one of the earliest members of that body. He had charge of the College Observatory, then the only one in the University. There he made observations of eclipses, occultations, &c. from 1791 to 1832, the results of which are preserved in 10 MS Volumes in the College Library. They were printed in Vol. XXII. of the *Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society*, and were re-published in 1853 by Sir Geo. B. Airy.

Mr Catton during his lifetime contributed £100 towards the erection of the Fourth Court. He died 6 Jan. 1838 at the age of 79. A marble tablet, erected to his memory by his nephew Sir Thomas Watson, M.D. has been removed into the present Ante-Chapel.

JAMES WOOD, 'D.D., F.R.S., Dean of Ely, 31st Master, during his lifetime founded nine exhibitions, and was the largest contributor to the erection of the Fourth Court, and at his death in 1839 left the bulk of his large fortune and personal effects to the College.

Born 14 Dec. 1760 of humble parents in Bury, Lancs, he was educated at the Grammar School which the Rev Roger Kay, once a member of the College, had founded there, and had endowed with exhibitions to St John's. One of these exhibitions enabled J. W. to enter as a sizar in 1778. He soon obtained other assistance of a similar kind, but he was obliged nevertheless to observe the most rigid economy. According to College tradition he 'kept' in a small garret at the top of the turret in the S.E. corner of the Second Court, which has never since been used, and to save fire and candle he used to study with his feet in straw by the light of the rush candle on the staircase. Unable to afford the journey into Lancashire he remained in college all the vacations. In 1782 he was Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman, and was elected Fellow a few weeks later. During the summer of that year he for the first time re-visited his parents. At the earliest opportunity he was appointed assistant Tutor and he continued to be engaged in the tuition until he was chosen Master. He was President 1802—1815, Master 1815—1839, Vice-Chancellor 1816, appointed by Lord Liverpool to the Deanery of Ely in 1820, and presented by the College to the Rectory of Freshwater in 1823. 'During the long period of 60 years he passed the chief part of his time in college. And it may be confidently affirmed that during at least half that time no one possessed so much influence in the University as he did. This was owing partly to his position at the head of a large and united college and partly to his personal character, which having placed him in that position continued to exert its proper influence.' His whole energies were devoted to the improvement of the College. He had the happy fortune of making every individual fellow his

friend. And he was singularly successful in inspiring all around him with something of his own zeal.

It would be difficult to speak too highly of the services rendered by him to the College. The pecuniary benefits, great as they were, by no means exhaust the category. His munificence prompted that of others who delighted to follow his leadership. The erection of the Fourth Court affords a good example. The subscription list, amounting to about £9000, was headed by Dr Wood with £2000. The ultimate cost of the building, £77,878, was far beyond what the College originally contemplated expending. Towards this Dr Wood is said to have contributed no less than £15,000 and the Fellows in addition to their private subscriptions were content to supply the deficiency out of current revenue. Dividends which had been £160 were reduced to £100, and some years elapsed before they again returned to the former amount.

In 1829 Dr Wood gave £2000 to found two exhibitions of £40 a year each. And the conditions of tenure, &c. were barely settled before he increased the benefaction to £9000.

Dr Wood died in College 23 April 1839, and was interred in the Chapel on May 1. This was the last occasion on which was observed the ancient Johnian custom of appending to the pall memorial verses in Greek and Latin in praise of the deceased. The late distinguished scholar, Geo. J. Kennedy, was wont many years afterwards to recite to his pupils the Latin Elegiacs he composed for this occasion.

Dr Wood's principal publications were his treatises on *Algebra*, *Mechanics*, and *Optics*. The first, which is that most commonly associated with his name, passed through several editions during his lifetime and was afterwards edited successively by the Rev Thos. Lund and the Rev J. R. Lunn, Fellows of the College. The other treatises had also a great reputation, and by their general acceptance performed the useful and much needed function of fixing the standard and defining the course of reading and examination in those subjects for the University.

'Dr Wood on Mechanics' acquired a double signification when the wits gave the name 'Mechanics' to the Master's favourite white horse.

The College as Dr Wood's residuary legatee inherited about £40,000. Of this £20,000, which the will directed should be invested for the permanent benefit of the College, formed the nucleus of the building fund of the present Chapel. The College also received pictures and plate together with books, which to the number of upwards of 4000 are preserved as a separate collection in the Library.

Dr Wood left £500 to increase the Kay exhibitions, one of which had been of so great service to himself.

No time was lost in procuring suitable memorials of our great benefactor. The College employed Mr Illidge to paint the portrait in the Hall from that in the Master's Lodge by Mr J. Jackson, R.A. The statue in the Ante-Chapel was obtained by subscription. Amongst the donors were the Chancellor the Duke of Northumberland, the Duke of Buccleuch, &c. Upwards of £1,500 was raised. The work was entrusted to Mr E. H. Baily, whose price was 1000 guineas. After all costs were paid of transit

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and erection, of engravings for the subscribers, of the silver inkstand (£25) presented to the sculptor, &c. there remained about £125, which was added to the funds for endowing exhibitions. The College also erected a monument to Dr Wood in his native parish. His arms are in the Hall windows. And he is depicted with Wm. Wordsworth, Thos. Whitehead, Wm. Wilberforce, and Hy. Martyn, on the ceiling of the Chapel as one of the representative worthies of the nineteenth century.

(To be continued.)

A. F. TORRY.



BORDER BALLADS.

IT is now more than a century since Bishop Percy published his *Reliques of Ancient Poetry*, and since that time labourers in the ballad-harvest have never been wanting. New ballads have been discovered, old ballads have been collated, new editions issued, new essays published. But though much has been written, it may be questioned whether much has been read. After all the British public remain extremely indifferent to their own ballad-literature; and probably the great mass even of poetry readers think of them chiefly as poems, in which, as Macaulay says, "all the gold is red, all the ladies are gay, and the Douglas (who by the way only occurs in two) is always the doughty Douglas."

My object in this little paper is not to make any futile attempt to disturb these time-honoured ideas. Probably, except to the ballad-lover, the great mass of British ballads must alway remain more or less uninteresting. What I wish to point out is that whilst nearly all English and many Scotch ballads are, considered as poetry, second-rate productions, there is a group of absolutely startling merit, which deserve to hold a very front place indeed in British poetry. These ballads may (roughly speaking) be said to be from twenty to thirty in number. They are almost entirely Scotch: they have two striking characteristics, one is their preference for the sadder and more pathetic side of life, the other is the intensity with which they realise the existence of another world.

Now perhaps the most striking trait in the Scotch of our own day is that they are one of the most religious and poetical nations in Europe, yet most unpoetical in their religion and most secular in their poetry. Let anyone who wishes to feel this go to a Scotch church and hear the Psalms. That a Scotch congregation is in earnest the worst enemy of Scotland cannot doubt; that their taste in poetry is highly developed no one will dispute who has seen an assemblage of third-class passengers listening to a song of Burns; yet in church you shall hear the congregation, whose national heritage is *In silk attire, Auld Robin Gray*, and the sweeter songs of Burns, composedly murder the Psalms in doggerel which would surely have made David and Asaph weep. I used to be told that in Scotland "Blessed shall he be who taketh thy children and dasheth them againt the stones" was rendered

"O blessed shall the trooper be
Who mounted on his naggie
Shall take thy children in his arms
And dash them on the craggie."

And though acquaintance with the Scotch Psalter has proved this to be a myth, yet that book teems with stanzas which partake equally of the nature of doggerel and are far less picturesque.

On the other hand, in South Scotland of the pre-reformation era (and it was probably in the south of Scotland and before the Reformation that most of the best ballads were produced) we find this phenomenon almost exactly reversed. The history of the Border is singularly monotonous and uninteresting; forays into Northumberland and Cumberland; stupid feuds with neighbouring clans; lives of pillage, violence, and sensuality, frequently crowned by a concluding scene at Carlisle, where the Borderer met his fate calmly and callously; a total disregard of religion,

and an indifference, if not hostility, to the great religious houses planted in their midst; such is the picture given us by Sir Walter of the old Border life. Yet in this same district, in the same period, was produced a body of poetry remarkable for its earnestness and what I cannot but call its religiousness. Of religion indeed as a guide to life there is little or nothing, but there is a certain depth and solemnity in treating of death and the state of the dead which is unrivalled in any poetry of the kind. No one can read Scott's *Border Minstrelsy* without observing there two things: first, an intense belief in the immortality of the soul, and a dim but beautiful conception of another world; secondly, an overwhelming horror of the grave, a dreadful misgiving that the dead man actually feels and sees all the horrors of corruption. These two ideas are inextricably mixed in a way almost unintelligible to us. We may feel disgust, but we do not feel dread, when we think of the future dissolution of our bodies. We know that whatever has become of the dead man, what we lay in the grave is absolutely unconscious. But this enlightenment only comes by ages of civilisation. Like the old woman in one of Macdonald's novels, who says "It will be so cold lying there to the judgment day," the human mind has great difficulty in shaking off the belief that the corpse is, as even we call it, "the remains" of a man. So it is with the Scotch ballads: they are always speculating on the dead man's feelings in that dreary place, the narrowness of his dwelling, the coldness of the clay, the horrors of the devouring worm. The noble poem of *Clerk Saunders* will shew how strangely this frightful belief may be mixed with a full conception of the immortality of the soul. Clerk Saunders is killed by her brothers in the arms of his love, "May Margaret." His ghost appears to her and asks for the love-troth, without which he cannot rest in the grave. She asks him to tell her "what

comes of women who die in strong traivelling," and he answers

"Their beds are made in the heavens high
Down at the foot of our good Lord's knee,
Weel set aboot wi' gilly-flowers:
I wot fair company for to see."

"O cocks are crowing a merry midnight,
I wot the wild-fowl are boding day.
The psalms of heaven will soon be sung,
And I ere now shall be missed away."

I know few more beautiful conceptions in poetry than this picture of heaven, dim as it is, "Our good Lord" and his "fair company" amongst the gilly-flowers, and the whole army streaming into the heavenly temple for the morning Psalms, just as the monks used to stream into the aisles of Melrose, Kelso, or Dryburgh. But when the ghost disappears, it is not to the fair company in the gilly-flowers that he goes, but to the cold and horrible tomb. She traces him thither:

"Is there ony room at your head, Saunders,
Is there ony room at your feet,
Is there ony room at your side, Saunders,
Where fain fain I wod sleep?"

"There's nae room at my head, Margaret,
There's nae room at my feet,
My bed it is full lowly now,
Amang the hungry worms I sleep."

Still more remarkably does this strange confusion appear in a wild fragment called *The Wife of Usher's Well*. Her three drowned sons come back to her one night, just as they were when alive, except that "their hats were o' the birk," referring apparently to some belief that a disembodied spirit wore a garland of leaves. That "birk"

"Neither grew in dyke nor ditch,
Nor yet in ony sheuch,
But in the gates of Paradise
That birk grew fair eneuch."

When the day dawns the three ghosts must go, but not to the gates of Paradise, not because like Clerk Saunders they will be missed from the morning Psalms, but because "the channering worm will chide." The idea would be ludicrous if it were not so intensely and earnestly horrible.

"Terrific" is the epithet applied by Scott to the ballad of *William and Marjory*. The story is much the same as in *Clerk Saunders*, but when the heroine has followed the ghost to the grave comes this addition

"What three things are these, Sweet William, she says,
That stand here at your head?
O it's three maidens, Marjory, he says,
That promised me to wed."

"What three things are these, Sweet William, she says,
That stand here at your side?
O it's three babies, Marjory, he says,
That these three maidens had."

"What three things are these, Sweet William, she says,
That stand close at your feet?
O it's three hell-hounds, Marjory, he says,
Waiting my soul to keep."

The most wholesome poem on the subject of the dead is the *Lyke-wake Dirge*. By "lyke-wake" is meant the ceremony of watching the corpse the night before its burial, whilst over it the watcher crooned some wild lines, which describe the journey of the spirit:

"When thou from hence has passed away
(Every night and alle)
To *Whinnie-muir thou com'st at last
(And Christ receive thy saule)."

"If ever thou gavest hosen and shoon,
(Every night and alle)
Sit thee down and put them on
(And Christ receive thy saule)."

* Whinnes = gorse-bushes.

“If hosen or shoon thou never gavest nane,
 (Every night and alle)
 The whinnes shall prick thee to the very bane,
 (And Christ receive thy saule).”

After the “Whinnie-muir” comes the fire of Purgatory, then the “Brigg o’ dread,” the description of which has not been preserved: probably a narrow bridge spanning the gulf of Hell and leading from Purgatory to Paradise is intended. This is of course a commonplace idea, but what allegory could more originally express the duty of Christian charity than this dreary moor of Hades, over which a life of kindness alone can carry a man uninjured. What an idea for a Border *Divina Commedia* if only there had been a Border Dante!

When one reads poems like *Clerk Saunders* and *William and Marjory* it is impossible to help feeling that whatever are the rights of the Cremation question now-a-days, in Clerk Saunders’ time, when there were no chemists to disinter a body and detect arsenic, it would have been an unmitigated blessing. But when a recent writer describes that ballad as “marred by disgusting details of the charnel-house,” I must beg to dissent wholly and totally. Not but what there is a class of poetry which may rightly be called charnel-house poetry. Bürger’s *Lenore* verges on it. Poe’s *Conqueror Worm* is an excellent and most disgusting instance. In fact nearly all modern poetry on such subjects is sure to smack of the charnel-house. It is as difficult for us, thank heaven, to believe in the consciousness of a dead body as it was for the writer of *Clerk Saunders* to disbelieve it. And so the modern charnel-house writer appeals to our sense of the disgusting only, not to a real and genuine feeling: he is dealing with a subject which deserves the sacred touch of the poet no more than does any other disgusting subject—a cesspool, the small-pox, or Marwood and his successors. When Poe wrote

the lines—

“But see amid the mimic rout
 A crawling shape intrude,
 A blood-red thing that writhes from out
 The scenic solitude.

 And the angels sob at vermin fangs
 With human blood imbrued”—

he is as untrue to poetry as his description of the Worm which conquers Man is untrue to zoology.

It would be impossible to leave this subject without a word on the famous *Twa Corbies*, though that poem really belongs to a totally different region of thought. If the *Twa Corbies* had no other merit, it would be valuable as supplying the best means of comparing English and Scotch ballads. Curiously enough in very early times the *Twa Corbies* was imitated by or imitated an English ballad called *The Three Ravens*, which, though obviously similar in form, is totally dissimilar in meaning. For the advantage of those who do not know the *Twa Corbies* well, I quote the two here side by side:

The Twa Corbies.

As I was walking all alane
 I heard twa corbies making a mane,
 The t'ane unto the t'other did say
 Where sall we gang and dine to-day?

In behint yon auld fail dyke
 I wot there lies a new-slain knight,
 And naebody kens that he lies there
 But his hawk, his hound, and his
 lady fair.

His hound is to the hunting gane,
 His hawk to fetch the wild-fowl
 hame,
 His lady's taen another mate,
 So we may make our dinner swate.

Ye'll sit on his white hause-bane
 And I'll pick out his bonny blue een,
 Wi' ae lock of his gowden hair
 We'll theek our nest when it grows
 bare.

The Three Ravens.

There were three ravens sat on a tree,
 They were as black as they might be,
 The one of them said to his mate
 Where shall we our breakfast take?

Down in yonder green field
 There lies a knight slain under his
 shield.
 His houndes they lie down at his feet,
 So well they their master keepe.

His hawkes they flie so eagerlie,
 There no fowl dare come him nigh.
 Down there comes a fallow doe
 As great with young as she might go.

She lift up his bloody head
 And kist his wounds that were so
 red.
 She got him up upon here backe
 And carried him to earthen lake.

Many a one for him makes mane,
 But none shall ken where he is gane.
 O'er his white banes, when they are
 bare,
 The wind sall blow for evermair.

She buried him before the prime,
 She was dead herself ere even-time.
 God send every gentleman
 Such hawks, such hounds, and such
 a leman.

There is a German ballad by Lenau of the same cast, which is worth quoting in this connexion. It runs somewhat as below :

From a stricken field three troopers ride softly softly away.
 The blood wells from their wounds: the hot stream pours over
 the horses' back.

The troopers ride huddled together and lean one upon another.

.....

Hovering over the death-ride through the air fly three vultures.

One cried to the others,

He'll do for your breakfast, he for you, the other one for me.

Wherein does the intense pathos of the Scotch ballad consist? Not, I think, in the idea of the birds of prey, which are only the machinery of the poem, but in the feeling of desolation: as the body of the man is forgotten and given over to greedy birds, so his memory too is gone, at least from the hearts of those who should have been his best mourners. Hawk and hound and wife alike have forgotten him. As one reads, one feels that *Clerk Saunders* with all its horrors is less tragic; perhaps after all there is some sense in the remark attributed to the late Mr Forster, "I would rather be damned than annihilated."

The English ballad is clearly of the same origin, but the writer—supposing him to be the imitator—shrank from the tragedy of the Scotch: he could not bear the idea of the knight being forgotten, any more than he could allow his body to be consigned to such base uses; and so he turns the hawk and hound into faithful guardians, and brings in the *deus ex machina* in the form of the doe, to save him from the ravens.

The German ballad, though it is strikingly expressed, is little better than "charnel-house" poetry. It does but appeal to the disgust we naturally feel

at the thought of a man's body becoming carrion. Altogether the general impression left upon my mind is that the Scotchman has written a beautiful, the Englishman a pretty, and the German an unpleasant ballad.

In general the distinction between Scotch and English ballads is, that while the former are terse, tragic, earnest, and gloomy, the latter are genial, gossiping, and common-place: the former are miniature tragedies, the latter are narratives in doggerel—a contrast, which seems to me, though the notion may be fanciful, to be symbolised by the difference between the two versions of the well-known *Barbara Allan*. Our common English version runs:

“In Scarlet Town, where I was born,
There was a young maid dwellin',
Made every youth cry Well-a-way,
Her name was Barbara Allan.”

“All in the merry month of May,
When green buds they are swellin',
Young Jemmy Grove on his deathbed lay
For love of Barbara Allan.”

The other version is not so well-known:

“It was about the Martinmas time,
When the green leaves they are fallin',
That Sir John Graeme of the West Countrie
Fell in love with Barbara Allan.”

There can be little doubt that this is the original version; and it needs no Porson, as Macaulay would say, to discern that as the well-known border name of Sir John Graeme has been transformed into the somewhat plebeian Jemmy Grove, so Scarlet Town is a corruption of Carlisle Town. The point however to which I wish to call attention is that in the older copy the events of the song occur at “Martinmas, when the green leaves they are falling;” as the ballad travels south it becomes “the merry month of May,

when green buds they are swelling." Here we have in a nutshell the contrast between Scotch and English ballads. With the Englishman it is always May, spiritually, if not literally: with the Scotchman always dark and dreary November.

One more quotation, on a somewhat different subject. I have said that the Scotch ballads are terse, and it will be admitted that this is no small praise; it is undoubtedly one of the characteristics of good poetry that it should tell as little of its own story as possible, and leave as much as possible for the imagination to complete. In fact, has not poetry been defined as "the shortest way of saying a thing"? In this respect our ballads are very happy; they are, as I have said, miniature dramas. The catastrophe is often hinted at instead of detailed, the dialogue passes rapidly and without comment from person to person, the heroes enter unIntroduced and depart uncere- moniously; like Melchizedek they have neither father nor mother, beginning of days nor end of years. Nothing can illustrate this tendency to suggest rather than narrate so well as the little poem quoted below. Whether in its present form it is ancient I cannot say, but a poem almost identical in form and meaning is to be found in Scott's *Border Minstrelsy*. There it is a certain "handsome Lord Randal" who is poisoned by his stepmother; and perhaps, as Scott suggests, the young Lord has been for the benefit of the nursery transformed into the "Croodlin' Doo." The poem requires no comment, and whatever readers may think of its other merits, no one can fail to appreciate its suggestiveness.

"O whaur hae ye been a' the day,
My little wee croodlin' doo*?"
"O I've been at my grandmother's,
Mak' my bed, mammie, noo."

* Cooing dove.

"O what gat ye at your grandmother's,
My little wee croodlin' doo?"

"I got a bonnie wee fishie,
Mak' my bed, mammie, noo."

"O whaur did she catch the fishie,
My little wee croodlin' doo?"

"She catched it in the gutter-hole,
Mak' my bed, mammie, noo."

"And what did she do with the fishie,
My little wee croodlin' doo?"

"She boiled it in a brass pan,
Mak' my bed, mammie, noo."

"And what did ye do with the banes o't,
My little wee croodlin' doo?"

"I gied them to my little dog,
Mak' my bed, mammie, noo."

"And what did your little doggie do,
My little wee croodlin' doo?"

"He stretched out his head and his feet and dee'd,
Mak' my bed, mammie, noo."

F. H. C.



A "TERRA INCOGNITA."

O fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint.

Echo from the hills—*No Rint.*

Punch.

DURING last Long Vacation it was my lot to spend some time in Donegal. I had known many to plan a walking-tour in Donegal, but none to carry their plan into execution. And some who had dipped into German philosophy, on viewing the difficulties that lay in the way of such an attempt, were inclined to believe that Donegal might be, after all, not a real country, but rather some lofty but unattainable idea. This very summer there was a long and fierce correspondence in an Irish newspaper, in which the distance between two places (by road) was variously estimated at forty miles, at one hundred and thirty miles, and at one hundred and eighty miles. When such uncertainty prevails, I may be excused for offering the result of my investigations in this *Terra Incognita*.

Like Ancient Gaul, Donegal is divided into three parts, of which the first two differ from the third in race, tongue, and religion. The first division, the peninsula of Innishowen, lies between Lough Foyle and Lough Swilly. The neck that joins it to the mainland is some six miles broad and low-lying, and has the city of Derry situated on its eastern side. But, as you advance, the land suddenly rises, and becomes a mass of high heather-covered hills separated by deep glens, down which pour brown peaty-coloured burns.

The second division is the highland district, on the other side of Lough Swilly, from which it

reaches along the coast as far south as Donegal Bay, and extends inland for a considerable breadth. This is the most inaccessible part and is called in the popular tongue "Beyant the Mountains." But the name is rather misleading, for on surmounting one ridge of hills another rises right in front, and so on till the last slopes steeply down into the Atlantic, and the only 'Beyond' to the mountains is the 'dis-sociable' sea. Here the hills are even more rugged than in Innishowen, and the ridge that stands out against the sky is so fantastically notched and jagged that the people call it the 'Devil's Backbone.'

The scenery is very beautiful, especially viewed as I saw it, on a summer morning. Arms of the sea run deeply inland, and are lost in the foldings of the hills. The hills rise steeply from the water's edge, their lower sides clothed with fir plantations, the upper parts purple with heather. Everything looks near and distinct in the clear watery air, and to gladden the heart of a sportsman the grouse may be heard crowing challenges to one another in the opposite hills, while overhead long lines of wild duck are seen making for some one of the many lakes, and on the shore there are countless flocks of plover and curlew. There is one noticeable feature of the view—a shower is nearly always to be seen coming up or going down the wind.

The third division is the moderately rich and level land that skirts the mountains on the inland side. The main part of this is held by Protestant farmers, who live comfortably on farms varying from fifty to one hundred acres in size. But the two first divisions—Innishowen and Beyond the Mountains—are the Unknown Country. It is in these that distance is a debateable matter and only to be settled by Herodotus' measure—a well girt man. There may well be a cause of confusion in the milestones, if the story told concerning them be true. Report says that when

they were first discharged at Derry from England, they were conveyed in carts through Donegal, and wherever one happened to fall out there it was set up.

The inhabitants of these districts live mainly on Indian meal made into porridge, on potatoes, and on herrings. But the way this livelihood is gained is slightly different in the two districts. In both, each family rents its small patch of arable land—'flat land' they call it—in some sheltered nook of the valleys, or where the sea has left a bit at the foot of the mountain. The holding varies in size from two to ten acres, and to each is attached a large extent of mountain. The flat land furnishes potatoes and some oats. On the mountain a couple of small Irish cows and a few black-faced sheep pick up a living as best they can. Two or three hens and a pig complete the live stock. The oats and pig go to pay the rent, and so far the conditions are the same in both parts. But the question how to get the money that buys the Indian meal and other groceries is differently answered in Innishowen and Beyond the Mountains. In Innishowen, the shirt factories of Derry keep the women supplied with sewing that is sent up and down on cars weekly. But the other district lies too remote for that. Here the women knit thick woollen socks, or spin the coarse Irish frieze, with which everybody there is clad, or do 'sprigging' work. It is these people Mrs Hart has been trying to aid, by teaching them better methods of dyeing their wool with colours taken from their own heather, and especially by finding customers for their wares when finished.

About the wealth that is said to exist in the waters off the Donegal coast, there is much controversy: the fishermen say the herring schools no longer visit them, and the herring fleet, never very large or well equipped, is yearly growing smaller, and its fittings present a very home-made appearance. Of late the

people have not unfrequently been reduced to the Irish dinner of 'potatoes and point.' The constant fall in the price of oats during the past five years has increased their difficulties much. Their old economic theory that the oats and the pig should pay the rent has been sadly discredited, and many are in arrears with their rent, and evictions and agrarian disturbances are general.

No description of Innishowen would be complete without a mention of 'poteen,' or illicit whiskey, an article of which this district may now boast almost the sole manufacture. I was amused at hearing an instance given by an English lady to shew the temperateness of the people. It appeared that on one occasion, when a glass of spirits was required on a sudden, none could be procured in the country for miles round! And very probably there was no 'government' whiskey. Poteen is made of treacle, it is flavoured with heather and peat-smoke, and is exported in kegs concealed under a cart-load of peat. The people are indeed a temperate people, but not in the same sense that a teetotaller is, as the following tradition will shew. While the Danes were cooped up in Crinan Forth (a fort that crowns one of the hills) they found out a method by which they succeeded in making whiskey of heather. The fort was taken at last, and all in it put to death, with the exception of one man who had the secret. His life and a reward were offered him if he would reveal it, but he preferred to die, and the secret died with him. If whiskey could make a man happy, and if heather could be made into whiskey, then Innishowen would be one of the happiest spots in Ireland, for as the old man who told me the story said—"there would be 'lashins' of it."

One result of this illicit distillation is to make the people rather shy of strangers who are going about on no ostensible business, *i.e.* not bent on fishing

or shooting. But when once they get over the fear that one is a policeman in plain clothes they become friendly and hospitable, and most anxious to talk. Indeed their eagerness to have a talk is rather ludicrous. To a stranger it is puzzling, and sometimes alarming, to see men at some distance leave their work and run at full speed towards him. Fears that you are trespassing on preserves, or perhaps are even being taken for a landlord, rise in your mind, but it is only their haste to have a friendly 'collogue.'

The cabins, though often perched on high and airy sites, have a depressed look, as if some one had placed his hand upon the roof and leaned his weight too heavily on it. In the daytime they are not to be easily distinguished in the surrounding heather, but, at night, the appearance is in some places rather striking. The mountain side stands up, black and very near, and twinkles all over with lights flashing from the cabin windows. The night aspect is in utter contrast to the scene in daylight, when the land lapses into the loneliness of its hills, and mists, and shadows.

W. A. R.



THE HIGHER FICTION.

The Black Beards, or the High Horse on the Rio Grande: A tale of the Texan Frontier.

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I HAVE often thought that it would be good and helpful if every author and critic were to prefix a slight autobiographical sketch to his writings. The future antiquarian, if I may be allowed the expression, would thus be put in possession of many facts of which he would not otherwise hear. And the reader, if any, would have some idea of the bias of the writer. It is impossible even for the most judicial to avoid a certain personal equation or mental parallax. To take an extreme case, our opinion of the weight attaching to a *Primer of Practical Ethics* or to a *Criticism of the Decalogue* would be materially affected according as we knew it to be written by an Archbishop of Canterbury or by Captain Kidd (late of the Spanish Main, Buccaneer, deceased). It is from a sincere conviction of the usefulness of this view that I set down a few facts concerning myself by way of preface to what follows. I am a second class clerk in the Used Nibs and Damaged Penwiper Department of H. M. Waste-Paper Office. But I have never been so wrapped up in my official duties as to prevent my taking an intelligent interest in the intellectual movements of the age. The Peckham Philatetical Society awarded me their Rowland Hill Medal for my monograph on the best methods of removing Russian stamps from envelopes without injury

to the stamp. I have also quite recently been bracketed second in the great *Pall Mall Gazette* competition for a list of the seven most attractive sins. My favourite study, however, has been that of English Literature, and more especially the romantic element. At quite an early age I read with feverish interest narratives of adventure.

The revival of this branch of study, inaugurated by Mr R. L. Stevenson and Mr Rider Haggard, has given me lively satisfaction and has my heartiest approval. But while I admit that the later efforts of these gentlemen are meritorious, they seem to me lacking in that element of spontaneity which is so charming in the masters of the art. We are told that Mr Stevenson's style is so perfect. It may be a defect of my nature—I have no desire to conceal my weaknesses—but the somewhat protracted course of study, which I found necessary before I could satisfy the Examiners in the Accidence required for the Previous Examination, has given me a distaste for syntax and grammar which I find difficult to subdue. Moreover, these popular writers are far from faultless and miss many opportunities. To take but one example, no one in *Treasure Island* walks on a Savannah or has a Calenture.* The pirate crew (O blessed words!) stroll in the woods and meadows and suffer from some form of enteric fever, for all the world like inhabitants of a Rural Sanitary District. Their language too savours more of the Board School than of the healthful haunts of maritime adventure in which they were trained. This is, I fear, due to that undue pride in his grammar, which seems, after all, Mr Stevenson's most serious fault. Mr Rider Haggard's heroes, again, frequent

* The most recent mention of this attractive complaint which I have noticed is in a book called *Adam Bede*. We learn that the aspect of Mrs Poyser's dairy gave a Calenture to the beholders. But the work is otherwise without merit.

districts where the civilisation is complete but peculiar, and marry the local princesses in the most commonplace fashion.

Some time since, while formulating these views to an American gentleman, to whom I had the honour of explaining the working of the Monarchical system as exemplified in our office, he asked me whether I was acquainted with the "Dime Novel" of the United States. On hearing my confession of ignorance he was pleased to say that the perusal of one or two of these works was calculated to revive my hopes for the future of romance. He kindly promised to send me a specimen; he has been as good as his word, and it is owing to this graceful act of international courtesy that I am able to open out a new field of study to the readers of the *Eagle*.

We in England are rather apt to suppose that Mr W. D. Howells is representative of all that is best worth reading in American fiction. We learn from this gentleman that all the stories have been told, that incident is a thing of the past, and that what we ought and are to have in the future is the study of character; for example, a minute analysis of the feelings of a Young Girl while waiting for the street cars. It is acknowledged that the feelings of a young man in a similar situation, more especially if his wait were unduly protracted, would not be so pleasing a subject of contemplation. This marked preference for the feminine element gives to Mr Howells' work a certain silky but enervating smoothness. I cannot call to mind a single instance in which his heroine commands the villain to 'unhand' her, though, to be sure, this may be as much due to a want of backbone in the villain as to lack of proper feeling in the heroine. The study of but a single *fasciculus* from the *Dime Library* has convinced me that this is but a narrow and prejudiced view of the literature of the great Republic. In the volume

before us there is a wealth of incident and flow of fancy which the greatest novelist might envy. But this, while greatly augmenting the pleasure, increases the difficulty of my task. It is so easy to compress a tale intended to convey a moral. One tale illustrates the maxim that Honesty is the best Policy, another the fact that Bigamy is a Game which Two can play at. To condense a novel of incident is to write an index and not a review.

The following sketch is therefore the baldest outline of our story; the characters in which are described by the author himself as 'jest old pison, Mexicans, Injuns, Niggers, and White Men all mixed up.' It is impossible within the limits of a review to give more than an idea of the profusion of exciting situations, thrilling scenes, freshness of phrase, and burning word-pictures contained in the subject of this notice.

The heroine of the tale was a clerk in the Treasury Department at New York. The niece of a N.Y. Senator, she came of a family who counted their wealth by millions, and when so disposed she moved in the best society. We are not told her name, but she called herself Margaret Umberson. Her bosom friend was a certain Ernestine Gravestine, an orphan who occupied the next desk in the office. Ernestine married a mysterious person who afterwards turns out to be the villain chief of the Black Beards, a gang of outlaws who robbed right and left up and down the Rio Grande. She disappears, and our heroine, to avenge her and so forth, marries a professional gambler (technically a 'sport') and moves out westward. The scene of the narrative is laid in the town of El Paso, a spot on the Rio Grande. El Paso must have been a singular city: "every second shanty was either a drinking saloon, a gambling hell, a restaurant, a dance hell, or all four combined in one." When not engaged in defending themselves against robbery with violence the inhabitants spent their time

in games of chance. In the gambling saloons 'lunch,' consisting of cheese, salt fish, and game, was provided at 10 p.m. No charge was made for this repast. Those who were 'clean broke' or 'down on the bed rock' were as welcome as the others. It was one of the redeeming features of El Paso that 'free lunch fiends' were not barred. Our heroine, dressed as a man, dealt the cards, while her husband kept a Faro bank, called the Royal Road to Fortune, and bluffed the players out of their boots. The Black Beards on two occasions interrupted the play by cleaning out everybody and corraling the plunder. The players were much annoyed by these attacks; they appear to have been for the most part directors of American railroads, and we may have here an explanation of the low prices and unsatisfactory dividends of American railway stock. Our heroine recognises in Don Ramon, their leader, the mysterious husband of Ernestine. He was a man of infinite resource, at one time leading his band to the attack, at another joining the players to divert suspicion, always holding perfectly marvellous hands. Shooting went on freely, and in one of these unfortunate encounters Margaret lost her husband and most of her friends.

The following description of one of these scenes may be acceptable:

Two o'clock was rapidly approaching. The railroad magnates began to grow weary. The game was becoming tiresome; it was too monotonous this constant drain upon their purses. But just a quarter before two the General struck a big hand. He had three jacks in the beginning and on the draw he caught another, and coupled with the fact that his other card was an ace and he had discarded a queen, it was a hand hard to beat, and as they were playing regular poker, not the absurd new-fangled game where a flush beats four aces, a man with such cards would be justified in betting his life upon them. All the players seemed to be lucky, for one and all chipped in with prompt alacrity. The Mexican went a

thousand on his hand. But on the next round Don Ramon slapped all his wealth into the pot. The General was excited and cried out, "I call you, what have you got?" "Four tens," responded Don Ramon. "Not good," cried the General, "your cards are not hefty enough to capture the pot this time, but here is the hand that will take it into camp." And so it would if the Black Beards in *ponchos* and armed with pistols had not appeared. As they rode home that night Taos Jack said to his leader Don Ramon, "We have hit those railroad chaps and struck it rich; in fact, as a College sharp might say, 'We have made Rome howl.'"

I have neglected to say that our heroine, in female costume, kept a calaboose, where she sold home-made bread, boiled eggs, sandwiches, and other simple refreshments, though who purchased these trifles does not appear. A secret underground passage from the calaboose to the gaming saloon was at this crisis of the greatest service. It is pleasant to think that this time-honoured property is flourishing in the West. Margaret's natural sagacity shews her how to play roots on the Black Beards, she allows herself to be captured by them and is immured in their stronghold. Don Ramon asks her in marriage, kindly explaining that there are six or seven ladies still living who lay claim to the honour of being his wife. The remainder of his wives he had got rid of as occasion offered, and he now vowed to devote his leisure moments to the confusion of the survivors. Things look black, but Gold Lace, the High Horse of the Pacific, now Marshal of El Paso, turns up trumps. The Black Beards are killed to a man, and our heroine "now that the mission of vengeance was fulfilled had time for things of a softer nature." She married the High Horse, who appears to be a well-known character, and deservedly a favourite with the readers of the *Dime Library*.

* * * * *

I had got as far as this in my review some time ago, but found the greatest difficulty in winding it up. I should have liked to have offered some appro-

priate reflexions. But as I have explained our tale is not intended to point a moral, and he would be a bold man who should attempt its adornment. In my perplexity I consulted a literary person whom I had hitherto regarded as my friend. With brutal frankness he told me that as the review began with my biography it had better end up with an obituary notice. This he offered to write, should I qualify for the honour. I must say that this adverse view has a little discouraged me, though I deny its justice or expediency. In the first place, the Necropolis Number of the *Eagle* does not come out till next Term. In the second place, it would be personally inconvenient to me at present, when I am busy with my Christmas story of the *Haunted Key* (the owners of which feel chill and ghostly hands in their pockets). Still I can see that there is some force in what this person says, namely, "You can't repeat your beastly biography in front of all the rot you write," though I think that the criticism might have been conveyed more delicately. But I hope that I shall not be condemned unheard. It is the burning desire of our age to know everything about everybody. Every College keeps a register of its Members, and College officers spend sleepless nights in the endeavour to find the Latin equivalents of Poverty Flat or Fernando Noronha. Again it will be observed that I have not given my complete biography, but only sufficient to enable the reader to understand my bias towards the subject under discussion. I am therefore preparing further details regarding myself to serve as an introduction to a series of articles on the Bounders and Malefactors of our College, to appear at an early date in the *Eagle*. And I may have also something to say on the same subject in some future reviews of other numbers of the *Dime Library*.*

A. JAY PENN.

* All these contributions are by anticipation declined with thanks.—
EDD. *Eagle*.

Obituary.

ALFRED DOMETT, C.M.G.

A distinguished colonial statesman and author has just passed away in the person of Mr Alfred Domett, C.M.G., formerly Colonial Secretary and Premier of New Zealand. Mr Domett died at his London residence in St Charles Square, North Kensington, on the 2nd Nov., in his 77th year, having been born at Camberwell-grove, Surrey, in May 1811. He was educated at Cambridge University, where he matriculated in 1829 as a member of St John's College, but after three years' residence he left the University without graduating. At the age of 21 he published a volume of poems, and in 1833 he went to the United States where he travelled for a few years. Returning to London he again devoted himself to poetical composition, and his "Christmas Hymn," published in *Blackwood's Magazine*, attracted considerable attention and admiration. Two years were now spent in Italy, Switzerland, and other European countries, and soon after his return to England in 1841 Mr Domett was called to the bar at the Middle Temple. About this time the colony of New Zealand began to be opened up to settlers, and Mr Domett having purchased some land of the New Zealand Company went out to the colony in 1842, being among the earliest of the colonists. When Lord Grey formed the new constitution for New Zealand in 1848, Mr Domett was appointed Colonial Secretary for the province of New Munster, and in 1851 he became Secretary for the whole of New Zealand. In the course of a few years he resigned these important offices, and accepted the inferior and much more arduous appointment of Commissioner of Crown Lands and Resident Magistrate at Hawkes Bay.

Subsequently he was elected to the House of Representatives for the town of Nelson. Affairs in New Zealand assumed a critical position in 1852, and at this juncture Mr Domett was called upon to form a Government, which he succeeded in accomplishing. When his Government resigned he was appointed Secretary for Crown Lands, with a seat in the Legislative Council, and to this there was added the post of Commissioner of Old Land Claims. In 1865 he became Registrar-general of Land, and in 1870 undertook the administration of confiscated lands. Retiring from public duties in 1871 he returned to England, and for his long and valuable services to the Colony of New Zealand he was created a C.M.G. in 1880. Mr Domett published, in 1872, his "Ranolf and Amohia; a South Sea Day-Dream." This poem was descriptive of the scenery of New Zealand, and of the habits, legends, and character of the Maori inhabitants; and it acquired no little popularity. It was succeeded in 1877 by a volume of poems entitled "Flotsam and Jetsam; Rhymes, Old and New." Mr Domett's other works are the following:—"Venice," a poem which appeared in 1839; "Narrative of the Warian Massacre," published by the New Zealand Company, 1843; "Petition to the House of Commons for the Recall of Governor Fitzroy;" "Ordinances of New Zealand, classified," published by the New Zealand Company in 1850. It may be added that Mr Domett was the "Waring" of Mr Browning's well-known poem of that name.

What's become of Waring
 Since he gave us all the slip,
 Chose land-travel or sea-faring,
 Boots and chest or staff and scrip,
 Rather than pace up and down
 Any longer London town?

[See *Times* Nov. 8, *Athenæum* Nov. 12, 1887.]

GEORGE MARKLAND HIND, B.A., LL.B.

On August 3rd, having taken his degree barely six weeks, George Markland Hind died of typhoid fever at Aberystwith after a short illness.

He had been expected in Cambridge on August 1st, as it was his intention to read Theology during his fourth year. Ill health had to a great extent interfered with his work, and his place in the second class of the Law Tripos was the result of a brave and conscientious struggle against difficulties.

All who knew him will not look for any eulogy here; they must feel too keenly the loss of one who by a high example and ever ready sympathy had endeared himself to them as a friend.

THE SUICIDE ON THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS.

DARKLY flows the sluggish river,
Wearily the rain-drops fall;
Here and there a fitful quiver
Dances o'er the watery pall,
Beaming from some latticed casement,
Making but the darkness clearer,
Making but from top to basement
All the towers taller, dearer.
Mournfully the breezes moaning
Sob around the Bridge of Sighs,
While afar some bell intoning,
Muffled in the distance, dies.
Eerily the dead leaves rustle,
And the swaying elm trees groan,
Far away I hear the bustle
Of the town—I am alone!
Why then hesitate or ponder?
Death smiles from the water's brim.
Does your purpose wane and wander?
Was it but a passing whim?
Life seems sweet to those who barter
It for nothingness, for aye,
Sweeter than to maniac martyr
Flushed with brighter hopes than they.
Only hope we for a slumber
Dreamless, that no ending knows,
Where Pain hath not name nor number,—
Hail thee Death! I choose repose!
Farewell life and love for ever!
Farewell night with misty stars!!
Welcome thou Lethean river!!!
Hang!!!!—I can't get through the bars!

The freshman was left *hanging* presumably because he was not born to be drowned.



EAGLES' FEATHERS

AFTER WALT WHITMAN.

I

O Granta! Granta!

Starting from my tutor's rooms, where I was entered,
And from the Senate House, where I wrote my name
legibly (at least as legibly as I could) as a son
of our perfect Alma Mater,

Dweller in the First Court, letter A, court of kitchen
smoke and street cries—or in the New Court
overlooking the backs,

As freshman with new gown, or a second-year man,
or a third-year man,

Or reading with sported oak, nourished on College
Commons, my diet food and drink:

Aware of the river Cam, aware of the Granta,
Aware (too much so) of the ditches between Trinity and
St John's and King's,

Aware of being unable to go out of College after 7 p.m.
owing to circumstances over which I have no
control,

Aware of things in general, all and sundry,
Having studied the starlings over the gateway and
the men who call "Rai-bo" in the street, and
the bell of the dust-cart,

And heard at dusk the shutting of the gates and the
ringing of the porter's bell after ten,

Solitary, singing (though not after 8 p.m. for fear of
Deans), I, a Johnian swan, strike up for St
John's College.

Get ready all! forward! row!

II

Scholarships, boatraces, composition, deans, Euclid
lectures, subscriptions, breakfasts, proctors, col-
lege cats,

Ourselves, the present and future College, the indis-
soluble Statutes, Newmarket Races, gatings,
May week, morning chapels,

Occasional altercations, exeats, the Little-go and the
class lists,

This then is College.

How very extraordinary! how too too!

Under foot the round stones, over head a Cambridge
mist:

See round us the University:

The other colleges, away, jumbled together, with
ditches between.

III

Lectures and examinations in abeyance (during the
Long),

Retiring back awhile, sufficed at what they are, but
never forgotten:

I speak out.

I sat studying at the feet of the great lecturers:

Now, if I could get at it, O that the great lecturers
would return and study me.

How's that, umpire? Eyes in the boat!

IV

I will differentiate Johnianismus, and shew it under-
lying all: and I will be a bard of personalities:
and I will shew of Don and person in statu
pupillari that either is but the equal of the other:
and I will shew that there is no imperfection in
the Old Statutes, and can be none in the New:

And I will shew that whatever happens to anybody
it may be turned to beautiful results: and I will
shew that nothing can happen more beautiful
than rustication.

V

Undergraduati!

Camerados mine! hurry up!

I see men playing at football at the Rugby Union game:

I see men playing at football at the Association game,
or any other game:

I see the Lady Margaret boat head of the river, and
making a bump every night:

I see men playing at tennis, Eagles and Grasshoppers,
and hockey and bicycles and fives and volunteers
and tricycles and golf, and mathematical men
doing the Trumpington grind to the n th, and
cricket and water-polo.

VI

I stroll about the College courts, adagio, at midnight,
smoking a branch of the enchanted stem:

And I think how nice other fellows' sisters are in
the May term:

And I realise what it is to be ploughed in a way
that I never realised before.

VII

As I have walked in St John's to my morning lecture,
I have seen Dons and milkmen and gyps and grocers'
boys and lecturers and freshmen and bedmakers
and tutors and bootblacks and Bursars and
porters and cooks etc.

What do you see, Hubert Field?

I see how very nice everything is;

How delightfully freshmen attend morning chapel at
the beginning of the October term,

And imagine they will read eight hours a day:

I see the glorious Eagle,

And the beautiful gyp and the perfect College Porter,

And the Trinity man and the Caius man and the Non-
collegiate man, as near to me as I am to them,
or rather more:

Undergraduati!

I only can give you any tips, though I may take some
persuading to do it.

Hold on to me! haul in the log! hurry up!

HUBERT FIELD.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

To the Editor of the 'Eagle.'

DEAR SIR,

I wish to call the attention of your readers to the present unsatisfactory condition of the Lady Margaret Boat Club. Here we are with everything apparently in our favour—our heavy debt cleared off—a fairly good income, thanks to the Amalgamated Sports Fund—plenty of material to work upon in the way of new members—and yet for all this we are, no one can deny, going downward instead of upward.

Now, Sir, what I wish to bring specially before you is this, that the sooner we realise the melancholy fact that we are tenth on the river the better. Tenth we certainly are and tenth we are likely to be (if we do not descend even lower still) if some steps are not taken. But what are we actually doing? As though we still occupied our rightful position near the head of the division, we enter year after year a crew for the coxswainless Fours in the October Term. What is the result of this? A very indifferent boat is sent in, which as a rule fails in everything except making itself ridiculous—three guineas entrance money are wasted, not to mention the money spent in tow-path fees for the coach—and worst of all, the Freshmen for the time being are deprived of the best coaching the Club can afford. One cannot calculate the amount of harm done to the Club this year by the entry of the Four. I do not say a word against the men who composed it; they one and all, as the *Review* said, "rowed with the usual pluck which characterises Johnians." But we cannot get over the fact that they were beaten easily by King's, whose first boat is, I believe, somewhere near the bottom of the second division. One had indeed some hope last year, when the Four actually was for once

taken off, that steps in the right direction were at last being taken. But this year we have gone back to the old state of things, and it may even be doubted whether the sudden change of policy as regards the Four last year did not come too far on in the Term to be of any benefit to the Club.

As a club we have degenerated and, and sad though it be to have to acknowledge it, the sooner we do so, the sooner we may make a turn for the better. We must train on humble pie for some years to come, and, unpalatable though it may be, we shall at least forego the farce of trying to keep up a prestige we have long ago lost. We have not got men in the Club now like Lister, Sandford, Green, and Prior, or like Symonds, Craggs, Bennett, and J. C. Brown in more recent times. But why have we not? Surely the general physique of the College has not degenerated. No, it is simply because, first, our Freshmen, owing to the best of the coaches being wanted to row in the Four, are neglected when they first come up, get into a bad style, and never come on as they might do if properly looked after. Men may say what they like, but the club which year after year neglects its Freshmen will sooner or later come to grief. Secondly, because for some obscure reason which I have never yet fathomed, our Club refuses to get out-college coaching for its first May boat. This evil is no new one, but has been going on for years. It is only fair to the present First Captain to note that he seems to have some idea of the existence of this evil, as he did actually get a Hall second boat man (all thanks be to him) to coach the Four this year. But why cannot we get a blue? If I mistake not, the President of the C. U. B. C. himself has been seen coaching the Clinker Fours of various small colleges this Term. Surely the L. M. B. C., the oldest club in the 'Varsity, might put in a claim! One more point, and I have done, Why cannot one or more sliding trials be got out this Term? There are several second boat men with nothing much to do, except tub the sediment of the freshmen, who are too bad even for the very inferior junior trials. These men, combined with the coaches of the various trials, might easily be formed into a couple of boats to keep up a certain amount of rowing interest in anticipation of next May.

Now Sir, I may have spoken, as I would speak, strongly, but I do want to wake up the Club from the deadly lethargy which is creeping over it. If things go on in the lazy half-hearted way they have been doing for some time, we may just as well all sign off and go and play Hockey or Lacrosse. I do not wish in any way to weaken the hands of the present First Captain, his position is never a bed of roses; but something must be done, and that quickly.

“οὐ πρὸς ἱατροῦ σοφοῦ

θρηνεῖν ἐπιδάς πρὸς τομῶντι πῆματι.”

I am Yours truly,

ἀγρόκοπος.

SUNDAY HALLS.

To the Editors of the 'Eagle.'

SIRS,

I should like, with your permission, to initiate a correspondence *re* the Sunday Halls. If you would be good enough to open your pages to such a correspondence, I think it would hardly fail to bring before the authorities the opinion of the junior members—which is, I take it, that the present hours, 4 and 5 o'clock, are as unreasonable and uncomfortable as could well be devised. The week-day system is a very good one—at least, as good as circumstances will permit: but why half the college should be compelled periodically to alter their dinner hour, and sow the seed of a vigorous crop of diseases *in posse*, to say nothing of indigestion *in esse*, is, I must confess, a puzzle to me. On the advantages of the 7.15 p.m. Hall I will not dwell, because men are reasoning animals—and to all such they are obvious by inspection, to quote a formula well known to many of your readers; but it may not be amiss to mention a few of the chief objections—and to demolish them as far as I can. “Some men like to attend some evening service after chapel.” Granted: but their name is not legion—and the accommodation of the 5 o'clock Hall would be amply sufficient. “A Sunday evening for the Gyps.” This is more to the point, and would be convincing, were it not that I meet so many of them at 7 p.m. on Sunday hurrying elsewhere in a neat and effective uniform of black—with white front and tie (query—is this a Gyps' corps on

church parade?). In fact, I do not see why so much discomfort should be caused to 150 men merely that Gyps may have an opportunity of augmenting their incomes by a little waiting elsewhere; unless the College is made for Gyps and not Gyps for the College. If this letter succeeds in its object of starting a correspondence on the subject (however one-sided it may be) it will have fulfilled the expectation of

Yours truly,

E. P.

To the Editors of the 'Eagle.'

SIRS,

Among such Johnians as feel due regard for that valuable commodity—digestion—it has long been a matter of surmise why, although allowed to hall at 7.15 on six days of the week, they are compelled on Sundays to accumulate an appetite some three hours in advance. Now, Sirs, in this enlightened age when every facility is afforded for the cultivation of the higher arts, it surely must seem strange even to the most casual observer that the simplest laws of human nature should be thus disregarded. A man may consent to be taxed for “not awearing of his academic dress,” or, even more painful than that, for smoking “in the Courts or Grounds of his College,” but against a tax on his digestive organs he stands firm. “The hand of the authority must forbear,” he says; and is it not a tax alike on patience and palate to be requested to dine at the abnormal hour of 4 o’clock simply because it happens to be Sunday instead of Monday? Is there something unusually salubrious in the air of a Cambridge Sunday, that it is calculated to accelerate the appetite at such an alarming rate? or is it merely a desire on the part of the “powers that be” to appear unique in the eyes of the University? We confess we comprehend it not. Now, at present half the College are put to the greatest inconvenience: if a grind be one man’s idea of happiness, 4 o’clock hall stands grimly out and says him nay; if another prefers music, he realises the physical impossibility of attending King’s Chapel and hall at the same time.

To all classes of men alike it is inconvenient; to the rational man who breakfasts at 8.30, and consequently lunches

at 2 o'clock, the idea of hall at 4 is an obvious monstrosity, but the authorities spare him not, he must choose between Dean and Dinner; while to the fashionable man who commences the day with a sumptuous repast at 11.30 the wish for hall about four hours after can only be imaginary. Each class would infinitely prefer a hall later in the day; and, since Chapel is half-an-hour earlier on Sundays, the course seems perfectly plain—for once to follow Trinity, and suffer the aggrieved student to take his beef and beer at 7.15.

Till this reasonable request is granted, I must, with the great majority, remain

A BILIOUS SUBJECT WITH A GRIEVANCE.

ASH LAWN TENNIS COURTS.

To the Editors of the 'Eagle.'

SIRS,

Last May Term public notice was given that the General Athletic Club was making arrangements to provide some ash Tennis Courts for the use of members in the winter Terms. Such courts would, I am sure, be greatly appreciated by members of the Club who are prevented by various causes from rowing, or playing Football or Lacrosse, and would provide them with some exercise in return for their subscription. How is it that we have heard nothing more of these courts? Is it that the Committee of the Club deliberately published a bogus promise to hoodwink men into becoming members, without an intention of redeeming it? I am far from suggesting this as the true reason; but the Committee are laying themselves open to the charge, to refute which it is their duty to explain their reasons for not providing the courts this Term, and to leave no stone unturned to provide them next Term. I am not raising a complaint simply as to the more or less of advantage I may get from the very moderate subscription to the General Club, but it is only just to expect the Committee to provide as adequate a return as is practicable to what is really the most generous section of its members, those I mean who cannot aspire to the honour of representing the College.

I am, Sirs,

Yours truly,

A. N. OTHER.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Michaelmas Term, 1887.

Dr Taylor our Master was on November 1 elected to serve the office of Vice-Chancellor for the ensuing year.

The Hon. Sir Donald Alexander Smith, K.C.M.G., Honorary Doctor of Laws of this University, and Member of the Dominion Parliament for Montreal, has been enrolled as a member of the College.

The Rev Dr Bonney, F.R.S., Senior Fellow of the College, has been appointed an Honorary Canon of Manchester Cathedral.

Mr George Wirgman Hemming (Senior Wrangler 1844), Q.C. and formerly Fellow, has been appointed an Official Referee of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Mr F. C. Wace, formerly Fellow, has been appointed Deputy-Mayor of the town of Cambridge.

Mr Bateson, Fellow of the College, has safely returned from his zoological expedition to Central Asia, and has been promptly elected to the Balfour Studentship in Animal Morphology. We congratulate him on this well-deserved recognition of his scientific work, and look forward with interest to the publication of his researches.

Mr A. E. H. Love (Second Wrangler 1885), Fellow of the College, has gained the First Smith's Prize for an essay on "The small free vibrations and deformation of a thin Elastic Shell, and on the free and forced vibrations of an Elastic Spherical Shell containing a given mass of liquid." Mr Berry, of King's, the Senior Wrangler, was awarded the Second Prize.

On November 7 the following members of the College were elected Fellows:—Edward James Rapson B.A. (First Class Classical Tripos Part II 1883; First Class, Indian Languages Tripos 1885; Le Bas Prize 1886), late Hutchinson Student; William Charles Fletcher B.A. (Second Wrangler 1886 and First Division of First Class in Part II of the Mathematical Tripos 1887); John Lewis Alexander Paton B.A. (Second Chancellor's Medallist, First Class with distinction in Sections *a* and *c* [Scholarship and Ancient History] Classical Tripos Part II 1887).

The following are the subjects of the dissertations submitted by the successful candidates for Fellowships:—*The office of σπαρνηὺς in Greek Constitutional history*, by Mr Paton; *The tidal oscillations of an Ocean of uniform depth covering the earth*, by Mr Fletcher; (i) *The struggle between England and France for supremacy in India* (Le Bas Prize 1886), (ii) *Two Yoga texts* (Sanskrit), (iii) *The doctrines of Judaism, Mohammedanism, Brahminism, and Buddhism on the subject of Divine Revelation*, (iv) *Mohammedanism and Christianity in Spain from the 8th to the 11th Century*, (v) *The Land Question in India*, (vi) *The Hindu canons of poetic and dramatic composition compared with those of Aristotle*, (vii) *Text of a Northern Buddhist work* (the *Lañhavatāsa*), by Mr Rapson.

The Hutchinson Studentship vacated by Ds Rapson has been awarded to Ds S. A. Strong (Classical Tripos 1884-85) to aid him in the prosecution of his studies in Sanskrit. Mr Strong is occupied in preparing for the press, under the guidance of Prof. Max Müller, a dictionary of Buddhist Sanskrit.

The Mac Mahon Law Studentship vacated by Mr Alston has been awarded to Ds S. J. N. W. Greenidge (Mathematical Tripos 1886, Law Tripos 1887).

The first award of the Harkness University Scholarship in Geology has been made to Philip Lake, Scholar of the College, who has since received an appointment on the Geological Survey of India.

The Mathematical Society of London have awarded their De Morgan Medal to Professor J. J. Sylvester, our Honorary Fellow.

Mr Frank J. Allen M.A., M.B. (First Class, Natural Sciences Tripos 1878) has been appointed Professor of Physiology at Mason College, Birmingham.

Mr H. J. Roby, Honorary Fellow, has been re-appointed a Governor of Manchester Grammar School by the Council of the Senate.

Mr W. Calvert M.A. (B.A. 1881) of Walton-le-Dale has been appointed by the College a Governor of Rivington Grammar School in the room of Mr Mason, who has retired.

Dr Donald MacAlister has been appointed Croonian Lecturer on the new foundation at the Royal College of Physicians of London.

Ds L. E. Shore, Scholar of the College, whose appointment as Junior Demonstrator of Physiology we chronicled last Term, has just been promoted to the Senior Demonstratorship. We congratulate him on his rapid progress.

Mr M. H. H. Mason has been appointed to a mastership at the Whitgift Grammar School, Croydon.

W. M. Orr, Scholar of the College, has been elected to a Studentship in Mathematics of the Royal University of Ireland, tenable for five years.

The subject of the Hulsean Lectures this year, delivered by the Rev J. H. Lupton, formerly Fellow, is "Misrepresentations of Christianity, considered as unfavourable (1) to intellectual growth, (2) to scientific discovery, (3) to moral principles, (4) to the wants of society."

The Jubilee year was marked by an unprecedented distribution of Tripos Honours, of which the College came in for a handsome share. For the first time in history there was a bracket for the first place in the Mathematical Tripos, and of the four Jubilee Senior Wranglers St John's claims two—Messrs Baker and Flux. In the Law Tripos also two out of four Senior Jurists are Johnians—Mr Herbert and our late Editor Mr Windsor. Mr Paton secured one of the highest marks of distinction in the Classical Tripos Part II. In Moral Sciences the list is headed by three Johnians (alas! all in the Second Class). Three of our men appear in a First Class of eight in the Natural Sciences Tripos Part II, and four (headed by Foxley) out of a total of six appear in the Theological Tripos Part II. Fagan is all alone in the Indian Languages Tripos.

C. Foxley is bracketed for the Bachelors' Carus Greek Testament Prize, and A. W. Greenup highly commended for the Undergraduates' Prize.

The College was represented in the cast of *Oedipus Tyrannus* by W. C. H. Moreland, who took the part of a Theban Elder in the chorus.

The Rev Thomas Adams, formerly Scholar, has been made a D.C.L. of the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Quebec, of which he is Principal and Professor of Mathematics. On September 14 he in his turn presented the Governor General, Lord Lansdowne, for the same degree. An interesting account of the proceedings is given in the *Quebec Morning Chronicle* (Sep. 16, 1887).

The Rev Alfred Caldecott, late Fellow and Principal of Codrington College, Barbadoes, has been appointed Organising Secretary for the dioceses of Ely and Peterborough of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. We are glad to welcome Mr Caldecott back to Cambridge.

Mr Larmor has been appointed an Examiner for Part I of the Mathematical Tripos and for the Bell and Abbott Scholarships, and also an Examiner of students at Affiliated Lecture Centres, Mr Tottenham for Part I of the Classical Tripos, Prof. W. G. Adams an Examiner in Physics, Mr Weldon an Examiner in Zoology, Mr Harker an Examiner in Geology,

Mr Foote an Examiner for the Law Tripos, Mr Tanner an Examiner for the History Tripos, Mr Whitaker an Examiner for the Norrisian Prize, Mr S. H. Burbury an Examiner for the Yorke Prize, Mr Fred. Watson an Examiner for the Tyrwhitt Scholarships, Mr Heitland an Examiner for the University Scholarships and Chancellor's Medals.

Dr Parkinson and Mr Scott have been appointed members of the Watch Committee, Mr Weldon a member of the Local Examinations Syndicate, Dr Besant of the Observatory Syndicate, Mr Whitaker of the Divinity Board, Mr Webb of the Mathematical Board, Mr Heitland of the General Board of Studies.

The Education Committee of the College for the current year consists of Mr Hill, Dr D. MacAlister, Mr Larmor, Mr Tottenham, and Mr Marr.

The John Lucas Walker University Studentship in Pathology has been awarded to William Hunter (M.D. Edinburgh), who is now a resident member of the College.

Mr Scott is Junior Proctor, and Mr Ward deputy Junior Proctor, for the current academical year.

Ds J. Kerr, M.B., has obtained the Diploma of the University in Public Health.

At the annual election of Members of the Council Dr Sandys, Mr Smith, and Mr Larmor were elected, each to serve for four years.

Mr Justice Kay has sanctioned an arrangement by which litigation will be avoided respecting the will of the late Rev Dr Hymers, of Brandesburton, Yorkshire, who bequeathed a large residuary real and personal estate to the Corporation of Hull for the purpose of founding and endowing a school there on the model of schools at Birmingham and Dulwich. The heir-at-law and next-of-kin of the testator disputed the validity of the gift as being void under the Mortmain Act. Mr Robert Hymers, of Stokesley, the testator's only brother, offered to present the Corporation with £50,000 for educational purposes in Hull, in order to give effect to his brother's intentions, on the Corporation renouncing all claim under the will. To this arrangement the Judge assented.

During the summer appeared the long-expected edition of *Lucan's Pharsalia* by Mr Haskins and Mr Heitland. This is not the place for a critical review, but we may at least congratulate the College and the Editors on their association with so sound a piece of classical work. In the *Athenaeum* of Oct. 15, 1887, a critic pays a high compliment to Mr Heitland's contribution, a compliment which we cannot forbear to quote: "His introduction, though somewhat roughly and hastily composed, is a very remarkable study. The biography of Lucan, the discussion of his tenets, the analyses of his peculiarities of thought and

diction, are to the last degree exhaustive, and bespeak astonishing industry and alertness of mind; while the concluding paragraphs on Lucan's acquaintance with Virgil and Juvenal's with Lucan are a display of strong and agile memory after the fashion of Bentley. It is plain that Mr Heitland possesses resources which are unsurpassed by any living scholar, and which, if he would add to them the same knowledge of MSS which gives so much distinction to Mr Robinson Ellis, would put him among the first Latinists in Europe," Of Mr Haskins too we read that he explains the meaning of his author "with excellent judgment and a good command of both Latin and English literature....we have not found him missing any points or favouring any perversities."

The following books by members of the College have recently appeared:—*Letters on various subjects (I: On the supposed cruelties of 2 Sam. xii. 31)* (J. Hall and Son), by Rev P. H. Mason; *A First Greek Reader* (Macmillan), by F. H. Colson; *A Course of School Readings in the Greek Testament* (Macmillan), by Rev A. Calvert; *Companion to Weekly Problem Papers* (Macmillan), by Rev J. J. Milne; *A Treatise on Analytical Statics: new edition* (Macmillan); by Dr I. Todhunter; *First Lessons in Science, designed for the use of children* (Ridgway), by the late Rt Rev J. W. Colenso; *Key to Dr Todhunter's Conic Sections* (Macmillan), by C. W. Bourne; *First Steps in Geometry* (Longman), by R. A. Proctor; *Easy Lessons in the Differential Calculus* (Longmans), by R. A. Proctor; *I haven't yet begun: Humorous Song* (Agate & Co.), by Alfred Wheeler; *The Progressive character of man's knowledge of God* (James Parker), by Rev Dr C. Pritchard; *Chronological Synopsis of the History of Arabia* (Trübner), by Dr Redhouse; *Elementary Chemistry* (University Press), by Mr Pattison-Muir and Mr Charles Slater; *Abbeys and Churches of England and Wales* (Cassell & Co.), edited by Dr Bonney.

THE NEW BUILDING.—At last—after more than two weary years—we are drawing near the end. Only the last finishing work now remains to be done, and we hope to occupy the rooms in January. The many advantages of this wing will then be apparent—the handiness of the arrangements for washing-up, the Teale grates with their steady warmth and economy of fuel, the smoothly-opening windows, the Tobin ventilators well under control, the pleasant staircases, and the general air of cleanliness and brightness. We trust also to see the Lecture-rooms in full swing, and no more Lecturers compelled to lecture at unreasonable hours. In the prospect of so great an addition to the general comfort we may forget the long struggle it has cost to get the work done. The College will owe more than it knows to the exertions of the Clerk of the Works. The only serious accident in the two years occurred to him, when, as we mentioned in last number, he broke his leg by a fall from a ladder.

It has been decided to give the name of Chapel Court to the incomplete quadrangle bounded by the new wing, the north side of the Second Court, and the west end of the Chapel. The rooms in Chapel Court are numbered consecutively and have already been assigned to students.

"The Corporation has seen nothing like it this century" was at least one verdict on the Jubilee festivities of St John's: it was told us by a member of the Antiquarian Society and has our approval. Proceedings of this kind are generally heralded several days before in penny 'prints' and special editions, and tendered for by the score, but, beyond a little bunting on the front gateway indicating the patriotism of the head porter, the most sensitive or suspicious of us had detected nothing that would have warranted a forecast of St John's contribution to English History on that memorable day. The pyrotechnist was amongst us and we knew it not: we had certainly lived with him on the terms of the closest intimacy, but he had never unbosomed his inmost secrets, neither had we followed him in his scientific studies. He had a surprise for us which was in keeping with the display which followed. That night he was seen emerging with the College lantern and a right-hand glove, with a chosen few, some burdened with Roman candles, others with rockets, and perhaps the more youthful with bombs and Catharine wheels, but all equipped with right-hand gloves, workman-like tunics—yclept 'blazers'—and the heart to do and dare. The errand was certainly one requiring both courage and singleness of purpose, but it was no forlorn hope, no occasion for the sealing of wills or heart-felt good-byes, there was in point of fact the most perfect good humour and hilarity. There was no question of *quam prendimus arcem*. The chapel tower, of which Vergil once wrote

"Turrim in præcipiti stantem summisque sub astra
"Eductam tectis, unde omnis Granta videri,"

was the appointed place, and its summit was at length reached in safety. Here the College lantern, true to its traditions, went out: some aver that a 'pipe' was produced, and that the extinction of the lantern was in pious and spontaneous obedience to the notice on the front gateway; however this may be, having solemnly protested against its use, it allowed itself to be resuscitated and entered once more into the proceedings of the evening, which began with the lighting of four Roman candles. The effect was superb: Trinity came out to see it, the "Express" went in to record it: Ely was not seen by the light, though the light was seen by Ely: the bonfire on Midsummer Common had ceased to attract, and thenceforward all looked with one eye as it were at our lofty undertaking. The appetite thus whetted was fed at wholesome intervals and with due alternation with 'rockets,' more candles of infinite variety

of colour, 'pomegranates,' and 'blue lights': the 'bombs' and 'Catharine wheels' it was thought inexpedient to fire at that elevation, as we had no desire to terrify our timid brethren in the town. The first part of the performance being over, the authorised version of Auld Lang Syne was sung in the most approved form and in excellent tune. The pyrotechnists then descended to conclude the performance in First Court. Here the 'wheels' were soon started and travelled with great rapidity: the 'bombs,' at first a little shy, fulfilled their mission to the entire satisfaction of an appreciative crowd. But the official part of the programme was not yet over: incompleteness is not one of our besetting sins, if wealth is not our most prominent virtue. We don't drink 'port' at dinner or 'whisky' at midnight—these are superfluities which even the early Johnians denied themselves—but we do finish off our fireworks with balloons. These, after a solemn laying on of hands, 'proudly inflate,' and accompanied by our benedictions left us with some little persuasion: if it was our duty to stay, it was certainly theirs to go, and as we have both fulfilled our respective duties there is nothing to regret in the separation.

The official was succeeded by the unofficial part of the programme, and an adjournment was made to the chambers of the artist-in-chief. Here we shall draw the veil; suffice it to say that the unauthorised version of Auld Lang Syne was heard in the small hours of the morning—we failed to recognise the strains, but they were energetic and seemed to be much appreciated by the performers.

JOHNIANA.

We delight on a day like this affectionately to recall the early triumphs of the young scholar of St John's, Senior Wrangler before he was twenty. We know too that, a year after, he showed his gifts in another direction by winning the Members' Prize for the best Latin Essay, an achievement, I may say in passing, which owes much, if not most, of its significance to the fact that the Second Prizeman was the Senior Medallist of the same year. Probably it is the only occasion in the history of the University on which, in a purely classical competition, a Senior Medallist was beaten by a Senior Wrangler. Both Prizemen bore names destined to be dear to the Missionary cause. The First Prizeman was Henry Martyn. The Second was Charles Grant, afterwards known as Lord Glenelg.

Dr Butler: (Sermon) Cambridge Chronicle, October 21, 1887.

In the present century we find Byron and his bear at Trinity, Coleridge at Jesus, and Wordsworth at St John's. The last-named poet was fully alive to the honour of belonging to the same University as Milton. In language not unworthy of Mr Trumbull, the well-known auctioneer in *Middlemarch*, he has recorded as follows—

Among the band of my compeers was one
Whom chance had stationed in the very room
Honoured by Milton's name. O temperate Bard!
Be it confest, that for the first time, seated

Within thy innocent lodge and oratory,
One of a festive circle, I poured out
Libations, to thy memory drank, till pride
And gratitude grew dizzy in a brain
Never excited by the fumes of wine
Before that hour, or since.

I know no more amiable trait in the character of Cambridge men than their willingness to admit having been drunk *once*.

A. Birrell: Obiter dicta; second series (1887).

Nor when he [Lord Strafford] entered at a very early age at St John's College, Cambridge, was he at all backward in appreciating the advantages and pleasures of a place of learning. On leaving the College he travelled abroad with a tutor, Mr Greenwood, a member of the sister University. For both College and tutor he retained ever after the warmest affection. In the Strafford correspondence with Laud we glance over a variety of facetious challenges to one another upon their rival St Johns and their respective 'Johnisms.'—"What means this Johnism of yours?" is the laugh of the Primate at a puritanical slip of his friend's pen—"What means this Johnism of yours, till the rights of the *pastors* be a little more settled? You learned this from old Alvy or Billy Nelson. *Well, I see the errors of your breeding will stick by you: pastors and elders and all will come in if I let you alone.*"

[Laud was at St John's, Oxford.]

Moxley: Essays, historical and theological (i. 5).

The man whose friend tells him that he is known to be extensively acquainted with elegant literature may suspect that he is flattering him; but he may feel real and secure satisfaction when some Johnian sneers at him for a novel reader.

Macaulay: Life and letters by Trevelyan (i. 100).

I shall beg the Reader's Leave to present him with a Letter that I received about half a Year ago from a Gentleman of *Cambridge*, who styles himself *Peter de Quir*. I have kept it by me some Months, and though I did not know at first what to make of it, upon my reading it over very frequently I have at last discovered several Conceits in it: I would not therefore have my reader discouraged if he does not take them at the first Perusal.

To Mr Spectator.

From St John's College, Cambridge, Feb. 3, 1712.

Sir

'The Monopoly of Punns in this University has been an immemorial
'Privilege of the *Johnians*; and we can't help resenting the late Invasion
'of our ancient Right as to that Particular, by a little Pretender to Clenching
'in a neighbouring College, who in an Application to you by way of Letter,
'a while ago, styled himself *Philobrane*.... These Reflections may impart
'some Light towards a Discovery of the Origin of Punning among us, and
'the Foundation of its prevailing so long in this famous Body. 'Tis notorious
'from the Instance under Consideration, that it must be owing chiefly to the
'use of brown Jugs, muddy Belch, and the Fumes of a certain memorable
'Place of Rendezvous with us at Meals, known by the name of *Staincoat*
'*Hole*. For the Atmosphere of the Kitchen, like the Tail of a Comet, pre-
'dominates least about the Fire, but resides behind and fills the fragrant
'Receptacle above mentioned. Besides 'tis farther observable that the de-
'licate Spirits among us, who declare against these nauseous proceedings, sip
'tea, and put up for Critic and Amour, profess likewise an equal Abhorrency

'for Punning, the ancient innocent Diversion of this Society. After all, 'Sir, tho' it may appear something absurd, that I seem to approach you with 'the Air of an Advocate for Punning, (you who have justified your Censures 'of the Practice in a set Dissertation upon that Subject;) yet, I'm confident, 'you'll think it abundantly atoned for by observing, that this humbler Exer- 'cise may be as instrumental in diverting us from any innovating Schemes 'and Hypothesis in Wit, as dwelling upon honest Orthodox Logic would 'be in securing us from Heresie in Religion'.....

'Orator' Henley: Spectator no. 396 (1712).

Melbourne University is singularly fortunate in having in the ranks of its professors a scholar who surpasses Codrus Urceus in dramatic power, while he is something more than the equal of that gentleman in his grasp of the Latin language. Prof. Tucker, the last of the race of Senior Classics, who has lately migrated from Auckland to Melbourne, has written a new conclusion to the play (*Aulularia*). His *supplementum* has elicited the warm admiration of Prof. Tyrrell, of Dublin, the well-known Plautine critic.

"M": A Latin play at Melbourne
(Academy, June 11, 1887).

The following epigram, attributed to Bishop Mansel, is of interest in connexion with Mr Torry's note on Sir Isaac Pennington (p. 7).

For female ills when Pennington indites,
Not minding *what*, but only *how* he writes,
The ladies, while the graceful form they scan,
Cry with ill-omened rapture—*Killing man!*

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS, 1887.

Prizemen.

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND YEAR.

First Class.

Orr
Sampson
Rudd
Palmer
Harris, H. H.
Carlisle
Millard

FIRST YEAR.

First Class.

Cooke
Lawrenson
Monro
Humphries, S.
Box
Kahn
Shawcross
Brown, W.
Norman

THIRD YEAR.

First Class (Dec. 1886).

Baker
Flux
Norris
Card }
Varley }
Hancock

CLASSICS.

SECOND YEAR.

First Class.

Brooks
Smith, H. B.
Forster, R. H.
Davis, R. F.
Watson, J.

FIRST YEAR.

First Class.

Stout
Spragg
Smith-Harold
•Sikes

THIRD YEAR.

First Class.

Candidates for Part II.

Darbishire
Heath

Candidates for Part I.

{ Humphries
{ Pope

• Absent from part of the Examination.

NATURAL SCIENCES.

(in alphabetical order)

Candidates for Part II.

First Class.

Harris, W.
Lake

Rendle
Turpin

Candidates for Part I.

THIRD YEAR.
First Class.
—

SECOND YEAR.
First Class.
d'Albuquerque
Evans
Groom
Kellett
Simpson, H.

FIRST YEAR.
First Class.
Baily
Hankin
Shaw

THEOLOGY.
(*in alphabetical order*)

THIRD YEAR.
First Class.
Ewing, G. C.

SECOND YEAR.
First Class.
Dean
Greenup
Scullard

FIRST YEAR.
First Class.
—

LAW.

SECOND YEAR.
First Class.
Bagley

FIRST YEAR.
First Class.
Brown, P. H.

MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

FIRST YEAR.
First Class.
Sapsworth
Moreland

HISTORY.
FIRST YEAR.
First Class.
Field, A. P. C.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

GREEK TESTAMENT.
2nd year. { Dean
Scullard

HEBREW.
3rd year. Ewing
2nd year. Greenup

READING.
1st Roseveare
2nd Salisbury

SIR JOHN HERSCHEL'S PRIZE.
Flux

HUGHES' PRIZES.
Baker } *aeq. in Mathematics.*
Flux }
Lake, *in Natural Sciences.*

WRIGHT'S PRIZES.
3rd year. Turpin. Windsor
2nd year. Orr. Brooks. d'Albuquerque
1st year. Cooke

HOCKIN PRIZE.
Turpin

HUTCHINSON STUDENT.
Strong

FOUNDATION SCHOLARS.
4th year. Rendle
3rd year. Darbishire
Norris
Varley
Windsor
2nd year. d'Albuquerque
Forster, R. H.
Groom
Greenup
Harris
Rudd

PROPER SIZARS.
Box
Brown, W.
Kellett
Lawrenson
Palmer
Salisbury
Shawcross
Spragg

EXHIBITIONERS.

Bagley	Grabham	Sampson
Baily	Hankin	Sapsworth
Brooks	Humphries, A. L.	Scullard
Brown, P. H.	Humphries, S.	Shaw
Carlisle	Millard	Shawcross
Cooke	Moreland	Sikes
d'Albuquerque	Nicholson, E. B.	Smith, H.
Davis, R. F.	Orr	Smith, H. B.
Forster, R. H.	Palmer	Stout
		Watson

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

Foundation Scholarship of £80.—Reeves, J. H., Surrey County School.
 Foundation Scholarships of £60.—Nicklin, T., Shrewsbury School;
 Hewitt, J. T., South Kensington School of Science.
 Foundation Scholarships of £50.—Bennett, G. T., University College
 School; Dobbs, W. J., Wolverhampton School.
 Minor Scholarships of £50.—Radford, L. B., Mansfield School; Leh-
 feldt, R. A., Private Tuition; Owen, O. W., Liverpool Institute; Willson,
 St J. B. W., Cheltenham College.
 Exhibitions.—Alexander, J. J., Queen's College, Belfast; Blackman, F. F.,
 St Bartholomew's Hospital; Constantine, B., Bradford Grammar School;
 Neal, T., Private Tuition; Schmitz, H. E., Yorkshire College, Leeds.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, 1887.

Part II.

<i>First Class</i> (8)	Lake	Rendle	Turpin
<i>Third Class</i> (2)	Cowell		

Part I.

<i>First Class</i> (17)	d'Albuquerque Grabham	Groom
<i>Second Class</i> (41)	Carling Kellett Lambert, S. H. A.	West Wright, J. C.
<i>Third Class</i> (26)	Bindloss Brindley	Heward Parry

LAW TRIPOS, 1887.

<i>First Class</i> (9)	Herbert, T. A. } <i>bracketed senior</i> Windsor	
<i>Second Class</i> (13)	Grey, G. <i>bracketed first</i> Greenidge Howell, T. F. } <i>bracketed seventh</i>	Hind <i>eleventh</i>
<i>Third Class</i> (17)	Skottowe-Parker <i>bracketed twelfth</i>	

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, Part II, 1887.

FIRST CLASS.

Fletcher (*div. 1*)
 Hill, F. W. (*div. 2*)

SECOND CLASS.

Tate (*div. 3*)

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, Part I, 1887.

WRANGLERS.

Baker } *bracketed senior*
Flux }

Varley *bracketed tenth*
Norris *sixteenth*

SENIOR OPTIMES.

Card *first*
Mundahl *eleventh*
Hancock *thirteenth*
Russell, W. A. *twenty-first*
Cooper *bracketed twenty-fifth*

JUNIOR OPTIMES.

Schiller *bracketed sixteenth*
Charters *bracketed twenty-fifth*
Gray, W. *twenty-eighth*
Brown, G. E. D. *thirty-third*

CLASSICAL TRIPOS, 1887.

Part II.

FIRST CLASS.

Ds Paton (*a* c**)
Pond (*c*)

SECOND CLASS.

Ds Brereton

Part I.

SECOND CLASS.

Marshall, E. N. (*div. 1*)
Pope (*div. 1*)
Greenstock (*div. 2*)
Kinman (*div. 2*)
Nicholson, E. B. (*div. 2*)
Sifton (*div. 2*)
Field, D. T. B. (*div. 3*)

THIRD CLASS.

Cole, F. G. (*div. 1*)
Cleave (*div. 2*)
Day (*div. 2*)
Woodhouse, C. J. (*div. 2*)
Jacques (*div. 3*)
Salisbury (*div. 3*)

MORAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, 1887.

SECOND CLASS. Goodacre
Mowbray
Stapley

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS, 1887.

Part II.

FIRST CLASS.

Ds Foxley (*b*)

SECOND CLASS.

Ds Barlow (*a b*)
Ds Davies, Daniel (*a*)

THIRD CLASS.

Ds Williamson (*c*)

Part I.

SECOND CLASS.

Adeney
Ewing, G. C.

THIRD CLASS.

Bannerman
Nicholl

HISTORICAL TRIPOS, 1887.

THIRD CLASS. Matthews
Buultjens

INDIAN LANGUAGES TRIPOS, 1887.

SECOND CLASS. Fagan

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF M.B.

Ds Goodman Ds Jones, H. R. Ds Kerr

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF B.C. Ds Jones, H. R.

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF LL.M.

Ds Clifton Ds Jackson, M.
Ds Garne Mag David, A. J.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.*Captain—W. C. Kendall.**2nd Captain and Secretary—J. Backhouse.*

Of the old colours we have Kendall, Heath, Backhouse (three-quarters), Hibbert (half), Roseveare, Woodhouse, Stacey, Wilson (forwards), whilst Ware has played in the later matches. From last year Prescott, Taylor, Rowlands, Ashburner, Noaks, and Howell have represented us in various matches.

The Freshmen on the whole were disappointing, but exception to this must be made in the case of Nicholl, who has developed into a useful half, running and tackling well, and also Blackett and Thompson, forward; Hibbert, in later matches has greatly improved on his last year's form, but started the season badly. Backhouse has been constantly moved, but has finally settled down to centre three-quarter, at which he plays a good though not brilliant game. Of the forwards A. J. Wilson failed to maintain his last year's form. Summing up the team as a whole, the backs at the commencement of the season were decidedly weak, but have since improved wonderfully; on the other hand, the forwards commenced well, but, partly owing to changes in the team, have not made the expected improvement, the great fault being lack of life and not watching the ball in the scrum, their backing up being especially bad.

Backhouse was unfortunately hurt during the match with Leys, and will be unable to represent us for the remainder of the season.

Of the matches arranged we have already played 12—lost 6, won 5, drawn 1, the respective scores being 16 goals 8 tries for, and 15 goals 7 tries against. The Second XV have only played 2 matches, winning 1 and losing the other.

We commenced our season on Tuesday, Oct. 18, by playing an informal match with Pembroke, neither side playing colour men. After a good game we lost by 3 goals 2 tries to 1 goal 1 try. Newton and Blackett secured the tries. Rowlands and Blackett distinguished themselves forward.

Friday, Oct. 21.—We beat Pembroke by 2 goals 4 tries to 1 goal. Well contested during first half, but Pembroke went to pieces in the second. All the forwards played well, especially Roseveare and Prescott. Kendall (3), Roseveare, Backhouse, and Hibbert secured the tries for us.

Saturday, Oct. 22.—We were beaten by Selwyn by 3 goals to 1 try (by Howell); neither side was fully represented. All our backs played badly. Forward, Prescott and Taylor were best.

Monday, Oct. 24.—We were beaten by Peterhouse by 2 goals to 1 try (by Kendall). Noaks back and Stacey forward were the only ones on our side who played in anything like form.

Friday, Oct. 21.—We were badly beaten by Jesus, the score being 5 goals 1 try to 1 goal, Noaks placing a good goal from a try by Kendall. The first half was pretty even, but in the

second half we went to pieces, being beaten at every point of the game. The passing of the Jesus backs was especially good, in fact much too good for us.

Monday, Oct. 31.—We beat Corpus easily by 4 goals to *nil*, from tries by Prescott (2), Heath, and Roseveare. In addition to the above Taylor and Stacey (forward) and Backhouse (three-quarter) played a good game.

Tuesday, Nov. 1.—We played a team of Old Leysians on Leys Ground, and after a good game were beaten by 2 somewhat lucky tries to *nil*. All the forwards played well, but were badly supported behind.

Wednesday, Nov. 2.—We beat a moderate team of Occasionals by 7 goals to *nil*. Backhouse and Kendall each dropped a goal, the one by the former being especially neat. Kendall (4) and Heath got the tries. Woodhouse, Prescott, Blackett, and Rowlands were best forward.

Friday, Nov. 4.—We beat Christ's after a close game, chiefly confined to the forwards, by 1 goal dropped by Kendall and 1 try by Hibbert to *nil*. Hibbert and Nicholl both played a good game, running and tackling well. Ware made his first appearance for us, and tackled in his old brilliant fashion, and it would be well if other members of the team would endeavour to follow his example. All the forwards played a hard game.

Monday, Nov. 7.—We played Trinity Hall; the ground was in very bad condition, consequently the game was principally a forward one. We had slightly the best of it all through, and won by 1 goal to *nil*. Heath scored the try, taking the ball splendidly and then making the best of his speed; Backhouse kicked a good goal. Hibbert and Nicholl played a good defensive game when needed, several times clearing our line in grand style. Of the forwards it would be scarcely fair to mention any particular one, as all played both hard and well.

Wednesday, Nov. 9.—The Second XV played a strong Trinity Second, and suffered defeat by 1 goal 1 try to *nil*.

Friday, Nov. 11.—We were again beaten by Selwyn by 2 goals 2 tries to *nil*. Principally a forward game, in which our forwards were completely beaten. The backs had little to do, and that they did badly. Hibbert occasionally tackled well, and Ashburner played a hard game.

Friday, Nov. 11.—The Second XV played Selwyn Second and won by 3 tries (by Thompson) to *nil*. A. C. Thompson (three-quarter), Ray and Mond (forward) all played well.

Monday, Nov. 14.—We were beaten by Trinity by 2 goals 1 try to *nil*. We again showed up badly, the forwards being, if anything, worse than in the previous match, but having three of their number on the injured list might slightly account for that.

Wednesday, Nov. 16.—After a well contested game the match with Leys ended in a draw, 1 try each. During the first half we played badly, but in the second half, after the loss of

Backhouse, everyone played up well, Hibbert especially distinguishing himself. Noaks tackled and kicked well. Rowlands and Taylor played well forward. Kendall gained our try after a good run.

After the Emmanuel match on Nov. 23rd Prescott, Nicholl, Taylor, Blackett, and Rowlands and subsequently Noaks and Ashburner received their colours.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

So far the present season has been most disastrous to our First Eleven. We have won 5, lost 8, and drawn 2 matches, and no less than 6 have been scratched by our opponents. The team is strong in backs, but, with the exception of H. C. Newbery and H. Roughton (who promises very well), the forwards are weak. In our Cup-tie against Pembroke we played a drawn game 2—2, and when we played off were beaten by 3—1. We had the best of both games, and only lost through the bad passing of the forwards. We have suffered much from the want of a regular goal-keeper, and unfortunately H. S. Mundahl got hurt early this Term and has very seldom played. F. A. Walsh has shewn great improvement on his last year's form, and M. H. W. Hayward has rendered valuable assistance at half-back. The half-backs would get on much better if they passed more to their forwards.

The following is the team as at present constituted :

•C. Collison (<i>capt.</i>)	} Backs.	•H. C. Newbery	} Forwards.
•H. C. Barraclough		•A. P. C. Field	
•H. S. Mundahl	} Half-backs.	F. L. Allen	
•F. A. H. Walsh		H. Roughton	
M. H. W. Hayward		J. Toler	
A. A. Woodhouse—Goal.			
• Colours.			

The list of matches played at present is :

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Club.</i>	<i>Goals.</i>	
		<i>Won.</i>	<i>Lost.</i>
M., Oct. 17.....	Trinity Etonians.....	1....	1
Th., „ 20.....	Old Carthusians.....	3....	2
S., „ 22.....	Corpus.....	4....	0
Tu., „ 25.....	Trinity.....	1....	3
Tu., Nov. 1.....	Clare.....	3....	3
Th., „ 3.....	Jesus.....	0....	6
Tu., „ 8.....	Pembroke (Cup-tie) ..	2....	2
Th., „ 10.....	Trinity.....	1....	5
Fr., „ 11.....	Pembroke (Cup-tie) ..	1....	3
S., „ 12.....	King's.....	0....	3
Tu., „ 15.....	Trinity Etonians.....	5....	3
Th., „ 17.....	Caius.....	3....	5
Tu., „ 22.....	Peterhouse.....	8....	0

Our Second Eleven has been much more successful, having played three matches and won them all, no goals being scored against them. They beat W. N. Cobbold's XI, 4—0; St Catharine's, 5—0; and B. Ellis' XI, 6—0. We congratulate them heartily on their success.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

Our report of the doings of the Boat Club in May Term is far from interesting, and had better be as short as we can make it. The first boat, composed thus :

- J. Collin (*bow*)
- 2 R. H. Forster
- 3 L. E. Wilson
- 4 W. C. Fletcher
- 5 R. P. Roseveare
- 6 A. C. Millard
- 7 R. R. Hall
- L. H. K. Bushe-Fox (*stroke*).
- A. Hill (*cox*)

was bumped by Trinity Hall II on the first night, and by Trinity Hall III on the second night.

Our second boat was :

- P. E. Shaw (*bow*)
- 2 A. G. Cooke
- 3 T. P. Hartley
- 4 P. J. Fagan
- 5 E. Prescott
- 6 J. F. Tarleton
- 7 P. H. Brown
- G. T. Lloyd (*stroke*)
- A. Verity (*cox*)

On the first night they bumped Peterhouse early in the course; on the second night Trinity succumbed in the long reach; on the third night a broken stretcher prevented the boats overtaking Corpus before they caught Selwyn; on the last night they caught Selwyn at the Plough.

This Term the Pearson and Wright Sculls were won by P. E. Shaw, and the Trial Eights (Senior and Junior) by the crews coached by L. H. K. Bushe-Fox and H. T. E. Barlow respectively.

THE EAGLE L. T. C.

A meeting of this Club was held in G. W. Atlay's rooms on October 29, and the following officers for the ensuing Term were elected :—*President*, W. F. Smith, M.A.; *Treasurer*, W. C. Kendall; *Secretary*, H. C. Barraclough.

A second meeting was held on November 5 in W. C. Kendall's rooms, when the following new members were elected :—R. P. Roseveare, A. A. Woodhouse, W. W. Simmons, J. Backhouse, P. H. Brown, A. P. C. Field, and H. H. Brindley, leaving several vacancies to be filled up in the next two Terms.

LACROSSE.

At a general meeting held at the beginning of the Term in the rooms of the President (Mr Smith) the following officers were elected :—

Captain : B. H. Lees. *Secretary* : H. B. Smith.
Committee : Messrs Brereton, Young, and Shawcross.

The Club is increasing in numbers and should turn out a very fair team. Some of the new members promise very well.

No matches have as yet been played this Term; we should have played Trinity, but the match has been twice deferred owing to the weather; when it comes off our team ought to give a good account of itself.

St John's is represented in the University team by Lees, Christie, and Marvel.

Christie has obtained his colours.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

The terminal meeting of the College Mission in Walworth was held on Wednesday Evening, Nov. 9, in Lecture Room ii. Professor Mayor was in the chair. The room was quite full. After prayers the meeting was addressed by the Rev F. H. Francis, the Assistant Missioner. After giving careful directions as to the best way of getting to the district, viz. (1) to the Elephant and Castle, (2) by a Greenwich Tram along the Old and New Kent Roads, he described the kind of people. Outside the houses looked very respectable. When you went inside you found two families on every floor; the rooms often very dirty, no nice ornaments or pictures. The people were all distinctly poor. He hardly knew of one who earned £2 a week. The wages were generally between 20s. and 30s. but sometimes below 20s.

Speaking of the work done, he put the spiritual work in the foreground as the principal work they had to do. The results were encouraging. People were ready to come to the services of the Mission. The great obstacle was that they had no idea of Sunday. They regarded it either as a business day; nearly all the shops of the district were open; or as a rest day after the week's hard work, so they lay in bed somewhat late and then stopped at home. This lazy way of keeping Sunday did them no good. It had been proved by experience that men were equally rested if they joined in public worship. A great feature of the work was the week-day worship. Some who did not come to Sunday services, whether because they had no clothes, or for other reasons, came to the week-day services. There was a good increase in the attendance on the week-day evenings, and a little band in the morning. That very morning they had numbered 15. Not only women but also men attended. Some had been thoroughly reclaimed from gambling and drinking by attending the week-day services. The Bible-classes were satisfactory. The women's class had an average attendance of 40. For his lads' class he was engaged in clearing a corner of idlers one by one. A beginning has been made with the elder girls' class by Miss Evans. The men's class ran a very close race with the women's. His experience was that the men were nicer to get on with than the women, but that might be the

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Brooks, E. J.	Gill, H. S.	Hodson, G.
Brown, G. E. D.	Gill, R. P.	Hoyle, J. J.
Brown, P. H.	Gill, W. P.	Jones, W. D.
Brown, W.	Gillmore, D. S.	Kellett, A. F.
Burstall, H. F. W.	Glover, L. G.	Kendall, W. C.
Carlisle, E. J.	Godson, A. H.	Langmore, H. R.
Cattell, Dr. J. Mc K.	Godwin, C. S.	Legg, W. P.
Christie, W. N.	Gossage, W. W.	Lewis, C. E. M.

List of Subscribers.

Undergraduates—continued :

Locke, F. S.	Portbury, H. A.	Tallent, A. T.
Lord, C. D.	Price, J.	Tarleton, J. F.
Manning, A. S.	Price, W. G.	Tatham, C. R.
Marvel, F.	Prior, E. H. T.	Thomas, J. R.
Maxwell, J. B.	Radford, H. E.	Thomas, L. W.
Mayall, J.	Roberts, A. C.	Thomson, A. C.
Mewburn-Levien, J. J.	Robertson, A. J.	Thompson, N. N.
Millard, A. C.	Roby, J. B.	Town, W. E.
Milner, W. L.	Roseveare, R. P.	Trasenster, E. A.
Minter, F.	Rudd, E. W.	Tully, J.
Monckton, H. H.	*Salisbury, C. H.	Tunstall, F. W. W.
Mond, A. M.	Sampson, R. A.	*Tuiner, G. J.
Monto, A. E.	Sapsworth, C.	Vaughan, P.
Moreland, W. C. H.	Sarson, A.	Walsh, F. A. H.
Moore, P. L.	Sharp, A. P. L.	Ward, E. B.
Morris, A. L.	Shaw, P. E.	Watson, J.
Newbery, H. C.	Sheriff, M.	Way, R. F.
Newnham, A. H.	Sikes, E. E.	Wheeler, A.
Newton, J. H.	Simpson, H.	Whitaker, E. J. L.
Nicholson, J. P.	Smith, H. W.	White, C. W.
Nicholson, E. B.	Smith, H.	Williams, E. F.
Noaks, B.	Smith, T.	Wilson, A. J.
Norman, L.	Spenser, H. J.	Wilson, W. C.
Norton, R. G.	Stacey, R. H.	Winckley, A. R. T.
Nunn, H.	Stephens, H. R.	Woodhouse, A. A.
Pennington, A. R.	Stradling, W. E. L.	Woodward, W. H.
Phillips, C. T.	Strouts, E. W.	Young, F. C.
Pope, R. M.	Szumouski, H.	

Subscribers commencing with No. 84.

Alexander, J. J.	Garner-Richards, C. C.	Nicklin, T.
Bach, C.	Glover, F. B.	Pullan, H.
Bairstow, J.	Hensley, E. A.	Radford, L. B.
Blackett, J. P. M.	Hoare, H. J.	Ray, C. E.
Buchanan, G. B.	House, S. T.	Reeves, J. H.
Bumsted, H. J.	Hulley, J. J.	Roberts, A. S.
Barton, J. H. C.	Hutton, W. B.	Seccombe, P. J. A.
Cannell, T. B.	Jackson, R. E.	Smallpeice, G.
Clark, J. R. J.	Kershaw, J.	Smith, S. M.
Collier, W.	Lanphier, H. J. P.	Tetley, A. S.
Cuthbertson, F. E. L.	Longman, G.	Waller, C. C.
Chambers, E. A.	Neal, T.	Willson, St. J. B. W.
Dobbs, W. J.	Nicholl, D. A.	Worsley, S. H.
Field, F. G. E.		

prejudice of an unmarried man. They had social evenings for the men once a week, but it was rather strange that the attendance was only one-third that of the Bible-class. Speaking of the children, he said what the Bishop of Bedford had said was true—there were no children, they were so precocious. In consequence they had to be treated with greater firmness. He gave a long list of Mission wants—old clothes, especially boots and children's shoes, hospital letters, articles suitable for tracts, work for men out of work. He asked men to come down to the Mission; the work asked of them was not formidable. It was mostly visiting: a message, an invitation to a service, a social chat including at times a cigarette. The visits were highly valued; the visitors were constantly enquired after.

The Missioner, Rev W. J. Phillips, said it was difficult to know whether to speak of the past or the future work of the Mission. As regards the past it was to be remarked that it was sowing time, and would be sowing time for many years to come. Still there had been much encouragement by the way, the coming of Mr Francis for instance. Certainly also the Church and Christianity had changed in the district—changed from a mere name into a power and reality. It had been most important, and would be still, to keep things small. There was a great temptation to go on too fast, to present a great number for confirmation for instance. One by one men had to be reclaimed from drunkenness and impurity. Many things were wanted at the Mission, and all these things meant more money, and he was very anxious that a wider interest in the Mission should be felt in the College. He spoke especially of the proposed dispensary, which was an outcome of Miss Evans' work. That was a most important way of benefitting the people. The district was very poorly provided with doctors. The enlargement of the Mission district which would follow the building of the new church implied more expenditure on the sick and poor. The poor had been in terrible straits before; it was impossible to say how they lived. But a worse winter than he had yet known was before them. He spoke with thankfulness of the service of intercession on behalf of the Mission in the Chapel on Sunday evenings. He thought he should be able to send down a list of objects for special requests. He hoped that to the weekly prayer meeting would be added a Terminal Celebration for the purpose of pleading the Saviour's death. He appealed for more visitors to Walworth. It had been found that those who came once came again.

A vote of thanks to the Missioners for their addresses and to Professor Mayor for presiding was proposed by R. P. Roseveare and seconded by the Treasurer. The Chairman responded.

The Building Fund has reached £2260; of this £350 has come in two sums from the Diocesan Society. We hope

to begin the church early next year. Mr Christian's designs have been approved. Additional subscriptions are asked for, as the church alone will cost £3500. Subscriptions may be paid to the Treasurer, Rev F. Watson, St John's College, Cambridge, or to the Building Fund, Messrs Mortlock's Bank, Cambridge.

During the Long Vacation several members of the College visited the Mission. The Junior Secretary (E. B. Ward) will be glad to receive the names of any who can stay in Walworth during the Christmas and Easter Vacations. Already some twelve names have been given in of those intending to go down at Christmas, but more would be welcomed.

The Executive Committee was elected at the beginning of Term. The senior members remain the same, except that Mr Hill and Mr Cox take the place of Mr Warren and Mr Rudd. The junior members are H. W. Macklin, R. P. Roseveare, E. B. Ward, G. P. Davys, and A. P. C. Field. The Treasurer and the two Secretaries were re-elected.

THE HENRY MARTYN MEMORIAL HALL.

The ceremony of opening this Hall on Tuesday, Oct. 21, was the commemoration of a man honoured by all Cambridge, and especially by members of our College. It was the commemoration of a man possessed not merely of distinguished ability, but also of exceptional holiness and devotion, and it must be of the greatest benefit to Cambridge that she thus should honour her saints. Though Martyn's life ended before he was 33 years of age, we cannot regard it as a failure, but rather as a glorious success. Even though the very position of his grave was long unknown, and it is only lately that the uncoffined bones of the great missionary were discovered by Mr Van Lennep and reverently conveyed to a more fitting resting place, his memory has not faded. Martyn's work was a success, for he was the first man to bring Missions to the heathen within the range of practical ethics in the Church of England. The history of Martyn's own life shews that the absence of immediate result is not always to be considered failure. At the beginning of his work in Cambridge the failure of his attempts to learn Euclid made him resolve to try no more. But as he was getting into the coach to leave Cambridge for ever, a disheartened freshman, a friend asked him to make one more attempt. He consented, and came back to become Senior Wrangler.

The Hall was not formally opened till Tuesday, but the first step in the ceremony was undoubtedly the sermon preached by the Master of Trinity the evening before in Martyn's old church. It consisted of a careful review of his life and an estimate of his character. Though Martyn must have been a man of great ability, as we see by the fact that he was

Senior Wrangler before he was 20, and succeeded in gaining the Latin Essay Prize when the Senior Medallist of his year was a competitor, yet he does not seem to have been, in any way, a man of genius. Neither was he (like Schwarz) possessed of great ascendancy over his fellow-men. The secret of Martyn's strength lay in his personal holiness, his entire surrender of every power to the service of God. His greatness did not consist in the fact that he was the most distinguished or the most successful of our Missionaries, but in the fact that he was the first. His is the one name that stimulates our zeal in the long period from the Reformation to the beginning of this century. It was his example that made Missions what they are now.

The Hall, which stands in Market Street, was formally declared open by the Master of Corpus, and addresses were given by Profs Westcott and Howell, the Revs J. Barton, Canon Bailey, and W. H. Barlow. The building is only of very moderate size, but it will provide accommodation for the two Missionary Societies, the University Church Society, and others. It will thus be of great service to many Societies which are at present homeless, and will also be a permanent memorial of a sacred life.

These notes have been compiled from the various addresses that were delivered, and reflect the spirit in which the occasion was celebrated.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

THE CRICKET CLUB.

C. U. R. V.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

The Editors regret that in spite of repeated applications they have been unable to obtain any information from the Secretaries of these bodies.

THE LIBRARY.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Midsummer, 1886.

Donations.

DONORS.

Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for 1884. Part II. 8vo. Washington, 1885. Xx. 16.45	The Smithsonian Institution.
The Practitioner. April to June 1887	Dr D. Mac Alister.
The International Journal of the Medical Sciences. April 1887	
Mac Alister (Donald). The Nature of Fever. (being the Gulstonian Lectures delivered in March 1887). 8vo. Lond. 1887	
Diver (Dr E.). The Young Doctor's Future. 8vo. Lond. 1885. Xx. 29.29	
Barbour (D.). The Theory of Bimetallism. 8vo. Lond. 1886. Ww. 36	Mr H. S. Foxwell.
Kant's Introduction to Logic. Translated by T. K. Abbott. B.D. 8vo. Lond. 1885. Ww. 27.23	
Ragehot (Walter). The Postulates of English Political Economy.—With Preface by Professor Alfred Marshall. 8vo. Lond. 1885. Ww. 37	
Walker (Francis A.). A brief Text Book of Political Economy. 8vo. Lond. 1885. Ww. 37	
Foxwell (H. S.). Irregularity of Employment and Fluctuation of Prices. 8vo. Edinb. 1886. Ww. 37	Mr Pendlebury.
Annalen der Physik und Chemie. Neue Folge. Band. I.—XXVI. 8vo. Leipzig, 1877—1885. Xx. 30. 1—26	
Nature. November 1886 to May 1887	
Cauchy (Augustin). Œuvres complètes. 1 ^{re} Série: Tom. V. 4to. Paris, 1885. Xx. 32	
Léonard de Vinci, Manuscrits de, avec transcription littérale, traduction Française, préface et table méthodique. par M. Charles Ravaisson-Mollien. Tom. I. et II. folio, Paris, 1881—1883	Rev J. H. Lupton.
Lupton (J. H.). Life of Dean Colet. 8vo. Lond. 1887. Yy. 28.23	
— A Sermon preached in St John's College Chapel at the Commemoration of Benefactors, May 6, 1887	
Scaliger (Jul. Cæsar). Poetices libri septem. 4to. ap. Ant. Vincentium, 1561. (a copy formerly in the possession of Richard Hooker). Aa.	
Schybergson (M. G.) Le Duc de Rohan et la Chute du Parti Protestant en France. 8vo. Paris, 1880. Z. 16. 23	Professor Mayor.
Katalog des Deutschen Buchhandels. Band. XII. Lief. V. and VI.	

- Tedder (Henry R.). *Proposals for a Bibliography of National History.* 8vo. Lond. 1886 The Author.
- Sephton (Rev. J.). *Thor and his Sway. A Lecture.* 8vo. Liverpool, 1887 The Author.
- Hudson (W. H. H.). *Address to the Education Society "On the Teaching of Elementary Algebra."* 29th Nov. 1886 The Author.
- Poinsot's *Theory of Motion.* Translated from the French with Explanatory Notes. By Charles Whitley. 8vo. Cambridge, 1834.. Rev Canon Griffin.
- Admissions to Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, March 1558-9 to 1678-9.* Edited by Dr J. Venn and S. C. Venn. Yy. 28.24 .. Caius College.
- Pasolini (Count Giuseppe), *Memoir of.* Compiled by his son. Translated and abridged by the Dowager Countess of Dalhousie. 8vo. Lond. 1885. Ww. 6.66 } The Dowager Countess of Dalhousie.

Additions.

- Annual Register for 1886.* 8vo. Lond. 1887. Yy. 18.40.
- Athenaeus. Dipnosophistarum Libri XV. recens. Georgius Kaibel. Vol. II. (Libri VI.—X.).* Teubner Text. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1887.
- Bernoulli (J. J.). *Römische Ikonographie. II. Teil.* 8vo. Berlin, 1886. Y. 33.30.
- Calendar of State Papers. Domestic. 1659—1660.* Edited by Mary Anne Everett Green. 8vo. Rolls Series, Lond. 1886. Yy. 3.
- 1641—1643. Edited by W. D. Hamilton. 8vo. Rolls Series, Lond. 1887. Yy. 2.30.
- Chaucer Society Publications for 1886.* 2 Vols.
- Chronicles of the Reigns of Stephen, Henry II., and Richard I. Vol. III.* Edited by Richard Howlett. 8vo. Rolls Series, 1887. Yy. 10.
- Chronica Rogeri de Wendover, sive Flores Historiarum. Vol. I.* Edited by H. G. Hewlett. 8vo. Rolls Series. Lond. 1886. Yy. 10.
- Dictionary of National Biography.* Edited by Leslie Stephen. Vol. X. 8vo. Lond. 1887. Zz. 4.10.
- Early English Text Society Publications for 1886.* 4 Vols.
- Encyclopædia Britannica. Vol. XXII.* 4to. Edinburgh, 1887. X. 2.22.
- Grant (Sir Alexander). *The Story of the University of Edinburgh.* 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1884. Yy. 28. 21 and 22.
- Historians of the Church of York and its Archbishops.* Edited by James Raine. Vol. II. 8vo. Rolls Series. Lond. 1886. Yy. 9.
- Historical Manuscripts Commission. 9th Report. Part III.* Yy. 33.
- Kayser's Bücher-Lexicon. Band XXIII.* 4to. Leipzig, 1887.
- Lecky (W. E. H.). *History of England in the Eighteenth Century. Vols. V. and VI.* 8vo. Lond. 1887. Yy. 36. 18 and 19.
- Letters and Papers. Foreign and Domestic. Henry VIII. Vol. X. 1536.* Arranged and Catalogued by James Gairdner. 8vo. Rolls Series, 1887. Yy. 1.
- Longman (William). *History of the Life and Times of Edward the Third.* 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1869. Yy. 30. 22 and 23.
- Mountagn (R.). *Appello Caesarem.* 8vo. Lond. 1625..... } bound in one Volume.
- Carleton (Bishop). *Examination of the Appello Caesarem.* 8vo. Lond. 1626 } Aa. 2.
- Sutcliffe (M.). *A briefe Censure upon an Ap- } (Thomas Baker's copy, with*
peale to Cæsar. n. d. } his Autograph and other
MS notes by him).
- Rous (F.). *Testis Veritatis.* 8vo. Lond. 1626.

- Palæontographical Society. Publications for 1886. Vol. XI. 4to. Lond. 1887. Xx. 15.39.
- Plato. Gorgias. With English Notes, Introduction, and Appendix by Dr W. H. Thompson. 8vo. Lond. 1871. Zz. 16.50.
- Phædrus. ——— and Dissertations by Dr W. H. Thompson. 8vo. Lond. 1868. Zz. 16.51.
- Theophylactus Simocatta. Historia. Edited by C. de Boor. Teubner Text. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1887.
- Tooke (John Horne). *Εἴσα Παιρσιοντα*, or the Diversions of Purley. Part I. 8vo. Lond. 1786. Aa. 2.
- Walcot (Mackenzie, G. C.). William of Wykeham and his Colleges. 8vo. Winchester, 1852. Yy. 28.25.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Michaelmas, 1887.

Donations.

DONORS.

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|---|--------------------|
| Proceedings of the Royal Society. Vols. XL. and XLI. Xx. 2 | Rev Dr Parkinson. |
| Herberti (Gul.) Croftus. Printed from a Manuscript at Powis Castle. 4to. Lond. 1887. X. 48 | The Earl Powis. |
| The Practitioner. Vol. XXXIII. January to June 1887. 8vo. Lond. 1887. Xx. 25.... | Dr D. Mac Alister. |
| The International Journal of the Medical Sciences. Vol. XCIV. 8vo. Lond. 1887 | |
| Nature. June 30—Sept. 29, 1887. Xx. 23 .. | Mr Pendlebury. |
| The Cambridge Review. Vol. VIII. October 1886—June 1887. E W 6 | Mr Hill. |
| Cheyne (George). Essay on Regimen together with five discourses, Medical, Moral and Philosophical. 8vo. Lond. 1740. Mm. 13 | Professor Mayor. |
| —— Essay on Health and long Life. 5th Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1725. Mm. 13..... | |
| —— Essay on the treating of Gout, also a Discourse on the cure of Cholic. 8vo. Dublin, 1754 | |
| Cheyne (John). Essays on partial Derangement of the Mind in supposed connexion with Religion. 8vo. Dublin, 1843. Mm. 13.... | |
| A Volume of tracts containing: | |
| 1. Cheyne (George). Life of. Oxford, 1846 | Ll. 15.32 |
| 2. Hufeland (C. W.). On the relations of the Physician to the Sick, &c. Oxford, 1846 | |
| 3. Gisborne (Thos.). On the duties of Physicians. Oxford, 1847 | |
| 4. Sydenham (Thos.). Anecdota Sydenhamina. 2nd Edit. Oxford, 1847 | |
| 5. Forbes (John). Illustrations of Modern Mesmerism. Lond. 1845 | |

- Aristotle on Fallacies, or the Sophistici Elenchi.**
Translated with Notes by Edward Poste.
8vo. Lond. 1886. Zz. 16.43 The Translator.
- Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the
Smithsonian Institution to July 1885. Part
I. Xx. 16.46 Smithsonian Institution.**
- Heitland (W. E.). A Study of Lucan: being an
Introduction to go with Mr Haskins' edition
of the Pharsalia. 8vo. 1887 The Author.**
- Lucan (M. Ann.). Pharsalia. Edited with Eng-
lish Notes by C. E. Haskins, with an
Introduction by W. E. Heitland. 8vo.
Lond. 1887. Zz. 16.17 The Editor.**
- Rapson (Edward J.). The struggle between
England and France for supremacy in India.
(The "Le Bas" Prize Essay for 1886.) 8vo.
Lond. 1887..... The Author.**
- Worsley (Dr Thomas). The Order and Method
of the Bible. Printed for private Circulation.
8vo. 1887. Z. 5.48 Sir Wm. C. Worsley.**
- Bridgett (T. E.). Our Lady's Dowry. 2nd Edit.
8vo. Lond. 1875. Y. 11 The Author.**
- History of the Holy Eucharist in Great
Britain. 8vo. Lond. 1881. Y. 7.57.....
- The Ritual of the New Testament.
3rd Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1887. Z. 7.14
- The Discipline of Drink. 8vo. Lond.
1876. Y. 18.18.....
- The Defender of the Faith: the Royal
Title. 8vo. n. d.
- Watson (Thos.). Bishop of Lincoln. Sermons
on the Sacraments. With a Preface and
Biographical Notice of the Author by Rev
T. E. Bridgett. 8vo. Lond. 1876. Y. 11..**
- Allen (Cardinal). Souls departed. Edited by
Rev T. E. Bridgett. 8vo. Lond. 1886.
Y. 18.17 The Editor.**
- Johnson (Richard). The Suppliant of the Holy
Ghost. Edited by Rev T. E. Bridgett.
16mo. Lond. 1878. Y. 19**

Additions.

- Cambridge University Examination Papers. 1886—1887. ^E
W 4. .**
- Carnelley (Thomas). Melting and Boiling Point Tables. Vol. II. 4to.
Lond. 1887. Xx. 6.**
- Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester. 2 Vols. Edited by Wm. Aldis Wright.
8vo. Rolls Series. Lond. 1887. Yy. 10.**
- Dictionary of National Biography. Vols. XI. and XII. Edited by Leslie
Stephen. 8vo. Lond. 1887. Zz. 4. 11 and 12.**
- Donaldson (David). Supplement to Dr Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary. 4to.
Paisley, 1887. Zz. 3.25.**
- Elizabethan Oxford. Reprints of rare Tracts. Edited by Chas. Plummer.
8vo. Oxford Historical Society, 1887. Yy. 26.**
- English Dialect Society Publications. 1887. 3 Vols.**
- Historical Manuscripts Commission. 11th Report. Appendix. Parts I.
and II. Yy 33.**
- Kayser's Bücher-Lexicon. Band XXIV. 4to. Leipzig, 1887.**

- Literæ Cantuarienses. Vol. I. Edited by J. B. Sheppard. 8vo. Rolls Series. Lond. 1887. Yy. 10.
 Novem Vitæ Sanctorum Metricæ. *Ed.* Gulielmus Harster. Teubner Text. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1887. Ii. 11.
 Plautus. Comœdiæ. Tom. III. Fasc. iii. recens. F. Ritschel. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1887.
 Scotland, The Exchequer Rolls of. Edited by George Barnett. Vol. X. 1488—1496. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1887. Yy. 32.21.
 Wyclif (J.). De Compositione Hominis. *Ed.* Rudolf Beer. Wyclif Society. 8vo. Lond. 1884. Y. 16.
 ——— Sermones. *Ed.* Dr Johann Loserth. Wyclif Society. 8vo. Lond. 1887. Y. 16.

Copies of the following years of the “Prolusiones Academicæ” are still required to complete the College Library set.

1838, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1845, 1846, 1848, 1849, 1850,
 1851, 1852, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1861, 1862,
 1863, 1867, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1878.

Professor Charles C. Babington has presented to the Library 22 Volumes of the Accounts and Reports on the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India during the years 1869—1886.

The following parts of the printed Catalogue of the British Museum Library have been added to the parts already in the College Library: A—ACA, ADD—AGD, ALE—ALL, ALL—ALT, ALT—AMT, AMU—ANG, ANG—ANT, ARI—ARR, ARR—ASS, ASS—AUD, BUR—BZO, D—DAL, DAL—DAN, DUP—DZY, GIT—GNY, GOE—GOO, GÜL—GZE, MUE—MUH, STE—STO, STO—STR, STR—SUE, SUE—SWE, SWE—SZY, UNI—VOM, VIRGILIUS, WAU—WEI, WEL—WES, WIM—WIT, WIT—WOO, X.—YZU.



FOUNDERS AND BENEFACTORS OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.

(Continued from page 12.)

THE chronological record of the continuous extension of the College by the bounty of successive generations has necessitated from time to time some description of the buildings. But those of the present generation have been so often and so fully described in publications within the reach of our readers that it will be unnecessary, and might be deemed impertinent, to attempt here one more description, however brief, of the New Chapel and Master's Lodge, and of the additions and alterations in the Hall and Combination Room which formed part of the same plan. Prof. Babington's History of the Old Chapel and the Infirmary which adjoined it, and the papers of the Rev Henry Russell on the New Chapel, appeared in various numbers of the *Eagle* and elsewhere, have been published separately, and more recently embodied in Willis and Clark's *Architectural History of the University* with a fulness of detail which leaves little to be desired.

Another reason for not writing more fully on this subject here is that our records deal with the beneficence of departed worthies, whilst most of those who assisted in these later works are happily still spared to us.

Two remarks seem not inappropriate. First, that the erection of a New Chapel realised desires of two centuries at least. During half the history of the College its leading members had hoped and planned

for a worthy substitute for the plain debased structure in which they worshipped. And secondly, that when the demolition took place and the evidences were disclosed of the beauty of the ancient Church of the Hospital of St John's, which had been converted into a Chapel at the foundation of the College, there were many regrets that it was impossible to restore the old instead of building anew. Nevertheless more room was urgently needed. We now breathe more freely in the First Court and in the Hall. No narrow lane with its cluster of outbuildings skirts our northern ranges of rooms, but ample space has been found for the Lodge and for the recently completed Chapel Court block, and a prospect is opened to another generation of yet further additions.

In this paper we reach the end of the Official List of Benefactors. In the next, and concluding, paper we propose to collect together as an Appendix a few notices of gifts scattered here and there in the little known recesses of the College archives, and to offer some last comments on the whole subject.

JOHN PALMER, B.D., Senior Fellow, sometime Professor of Arabic, bequeathed in 1840 £1000 to purchase advowsons, and about 100 books, mostly oriental.

J. P. was a native of Cumberland, admitted 31 Dec. 1787, Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman in 1792, Fellow 1794 and Senior in 1813. He became President in 1815 when Dr Wood was raised to the Mastership. He was elected Professor of Arabic in 1804, which office he resigned in 1813 when he was succeeded by Prof. Lee. Soon after his appointment he travelled in the East. In a book of travels by John F. Usko he is mentioned as being in Smyrna towards the close of 1805, and in Sept. 1806 he wrote from Pera, about the discovery after some days' search at Constantinople of a monument to Sir Thos. Baines, a relative of Sir John Finch, at that time our ambassador at the Porte.

Palmer was a reserved silent man reputed to be a profound scholar, but he neither published anything nor otherwise communicated his knowledge. The traditional accounts of his manner of life are such as the following: One of the other Fellows, Mr Hornbuckle, called daily to take him out for a 'constitutional.' The pair walked usually in meditative silence. One day Mr Hornbuckle knocked as usual at the Professor's door, but found it closed.

Presently the bedmaker put her head out of the window to say that the Professor had left that morning for Jerusalem.

Prof. Palmer contributed £100 towards the erection of the Fourth Court. In 1838 he gave £100 towards improvements in the College Chapel, and a like sum the following year towards repairs in the Library and Combination Room. Besides his bequest to the College he left £1000 to the University to raise the stipend of the Professor of Arabic. Part of the money left to the College was added to Mr Winthrop's donation and expended in purchasing the advowsons of Black Notley and Wroxall-cum-Wrampisham. The remainder was added in 1860 to the general Advowson Fund, which has since become the Pension Fund.

Mr Palmer died in his rooms in College, æt. 71, 9 April 1840, and was buried within the old Chapel, where there is a tombstone to his memory.

*†ROBERT STUDLEY VIDAL, ESQ., F.S.A., left a rent-charge of £40 per annum for two scholars from Exeter Grammar School.

The scholarships were to promote 'the welfare and interests of St John's College, Cambridge, of which learned and highly distinguished society his late Grandfather, the Rev Peter Vidal, after passing through Westminster School, became a member.' [Peter V. was admitted 30 Oct. 1719 æt. 17, son of P. V. '*e satellitibus regis*,' born in London, at Westminster 4 years under Dr Friend, B.A. 1723, M.A. 1729.] Mr Vidal's father practised as a solicitor in London, after which he retired to Exeter, where he died in 1796. His mother also died at Exeter the same year.

Mr Vidal communicated to the Society of Antiquaries papers on 'Trial by Ordeal,' 'The site of Kenwic, or Kenwith, Castle, Devon,' &c., and published a translation from Mosheim's Commentaries. He also formed a valuable collection of coins, which were sold after his death. He held strongly Protestant opinions, and disinherited a relative because of a report brought to him that he intended after coming into the estate to grant a site for a Roman Catholic Chapel. The bulk of his property he bequeathed to Edward Urch Sealy, who was to take the name of Vidal. To him he left 'the highly embossed silver tankard presented at Copenhagen in 1715 by Frederick IV King of Denmark and Norway to his great grandfather Captain Robert Studley, commanding the *Weymouth* under Sir John Norris to help the Danes.' Capt. Studley had learned seamanship under King Frederick's father, Christian V, and had been made Post-Captain in 1707 by Prince George, consort of Queen Anne, and by him appointed to the command of the *Experiment*. Also he left to Mr Sealy a two-handled silver-mounted lava grace-cup, presented to Captain Studley by the civil authorities of Naples for putting down piracy.

* The mark (†) is prefixed to some names to indicate that they have not been of late years included in the list read at the Annual Commemoration on May 6.

Mr Vidal died at Cornborough House near Bideford, Devon, 21 November 1841.

In addition to the bequests above mentioned, Mr Vidal directed that two fever wards should be endowed in the Devon and Exeter Infirmary out of the proceeds of the sale of his library, plate, &c.

Much of the above information is from the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Feb. 1843.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JOSEPH LITLEDALE, Justice of the King's Bench, sometime Fellow, gave £105 towards building the Fourth Court, and bequeathed, in 1842, £1000, of which £200 was for the Library.

The eldest son of Hy. L. of Eaton House, Lancs, he was admitted 3 July 1783, was Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman in 1787, and Fellow 1789-1821. He was made Law Fellow in 1795. For some years he practised as a special pleader under the bar and attained great distinction. He was called in 1798 at Gray's Inn. The following year we find £50 voted him for services rendered to the College. He neither accepted the silk gown nor sought a seat in Parliament, and was indeed so little of a party man and so entirely a lawyer that when he was asked by a friend what his politics were he is said to have answered 'Those of a special pleader.' He was raised to the Bench in 1824. He was devotedly attached to his profession, heartily enjoying the discussion of difficult legal points. In summing up he was rapid in the current of his language, and at the same time subtle to a fault. He is ranked amongst the most learned and profound of English Judges. On his retirement from the Bench in 1841 he was sworn a Privy Councillor. He died 26 June 1842 at his house in Bedford Square, London, at the age of 75. His personal property was sworn below £250,000, the bulk of it being left to his daughter Elizabeth, Mrs Coventry. (See Foss's *Biographical Dictionary of Judges*.)

THOMAS WHYTEHEAD, B.D., Fellow, in his lifetime gave the Eagle Lectern to the Chapel, and at his death in 1843 bequeathed all his books to the Library.

The son of the Rev Hy. R. W., curate of Thormanby and Rector of Goxhill, Yorks. T. W. was born at Thormanby 30 Nov. 1815. His father died in 1818 and his mother removed with her family to York. When 8 years old he was sent with one of his brothers to Beverley Grammar School, where one of his intimate friends, and his friendly rival in classics, was F. W. Robertson, afterwards of Brighton. At 15 years of age he removed from Beverley to be under the care and tuition of his brother Robert, then an undergraduate at St John's. Robert was 9th Wrangler and 2nd Class Classic the year following, and continued his care over his brother at Inverary, and afterwards at his first curacy of Swineshead in Lincolnshire.

T. W., admitted 26 April, came up to St John's in October 1833. As a freshman he obtained the first Bell Scholarship. In his second year his

poem on the 'Death of the Duke of Gloucester' was awarded the Chancellor's Gold Medal. The Commemoration of that year was unusually magnificent. The Chancellor, the Marquis of Camden, presided, and there were present Prince George of Cambridge, the Dukes of Wellington, Cumberland, and Northumberland, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and many other dignitaries. Whytehead's poem was received with great applause, both on account of his admirable delivery and the graceful patriotic allusions he had introduced into it. The following year he obtained the Hulsean Prize for an essay on the 'Resemblance between Moses and Christ.' He again obtained the Chancellor's Medal for an English poem, and also Brown's Medals for Latin and Greek epigrams. In Feb. 1837 he graduated as Second in the Classical Tripos, and the following month obtained the First Chancellor's Medal. He was almost immediately elected to a Fellowship. Never physically strong, he suffered in health from the strain of his mental work, and for a while sought comparative repose in travel or with reading parties away from Cambridge. For a time he lectured at Clare College. But his thoughts were mainly directed to clerical and particularly missionary work. As an undergraduate he attended the ministry of Mr Simeon, Mr Carus, and Prof. Scholefield; he taught in the Jesus Lane Sunday School, and cultivated the friendship of men like Hy. Cotterill, the Senior Wrangler of 1835, afterwards Bp. of Grahamstown and of Edinburgh, and J. S. Howson, afterwards Dean of Chester.

In 1839 he was ordained to the curacy of our College living of Freshwater, under the Rev I. F. Isaacson, who had been his College Tutor. Here he remained two years and, whilst diligent in his parochial duties, was not forgetful of his College and University. The dividends of his Fellowship he devoted to the purchase of the Eagle Lectern in obedience, as it is reported, to scruples at receiving such emoluments when non-resident. He employed some of his leisure hours in writing a short series of papers, two editions of which were published after his death under the title of 'College Life.' At the request of the Vice-Chancellor he composed his 'Installation Ode,' which was set to music by Prof. Walmisley, and performed in the Senate House on the Installation of the Duke of Northumberland as Chancellor, 5 July 1842.

Whytehead was making preparations to return to College work in Oct. 1841, when two offers were made to him in quick succession, the one to join the staff of the Anglican Bishop in Jerusalem, the other to be chaplain to the newly-consecrated Bp. of New Zealand, Dr Selwyn. He accepted the latter and left England the Sunday after Christmas. Thus the dream of Whytehead's life was realised. But he was only to enter upon the threshold of missionary work. On the way out he was left 6 months at Sydney, N.S.W., and reached New Zealand only to fade gradually away, and after 6 months of patient weakness to pass to his rest at Waimate, N.Z., 19 March 1843. He had sufficiently mastered the Maori language to translate into it Bp. Ken's *Evening Hymn*, and was spared to hear the natives sing under his window this 'Hymn of the sick Minister.' There is a marble tablet to his memory in the little chapel of St John's College near Auckland, of which, had he lived, he was to have been the first principal; and there is an inscription to his memory on the family tomb at Thormanby.

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For further details of his life and works we must refer to the Memoir of him by his great friend Dr Howson.

Whytehead's books are kept in the Library as a separate collection. He is depicted on the ceiling of the Chapel amongst the worthies of the 19th century.

The Eagle Lectern bears the following inscription:—"In usum Sacelli Coll. Div. Johann. ap. Cant. dicavit unus e Sociis A. S. MDCCCXL."

It was executed by Mr Sidey, founder, of London, and was first used in Chapel in June 1842. The pedestal was copied from that of the Lectern in Ramsay Church, Hunts, with the finials restored. There is a drawing of the Ramsay Lectern in Parker's *Glossary of Architecture*. The incomplete finials at Ramsay have been since surmounted by figures of the four Evangelists. Some floral ornaments were added to our Lectern before it was used in the New Chapel.

WILLIAM WINTHROP, B.D., sometime Fellow, bequeathed in 1845 £5000 for the purchase of Advowsons.

The son of Benjamin W., a Director of the Bank of England, who died in 1809, W. W. was educated at Charterhouse, from which school he came to St John's in 1788. He was 12th Wrangler in 1792 and Platt Fellow in 1795. Leave to travel was granted him in 1802, 1815, and 1816. He married, 23 Jan. 1827, Frances Mary, daughter of the Rev Geo. Feacham, Vicar of Dorking, a former member of the College. They resided in Sloane Square, Chelsea, where he died 16 Feb. 1845, and where also she died 30 years later.

The number of the Platt Fellows used to depend upon the revenue from the Platt estates, and the receipts having about this time fallen off, it was not until 1839 that Mr Winthrop's Fellowship was filled up.

An elder brother, Stephen, eminent in the medical profession, was Fellow 1790—1798. A younger brother, Edward, educated at Charterhouse and St John's, became Vicar of Darent in Kent.

W. W. left in personal estate about £140,000. The £5000 bequeathed to the College was to purchase livings for the Platt Fellows, who had no right of succession to the other livings in the patronage of the College. With this bequest, and part of that of Prof. Palmer (required on account of attendant legal expenses), were bought the livings of Black Notley in Essex, for £2250, and of Wrampisham-cum-Wroxall in Dorset, for £2400.

EDMUND STANGER, B.D., Fellow, gave £100 in his lifetime and at his death in 1846 bequeathed a like sum.

E. S. was born at Cambridge, Oct. 26, 1763. His father was butler and his mother ladies' maid in the family of Edm. Law, Master of Peterhouse, afterwards Bp. of Carlisle. Dr Law seems to have been his godfather, and to have given his godson his own Christian name.

His parents, who had inherited a small property near Keswick, sent their son to be educated by Mr James, Vicar of Arthurst, Cumberland, and thence in 1781 to St John's. E. S. was 6th Wrangler in 1785 and was elected to

a Platt Fellowship in 1786. In 1787 the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle presented him to the Perpetual curacy of Warwick-cum-Wetherall, which he held with his Fellowship until his death, Dec. 21, 1846. There is a memorial window to his memory in Warwick Church, placed there by a lady whom it was thought he would have married. He is interred beside his father and mother in the 'little church yard,' St Mary's, Carlisle.

His donations to the College were to be devoted to raising the stipend of the Senior Platt Fellow. They became part of the general estate of the College in 1860.

HENRY WALTER, B.D., F.R.S., sometime Fellow, bequeathed to the Library in 1859 about 60 volumes of Hebrew, Syriac, and Spanish books.

The son of Jas. W., formerly Fellow of Corpus Christi College, H. W. was born 28 Jan. 1785 at Louth, where his father was Master of the Grammar School. A few years later his father became Vicar of Market Rasen and Head Master of Brigg Grammar School. At the latter place Henry received his education until he came up to College in 1802. In 1806 he was Second Wrangler and second Smith's Prizeman. It was at that time customary to nail up the Honours List to a pillar in the Senate House, and on this occasion it was so clumsily done as to obscure the name of the Senior Wrangler Pollock, afterwards the distinguished Chief Justice. Report was immediately carried to College that Walter was Senior. Baron Pollock used to relate in after years with what high expectations he went to learn his place, how hope was followed by disappointment; presently, seeing a particular name a few places down, 'I said to myself, I am sure I beat that man; again I looked at the top; the nail had been driven through my name, and I was Senior Wrangler.'

H. W. was elected Fellow in 1806. In 1816 he was made Professor of Natural Philosophy in the newly-founded College of the East India Company at Haileybury. The year following he became domestic chaplain to the Duke of Northumberland, whom he knew in College and with whom he travelled abroad. In 1821 the Duke also presented him to the Rectory of Haselbury Bryan in Dorset. In 1830 he resigned his Professorship and devoted himself to his parochial duties, occupying part of his leisure in the study of Oriental languages and in writings of a controversial character. He held extreme 'Low Church' opinions, which, it is said, hindered his promotion under Dr Wood in College, and afterwards in ecclesiastical quarters. He was nevertheless held in great esteem at Court, and was frequently consulted on Church matters, probably through the influence of his patron the Duke of Northumberland. His work and life were much appreciated in his parish. Once it was rumoured that he was going to see another living which had been offered him, but his parishioners so urgently begged him to remain that he gave up the journey altogether. He died at Haselbury Bryan, 25 Jan. 1859, at the age of 73.

His chief publications were a *History of England*, in 7 Vols., considered from its religious aspect. *Lectures on Evidences* and on the *Church of*

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England, and two letters to Bp. Marsh on the *Independence of the Authorized Version of the Bible*. He also edited *Tyndale* for the Parker Society, and a *Primer of Ed. VI*.

The Brigg Grammar School, where H. W. was educated, was founded by a member of this College, Sir John Nelthorpe of Scawby Hall. J. N., son of Rd. N., was admitted 30 April 1631, on the same day as a cousin of the same name. He was created a Baronet in 1666 and died in 1669, aged 55. After the death of the Rev Jas. Walter the Rev Chas. Cotterill of this College became Head Master, under whom the writer of these pages received his early training. He is perhaps the only other student from this school of modern times who became Fellow of St John's, and by a curious coincidence he was elected into the Fellowship formerly held by Mr Hy. Walter.

THOMAS FRY, M.A., sometime Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, and Rector of Emberton, Bucks, gave £32 per annum to establish a Hebrew Scholarship.

T. F. was the eldest son of Peter Fry of Axbridge, Somerset, Treasurer of the County. He was minister of the Lock Chapel, London, and then Rector of Emberton, Bucks, until his death, 27 March 1860. He was a friend of Mr Simeon and the early 'Evangelicals' and was esteemed an able preacher and a good Hebrew scholar. He married first Ann, only daughter of Richard E. Creswell of Bibury Court, Gloucestershire, and after her death Margaret Middleton, a great friend of William Wilberforce, the Emancipator. He founded the Hebrew Scholarship in memory of his first wife, through whom he held considerable property in life tenure in Devonshire. An indenture between Mr Fry and the College, dated 14 Dec. 1844, recites that his late wife, Ann Fry, was for many years during her life engaged in promoting the conversion of the Jews to Christianity, and was greatly desirous that he should establish some provision for the furtherance of that purpose. He accordingly granted to the College a rent-charge of £32 per annum on property in Cranfield, Beds, to found a Scholarship after his decease, to be called 'Mrs Ann Fry's Hebrew Scholarship.' The Scholarship is tenable for three years, within which period the scholar must write and publish an essay or book on the Conversion of the Jews, or their Restoration to their own land, or on some such other subject connected with their national history as shall be selected or approved by the College.

JAMES MCMAHON, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law, bequeathed property to the value of £10,000 with which four Law Studentships were endowed.

He was the eldest son of Terence McMahon, of the Island of St Christopher in the West Indies. He was admitted at Lincoln's Inn in 1809, and called in 1814. In 1836 he migrated to the Inner Temple. He was a member of the Oxford Circuit and of the Athenæum Club. He died at his chambers in the Temple, 13 Dec. 1861, in his eightieth year.

By his will Mr Mc Mahon directed that after the payment of certain legacies the residue of his estate should be devoted to the foundation of Scholarships or Studentships, in such manner as his executors should determine, subject to certain conditions. The sole acting executor was Thos. Bros, Esq., a former member of St John's, through whom the whole of the residuary estate to the amount of £10,000 was transferred to the College to found four Scholarships, to be called the Mc Mahon Law Scholarships.

An excellent portrait of Mr Mc Mahon was found in his rooms, but it is not known by whom it was painted. It was presented to the College in 1886 by Mr T. K. Bros, son of Mr Thos. Bros, above mentioned.

HENRY HOARE, ESQ., M.A., contributed to the erection of the New Chapel, the foundation-stone of which he laid in 1864.

H. H. was born 27 Dec. 1807, the son of Wm. Hy. H., a partner of the well-known banking firm of Messrs Hoare, Fleet Street. His mother was daughter of Sir Gerard Noel. His parents resided at Broomfield, Clapham, where they were on terms of intimacy and friendship with the Wilberforce family and others of the society of 'Evangelical' Churchmen, familiarly known as the 'Clapham sect.' William Wilberforce was Hy. Hoare's godfather. Both his parents having died when Henry was a boy, he was left to the care of his grandfather, then head partner of the Fleet Street firm. In deference to his mother's prejudice against public schools, his grandfather sent him to be educated by the Rev G. Hodson, where Samuel, afterwards Bishop, Wilberforce was also sent. Thence he came in Jan. 1824 to St John's, the College of his grandfather, Sir Gerard Noel, of his godfather, and of numerous members of the Hoare family, amongst whom may be mentioned four Fellows: his uncle, Charles James, 2nd Wrangler 1803, afterwards Archdeacon of Surrey; his brother, William Henry, double first 1831; Arthur Malortie, 5th Classic 1844; James Samuel, 6th Wrangler 1846. H. H. graduated in 1827, obtaining double first class honours. His grandfather lived to rejoice in this successful termination of his College course, and to introduce him into the bank. He shortly afterwards died, leaving his grandson, before he had completed his 21st year, heir to his large estates.

The great public work of Hy. Hoare's life was in connexion with efforts to quicken the corporate life of the Church of England, on its clerical side by the Revival of Convocation, and on its lay side by developing the work of Churchwardens, and by promoting official synods and unofficial councils of Clergy and Laity combined. A full account of his labours is given in a Memoir of him by the Rev J. B. Sweet. He was not neglectful of other duties appertaining to his position. He was an able banker. At the request of his partners he declined several invitations to stand for a seat in Parliament. Yet he frequently took a prominent part on the Conservative side in political contests both in London and in Kent. In 1842 he was High Sheriff of Kent. But his name will be remembered chiefly as that of an active, liberal, and devoted lay worker for the Church at a time when lay workers were few. When the Rev Thos. Crick, the Rector of our College living of Staplehurst,

restored the chancel, Mr Hoare took upon himself the charge of restoring the rest of the Church to harmonize with the chancel. He was unceasing in his labours as a speaker or chairman of public meetings, or in counsel with committees, for the revival of Convocation and for the institution of Synods. And whilst in these matters he received the greatest support from Bp. Wilberforce, he also supported the Bishop in practical works, such as the foundation of Cuddesdon College. As an example of how he sought to use his bounty to enforce the principles he advocated it is recorded that when the 'Bp of London's Fund' was established he offered £100 each to every Deanery that should adopt a certain form of the Lay Consultee system, an offer which cost him about £1000.

On St John's Port Latin Day, May 6, 1864, Mr Hoare laid the foundation stone of our New Chapel. The original design of the Chapel had a slender spire or flèche instead of a tower. This was much criticised, and ultimately Mr Gilbert Scott, the architect, drew a plan for the present tower, giving therewith an estimate of £5000 as the additional cost it would entail. Mr Hoare generously offered £1000 a year for five years, if he should live so long, to carry out the design. He had paid but two instalments of this before the accident occurred which terminated his life. On 30 March 1865, he received an injury in passing through a tunnel on the Great Eastern Railway, and died on April 16 following.

Mr Hoare gave £105 towards the erection of the New Court, and there are other instances in which his name is found on subscription lists connected with the College.

†MILES BLAND, D.D., F.R.S., sometime Fellow, was afterwards Rector of Lilley, Herts, and Prebendary of Wells.

About 800 of Dr Bland's books, selected by Dr J. S. Wood, then Librarian, were presented in 1882 by his surviving daughter, Mrs de Freyne French.

M. B. was of an ancient family, who are said to have derived their name from Bland or Bland's Gill, a hamlet in the parish of Sedbergh. He was educated at Sedbergh School and came to St John's in October 1804, at the same time as his schoolfellow Adam Sedgwick, afterwards Professor of Geology, went to Trinity. Bland used to read during vacations with a self-taught mathematician, a retired surgeon, John Dawson, at Sedbergh. He used to say that Dawson had had eleven Senior Wranglers for pupils (Prof. Palmer above mentioned was one of them) and intended him for the twelfth; but he was second to Bickersteth, afterwards Lord Langdale, Blomefield, afterwards Bishop of London, being third, and Sedgwick fifth.

Bland also obtained the second Smith's Prize and the same year (1808) was elected Fellow. From 1809 to 1823 he took part in the tuition of the College, after which he accepted the College living of Lilley, Herts, which he held until his death.

Dr Bland was one of the first Fellows of the Royal Astronomical Society, elected June 1820; he became Fellow of the Royal Society in 1821, and

of the Antiquarian Society in 1822; he was also a member of the Royal Society of Literature.

In College Bland was highly esteemed as a lecturer and not less as an adviser and personal friend to his pupils. He published a collection of Geometrical Problems, another of Mechanical, a treatise on Hydrostatics, and a collection of Algebraical problems known as *Bland's Equations*. Most of these, especially the last, passed through several editions, including translations into German. He drew up also *Annotations on the Historical Books of the New Testament*, of which he published those on the Gospels of St Matthew and St Mark. These notes were prepared for the Sunday Evening Lectures on the Greek Testament, which were instituted by the Master, Dr Craven.

Dr Bland was for many years in delicate health and resided at Ramsgate, where he died of old age on St John's Day, Dec. 27, 1867. Memorial notices of him appeared in the Monthly Notices of the R. Ast. Soc. for Feb. 14, 1868, in the *Cambridge Chronicle*, and in the *Eagle*, Vol. VI, pp. 73, 74.

JOHN ROBINSON HUTCHINSON, for many years the Senior Fellow of the College, bequeathed £4000 in 1884 for the promotion of the study of Natural Science and of Indian and Semitic languages.

He was a scholar of Magdalene College, where he graduated as 17th Wrangler in 1834. He migrated to St John's within a few weeks to be elected to a Fellowship on Dr Fell's foundation, to which he was eligible. He was for the most part non-resident. Long in delicate health he resided in the Cumberland lake district, where he died 18 June 1884.

His will imposed no conditions upon the College beyond that the bequest was to be used for the furtherance of the studies above mentioned. The Council decided in 1885 to establish, in accordance with those conditions, two 'Hutchinson Studentships' not exceeding £60 per annum in value, tenable for two years.

HENRY HUNTER HUGHES, formerly Fellow and Tutor, for forty-eight years Rector of Layham, during his lifetime founded the prizes which bear his name, and at his death bequeathed 300 of his best books to the Library.

Born in Westminster, Mr Hughes and an elder brother, John, were educated at a private school at Twickenham, and came up to St John's together in Oct. 1813. They were very nearly equal in the College examinations, and it was soon decided that one should migrate, as it was unlikely that two Fellowships would be open together for the same county. Henry was 3rd Wrangler and elected Fellow in 1817, but John, who migrated to Emmanuel, broke down in health, took an *ægrotat* degree, and died before he could be elected to a Fellowship. Mr Hughes was soon made Assistant

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Tutor, then joint Tutor with Mr Gwatkin, and after the latter's departure from College the managing Tutor of his side of the College. He is spoken of by his pupils with the greatest esteem for his fatherly interest in their welfare, and not infrequently for his liberality in assisting them. In 1836 he accepted the College living of Layham, where he lived and laboured until his death. The income of the living more than sufficed for the needs of his simple life, and he had also private means. But he had a horror of hoarding and rejoiced in beneficence. He was a liberal contributor to the New Chapel Building Fund, and gave one of the stained glass windows on the N. side. In 1876 he gave £1000 to found the prizes which bear his name in the College. This was but one of many charitable gifts by which about that time he sought to distribute beneficially the property which came to him after the death of his two brothers and sister. He was now left alone, he had long been a widower, and purposed to bequeath to his friends only what he had himself earned.

Mr Hughes died Sept. 4, 1884, at the ripe age of 87. He left as his executor and residuary legatee his great friend the Rev Chas. Colson, formerly Fellow of the College, bequeathing through him 300 of his best books to the Library. Out of his portion of the estate, and in memory of Mr Hughes, Mr Colson contributed liberally to beautify the church at Layham, embellished the great West window of the College Library with the armorial bearings of benefactors, and founded the Hughes Exhibition for Biblical and Ecclesiastical History.

END OF THE OFFICIAL CATALOGUE OF BENEFACTORS.

A. F. TORRY.



THE PEOPLE'S PALACE.

IF the Charities of England are examined, they will always be found to be strongly characteristic of the age which produced them. In fact they lie one upon another like geological strata. First comes the epoch of masses for the soul and of friendly dinners, this is succeeded by doles of bread and clothing to those who attend church. Then follows a period of almshouses and pensions to ancient inhabitants of sober and godly life. To this a scholastic and apprenticeship series of charities succeeds; and finally we come to the period of orphanages and hospitals. In fact the date of a charity can by the experienced eye be told almost as a geologist fixes the age of a fossil.

The last few years have been distinguished by a new departure in charitable effort, and it is characteristic of the pleasure-loving age in which we live, that the giving of pleasure to the poor should become one of those objects which are considered within the legitimate scope of a charity.

Another and better characteristic, is the recognition of the fact that if you wish to reform men you should begin with them when they are young, and that prevention is better than cure, a fit opinion for an age which has witnessed the rise of the evolutionary hypothesis.

Thus we have Toynbee Hall and Dr Barnardo's very interesting experiments going on in one part of London, a huge penny dinner movement in another, Youths' Homes, Shoeblack Brigades, and Girls' and Boys' Friendly Societies springing up in all parts of the

town, while the Universities have begun a missionary movement for education on a large scale, and the Recreative Evening Schools Association is attempting the care of boys from the time of leaving school until they are of age to attend lectures of a more advanced description. Near every church a Youths' Club and Institute is forming, and some of our old Schools and Colleges, notably St John's, have pushed forward Missions into London aiming not only at the spiritual good of the poor but also at their mental and physical improvement.

When, therefore, about ten years ago John Beaumont left twelve thousand pounds for the general good of East London, it was natural for the trustees to select as their object the foundation of some institute in accordance with the ideas of the day.

Shortly afterwards Mr Besant's novel, *All Sorts and Conditions of Men*, was published. The readers of the *Eagle* will no doubt recollect how one of humble birth (but reared as an aristocrat) disguised as a carpenter had the good fortune to attract the notice and love of an heiress disguised as a milliner, and how they founded a People's Palace of Delight. There was to be dancing, music, and the practice of the arts. Culture was to descend from the mansion to the alley, and the working classes of the East end, forsaking the pleasure of fighting and low music-halls, were by the building of this Hall to be convinced of the endless pleasures that could be got out of life by those who knew how to enjoy them. None of "the usual things, such as Latin, Greek, or Mathematics, and so forth" were to be taught in the College adjoining the Hall, but dancing, singing, skating, and other sports were to be encouraged. "There were to be lectures, not in literature, but in letter-writing, especially love-letter writing, versifying, novel-writing and essay-writing," and a special Professor was to teach the art of a graceful carriage of the body.

The humorous account of the Palace of Delight further deals with classes for fret work, crewel work, wood and ivory carving, a theatre, a skating rink, a picture gallery, and a hall for recitations, and all governed by a Board of Directors elected by the people themselves. Some persons will be glad to hear that the action of the Assembly of the French Revolution was to be imitated in the total abolition of spelling.

We are favoured with a glimpse of the opening of this Hall, being introduced into it to the strains of a wedding march which signalises the marriage of the hero and heroine, and apparently their retirement from the attractions of the East end; but the author has discreetly drawn a veil over the future of the institute, and given us no view of its practical working.

The beauty and truth of the descriptions of life in this novel have charmed many readers, most of all those who are familiar with the scenes which are depicted. Its moral (if it has one) seems to be that pleasure is and ought to be the future aim of the working classes of London.

I feel inclined to reply that if this is true it is so much the worse both for them and for England. To follow pleasure is as though a man should attempt to reach the reflection in a mirror of an object placed behind him. The nearer he approaches the image, the further he goes from the object itself. For pleasure is only the accompaniment and result of good and wise actions, and, in so far as it is pursued as an object in itself, it has generally resulted in discontent to individuals and ruin to nations. In the middle ages a philanthropist's first care would have been to save the soul of a man, in the age that succeeded it to get him if possible to live soberly, in ours to make him happy. It was therefore natural that when the Beaumont Trustees announced their intention of founding a People's Palace of Delight subscriptions should rapidly flow in. Those who were enjoying the comforts and luxuries of a West end life

were generously moved to compassion for those who, if they danced, must dance in the mud to a barrel organ, or whose notions of art were derived from the terrific pages of the *Police News*.

About £67,000 was collected, with which it was resolved to build an enormous hall, a winter garden, recreation rooms, and art galleries; it was "to tower above the low heights of the neighbouring buildings, with minarets springing from its midst, reaching upward to invite men to learn and to rise, and to be made to stand in the midst of gardens where music and fountains make brightness, and where all could enjoy the recreation which is both pleasure and rest."* In addition to this it was to be provided with literature classes and technical schools, and with swimming baths and gymnasia, and a playground for games.

But there were many interested in the success of the scheme who considered that what was really needed for the people of the East end was education even more than pleasure. Square miles of houses existed without any sort of an evening school, other than a few excellent but small institutions which individual effort had established.

The movement also attracted the attention of the Charity Commission. In 1883 an Act had been passed through the exertions of James Bryce, the well-known author of *The Holy Roman Empire*. This Act provided for the reconstruction of the ancient charities of the various parishes of London. The poor had ceased to live in the City; whole parishes had been turned into warehouses. The Bank of England completely covers one parish and the larger part of two others, and therefore there were no poor to whom the money could be given. These magnificent endowments, worth about £80,000 a year, were being wasted, and the

* See the original prospectus.

object of the Act was to empower the Charity Commissioners to remove them from the City and spread them over the metropolitan area. It was natural therefore that the eyes of the Commission should be drawn towards the People's Palace, with a view of seeing whether it was deserving of help. Negotiations passed, ending in an agreement that at the Palace there should be established a Youths' and Girls' Institute for those between the ages of 15 and 25, similar to the Polytechnic at Regent Street.

The history of the Regent Street Polytechnic well deserves a short digression. The Young Men's Christian Associations for the combination of religion, study, and healthy recreation were the result of an idea of Mr Williams in 1844, and were largely assisted by the late Lord Shaftesbury. They commenced in a building in Aldersgate Street, but they now number 3000 branches, of which there are 571 in Great Britain, 630 in Germany, 1100 in North America, and others in all the countries of Europe, in Africa, in Australasia, and even in China and Japan.

In imitation of them, Young Women's Christian Associations were founded, which in London alone number over 12,000 members, and the Girls' Friendly Society, which is over 110,000 strong, about 2500 members residing in the metropolis.

But these institutions, so far as the boys are concerned, are mainly for the commercial classes. It is well known that young clerks do not mix readily with artisans, and therefore it occurred to Mr Quintin Hogg to institute a Young Men's Polytechnic on the site of the well-known institution familiar to our youth (and which I regret has had no successor). In an exceedingly short time the place was filled. It now has 7000 members on the rolls, and every evening young men between the ages of 15 and 25 may be seen either in the gymnasium, or boxing, or swimming, or reading, or else attending classes in every

imaginable subject—literary, scientific, or technical. No spectacle is so charming as this, for here there is no pauperisation. The boys pay for everything they receive, not its cost price, but about half its cost price. The fees are about 10s. a year on the recreational side, and 10s. a year on the educational side, and the cost per head is about £2 per annum. Boys who are earning from 5s. to 15s. a week cannot afford more than about £1 per annum. In addition to this are formed clubs for cycling, running, boating, and many other amusements.

It was therefore resolved to add these things to the People's Palace, which was opened last autumn, with money given by the Drapers' Company. The large hall was opened to the public for concerts at 2d. per head, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and on the other days as a reading library. Some old buildings in the rear were converted into technical schools, and a huge temporary gymnasium and refreshment room was constructed of corrugated iron. On the opening day 1400 young persons had joined as members of the recreation side at 7s. 6d. a year for boys and 5s. for girls, besides small fees for use of particular rooms; and 700 had joined the evening classes. The club members now number about 3500 and the classes about 2000. But at present there is no room for more to be admitted. A day secondary technical school was founded with about 120 scholars.

The public concerts were soon self-supporting, and the library is crowded. Exhibitions were held of animals and flowers, and in December an exhibition was opened by the Prince of Wales, of the work of London apprentices. The result was very satisfactory, an iron building 60 feet wide by 200 feet long was crowded with exhibits, and the work of some of the boys astonished even the jury of workmen who were invited to decide upon it. A curious instance of this deserves mention. The jurors in the joinery department refused the silver medal to a lad of 17 on the ground that it was impossible a

boy of this age could have made the chair he exhibited. This gave rise to enquiry, and finally the boy was isolated in a workshop and required to make another. He has just emerged triumphant from this test, and is about to receive his well-earned reward. From the age of 14 he had been a constant evening attendant at the joinery classes at the Regent Street Polytechnic. The exhibition was financially a success, for £700 was taken in gate money at 2d. a ticket.

The winter experiment of 1887 having therefore proved satisfactory, an agreement was entered into between the Charity Commissioners and the Drapers' Company that the Drapers' Company should give £60,000 towards the institution, and that the Charity Commissioners should endow it with £2500 a year.

It may be roughly estimated that a Polytechnic, complete on both the recreational and educational sides, will require about £11 of capital for site and buildings for each boy to be accommodated, and that a Polytechnic to accommodate 6600 boys would cost £70,000. If 2200 of these boys joined the club and not the classes, 2200 joined the classes only, and 2200 joined both, then the working expenses would amount to about £10,500 a year, of which £4,700 would be contributed by fees from the boys, £800 by grants from the Science and Art Department, leaving £5000 to be provided by way of an endowment. In addition to this there should be a day continuation school, which at £2 per head per annum would cover its current, but not its capital, expenditure. It would thus utilise the apparatus during the daytime.

The large sums given by the Drapers' Company and the Commissioners, as will be seen from the figures above given, are barely sufficient to cover the expense of the enormous institution which is ultimately to be established.

For some time the question of intoxicating liquor threatened to become a source of dispute. The question

was however solved in a very curious way. A dinner was given by the permission of the trustees to the East London Volunteers, at which liquors of various kinds were present in great abundance. The result was not satisfactory; a large number of the young men proved to have not yet attained the wisdom of knowing how much was good for them, and a very discreditable scene is reported to have taken place, not only in the hall, but in the road outside it. This finally determined the trustees to have no more of such fiascos, and for the future liquor was forbidden in the building.

This resolution seems a wise one. It must be remembered that there are here several thousand young apprentice lads, and we have no right to tempt them to spend their slender earnings in a hall endowed by charity except upon such things as are for their moral, mental, or physical good. If the liquor was there, the boys would begin to think it fine to order it, and many a poor mother's weekly money for the household would be diminished in consequence.

Perhaps one of the most interesting features of the institution is the new experiment of admitting girls as well as boys. There can be no doubt whatever of the benefit of this. The physique of young women is wonderfully improved by gymnastics, to an extent even greater than that of young men. But it is probably advisable to keep the sexes separate. The same reasons which point to the establishment of a ladies' room at hotels and stations seem to apply here, and it is better that the girls and young men should be separated from one another in all amusements of a social character except concerts or lectures, and an occasional reunion for a dance at Christmas.

On the other hand, in classes there seems to be no reason why the mixed system should not be adopted, and in practice it has hitherto worked admirably. The girls crowd eagerly to the classes for needlework and art. But in their studies they require more than

men to be shewn what to do, and to be encouraged by kind words to persevere in it. It is in this direction that ladies can be exceedingly useful. In order, however, that their services may be of use, they ought to have considerable experience. For, in the first place, "patronage" is not only out of the question, but is highly resented. Most of these girls consider themselves "young ladies." They would not for worlds bemean themselves by doing any household work, though, poor things, they hardly earn the same wages, and are certainly not so well fed as domestic servants. While, however, "patronage" must be avoided, care must be taken for the lady to let them see that she is leader and means to keep so. If she is not wiser, or cleverer, or more accomplished, or more experienced than the average of girls, she had better not go among them. Like an ancient knight, she must be prepared in a fight to vindicate her prowess. In this way she will be respected, loved, and have an infinite opportunity of doing good. If for one moment she is laughed at, her power is gone.

The principal means that can be used to improve girls appear to be first to work upon their desire for respectability and consideration. They are much more sensitive than boys are in the matter of social condition and status. They will study to please individuals or to surprise their friends more than for some distant aim. When we reflect on the numbers that, for want of some such institutions, either go to the bad, or form those reckless and imprudent marriages which are the curse of London, we can hardly help arriving at the conclusion that rational places of instruction and amusement for girls are of great utility.

Such is a short sketch of what may be hoped from the People's Palace, and probably few foundations would, with the sum at their command, do such widespread and lasting good.

H. CUNYNGHAME.



JAPANESE NOTES ON A CAMBRIDGE CEREMONY.*

ON the 20th June 1887 the Cambridge University held, in the Senate-house, the ceremony of conferring honorary degrees on those who are distinguished by conspicuous merits for the promotion of Education and the progress of Sciences and Arts.

I have been allowed to be present to the very place of the proceeding, and to report its full account to the *Tokio Nichi Nichi Shimbun* (the *Tokio Daily News*), and I have taken that special duty with a great pleasure and satisfaction; especially because Mr A. Hamao, the late Vice-President of the Imperial University of Tokio, was one of those who have been honoured by the University.

The order of the proceedings of that day was as follows:—

The Address to the Queen is read by the Vice-Chancellor of the University.

Honorary Degrees of LL.D. are conferred on—

The Right Honourable Sir Reginald Hanson, Bart., M.A. of Trinity College, the Lord Mayor of London.

The Honourable W. Charles Windeyer, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sydney.

The Honourable Sir W. W. Hunter, K.C.S.I., late Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta.

The Honourable Sir D. A. Smith, K.C.M.G. of Montreal.

* These notes are translated by Mr Inaba, a student of the College, from an article in the *Tokio Nichi Nichi Shimbun* of August 1887, contributed by Mr N. Seki.

Arata Hamao, late Vice-President of the Imperial University of Tokio, the President of the Fine Arts Commission of Ministry of Public Instruction of Japan.

Honorary Degree of Sc.D. is conferred on—

Asa Gray, the Professor of Botany in the Harvard University, U. S. America.

The Prize Exercises are recited in the following order:—

Porson Prize—W. G. Headlam, King's College.

Sir William Browne's Medals:

Greek Ode—W. G. Headlam, King's College.

Latin Ode—W. G. Headlam, King's College.

Greek Epigram—F. W. Thomas, Trinity College.

Latin Epigram—W. G. Headlam, King's College.

The weather on that day was so fine and clear. To-morrow being the Jubilee day of Queen Victoria—a day ever memorable in history of England—all the houses in Cambridge were decorated with flags, banners, and beautiful flowers. The town of Cambridge looked gorgeously brilliant, and coloured, and the church bells were ringing so early since daybreak. Lord Mayor of London being expected that he would come in the state-carriage escorted by the guards, the streets along from the station to the Senate-house were crowded with a multitude of people, who are desirous to see the procession of the Mayor.

Ladies and gentlemen who have the privileges to their seats, all the members of the University and their friends, began to assemble in the Senate-house at 11 A.M. The professors and doctors in the several faculties have taken their seats in the front row, dressed with the scarlet gown as our bishops of Buddhism wear, and having the square cap which is just like what Cofushi himself and his disciples used to wear.

Just at 11.30 A.M. Lord Mayor with the gorgeous uniform stepped in the Senate-house, and Mr Windeyer, Sir Hunter, Sir Smith, Mr Hamao, and Mr Gray,

all wearing the red gown of honorary degree, followed him, and all of them have taken their seats by the order.

A little while after, Dr Taylor, the Vice-Chancellor of the Cambridge University, came in with a great dignity, being led by two Esquire Bedells, who carry the silver maces, and followed by all the members of the University Council as well as the other chief officers, and sat himself down on a higher chair, amid a pleasant singing of the National Air sung by the students in the both galleries.

The Mayor, being invited by a Bedell to come near the chair of the Vice-Chancellor, had put on the red gown of LL.D. instead of his official uniform, and stood up by the right side of the Vice-Chancellor. The Public Orator, standing between them, made the excellent speech in the Latin, concerning the Mayor's life, occasionally calling the attention of the audience to the merit and reputation of the present Mayor. When he finished his speech he introduced the Mayor to the Vice-Chancellor.

The Vice-Chancellor, having taken the Mayor's hand between his own hands, said that "the Cambridge University confers honorary degree of LL.D. upon you," and the Lord Mayor resumed his seat amid a great cheering as well as a voice of 'Speech!' 'Speech!' from both sides of the gallery.

Honorary degree of LL.D. had been conferred on Mr Windeyer, Sir Hunter, and Sir Smith by the same process.

Then came the turn of Mr A. Hamao, the representative of our countrymen. There was no Oriental people but Mr A. Hamao to be honoured by the University; all the others were the English and American. In addition to this, Mr Hamao is young in his age compared with the others. A combination of these two made Mr Hamao seem most remarkable.

The readers of this correspondence could easily

imagine the serious position of ours (four Japanese were present in the place) at that moment.

We have felt a great pride, but at the same time the utmost anxiety; for on the occasion of the preceding persons, sometimes approval, sometimes slang words, even a loud laughing came forth from every corner of the house, and it was impossible too for us to know how would Mr Hamao be received by the assemblers.

But, Mr A. Hamao, being invited by the same way to proceed near the Vice-Chancellor, walked up without any hesitation and stood up with a dignity at the right side of the Vice-Chancellor. Then all the people in the house praised him with a loud cheer.

Dr Sandys, the Public Orator, proceeding one or two steps forward, began—*Vetere proverbio dicimus ex oriente esse lucem*, and concluded—*Duco ad vos Academiae Tokiensis procancellarium, Arata Hamao*. (Loud cheer and approval.)

The Vice-Chancellor conferred honorary degree of LL.D. on him, and Mr Hamao, having accepted it as the greatest honour, seated himself in the midst of a loud cheer from the whole assembly.

Lastly, honorary degree of Sc.D. was conferred on Mr A. Gray by the same manner.

After that, Mr Headlam, King's College, recited his Latin and Greek Exercises, and he had got four medals for the high merit of his classics. A great honour is due to him.

Thus the proceedings ended at about 1 P.M.

As I have remarked, Sir R. Hanson holds the present Mayor of London, the most honourable position in England; Mr W. C. Windeyer is the Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales and the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sydney; Sir W. W. Hunter is late Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta and an author of many excellent books concerning the Indian Empire; Sir D. A. Smith is a

Member of the Assembly of Canada, and one of the predominant persons for the great task of constructing the Pacific Canadian Railway; Mr A. Gray is ever known as a great botanist in the world and an expander of "the Evolution Theory" of Charles Darwin. Thus a little reflection will convince us that all the above-mentioned men are really the great benefactors of human beings.

At the same time and with the same manner, the Cambridge University had honoured Mr Hamao, who is 'distinguished by conspicuous merit' for organizing our Imperial University according to European system. Our brethren! All of you, I am sure, would agree with me on this very point that the Cambridge University had picked out the most fitted person among us.

Our brethren! All of you, I feel quite certain, will not pass a moment without tendering your earnest thanks to the Cambridge University for what it had done for Mr Hamao, the representative of our countrymen. Our brethren! I believe an intimacy between the Universities of Cambridge and Tokio shall become more close and stronger than it was ever.

Our brethren! Are you not satisfied that we have caught a good opportunity to let European people know the real standard of our Imperial University? Do you not feel greatly gratified that we have proved our national proverb, "the Land of the Rising Sun must be raised"?

N. SEKI.



A LETTER OF LORD FALKLAND'S.

SIR :

I received lately a Lettre from your selfe and others of your noble Society, wherein as many Titles were given me to which I had none, so that which I shold most willingly have acknowledged and mought with most Justice clayme, you were not pleased to vouchsafe me, that is that of a S^t John's man. I confesse I am both proud and ashamed of that, and the latter in respect that the frutes are unproportionable to the seed-plott: Yet S^r as little Learning as I brought from you, and as little as I have since encreased and watered what I did bring, I am sure I still carry about me an Indelible Character of Affection and duty to that Society, and an extraordinary longing for some occasion of expressing that Affection and that Duty: I shall desire you to expresse this to them, and to add this, that as I shall never forgett my selfe to be a member of their Body, so I shall be ready to catch at all meanes of declaring my selfe, to be not onely to the Body but every member of it

S^r

A very humble Servant

FALKLAND.

Endorsed : For the president of S^t
John's College in Cambridge.
With my humble service.
16 Jan. [164½]

[This letter is in reply to the congratulations of the College, sent him on his being made Counsellor and Secretary: see *Mayor-Baker* i. 531.]

Obituary.

REV FRANCIS STAUNTON.

We have to record the death of a former member of the College, who was the head of one of the oldest of the county families of Nottinghamshire, the Rev Francis Staunton, of Staunton-hall. Sir Bernard Burke tells us in his *Landed Gentry* that the Stauntons can be traced in possession of this property as far back as the time of William the Conqueror, adding that there is no doubt of their having been settled in Notts since the reign of Edward the Confessor. He also tells us that there is an ancient custom, when any member of the Royal Family honours Belvoir Castle with his presence, for the chief of the Staunton family to appear personally and to present to the Royal visitor the key of the stronghold of the castle, which has been known from time immemorial as the Staunton Tower. The late Mr Staunton and his father before him performed this duty, we believe, on more than one occasion. Mr Staunton was born in August 1839, and was therefore in his 49th year. He was educated at Rugby and at St John's, where he took his degree in 1861. He was ordained deacon in 1862, and was admitted into priest's orders in the following year by the Bishop of Exeter, Dr Phillpotts. He was lord of the manor and patron of Staunton, and had held the rectory of the parish since 1864. He married Lucy Ada, only daughter of the Rev Henry S. Marriott, rector of Felsham, Suffolk, and he is succeeded in the representation of the family by his son, Henry Charlton, born in 1868. (See *Times* Feb. 15, 1888.)

REV WILLIAM HENRY HOARE.

The Rev William H. Hoare, of Oakfield, Sussex, died on February 22, in his 79th year. Mr Hoare was last Wrangler in 1831, obtained a first-class in the Classical Tripos, and was bracketed with the late Dean Blakesley as Chancellor's Medallist in the same year, when he was elected Fellow of St John's. He was the author of the well-known *Outlines of Ecclesiastical History*, and of other theological works. His kindness of heart and unselfish love of doing good endeared him to rich and poor alike. Mr Hoare married, in 1834, the daughter of General Sir John Hamilton, K.T.S. (See *Times* Feb. 25, 1888.)

The following members of the College have died during the year 1887. We add the names of a few whose deaths we had not previously heard of:—

Rev Richard Baldock (B.A. 1840), Vicar of Carleton-le-Moorlands cum Stapleford, died 22 November at Carlton Lodge, Lincoln.

Richard Dunkley Beasley (M.A. 1856), formerly Fellow, and Head Master of Grantham Grammar School, died 24 June, while crossing the Furca Pass, aged 56.

Rev Thomas Benson (B.A. 1824), Rector of North Fambridge, Malden, died 13 June.

Rev James Brierley (M.A. 1841), J.P. for county of Chester, died 29 December at Congleton, aged 74.

William Elgar Buck, M.D. (B.A. 1871), formerly Hon. Physician to the Leicester Infirmary, died 4 October, aged 39.

Rev Thomas Coates Cane (M.A. 1826), died 15 February at Brackenhurst, near Southwell, aged 86.

Rev Henry Carrow, M.A. (B.A. 1836), died 30 September at Weston-super-mare, aged 74.

William John Clark (M.A. 1875), died 3 February.

Charles Butler Clough (M.A. 1818), of Broughton House, Chester, died 1 February.

Charles Richard Cooke (B.A. 1861), late H.M. Inspector of Schools, died 26 August.

Rev Henry Cory Cory (M.A. 1852), died 9 January (see *Eagle* xiv. 307).

Rev Thomas Cox (M.A. 1848), for 23 years Head Master of Heath Grammar School, died 6 January at Hipperholme Hall, Halifax, aged 64.

Rev Robert William Dibdin (M.A. 1837), Minister of West Street Chapel, St Giles, died 23 July at 62 Torrington Square, London, aged 81.

- Alfred Domett, C.M.G., died 2 November (see *Eagle* xv. 36).
- Sir Charles Eurwicke Douglas, K.C.M.G. (M.A. 1831), died 21 February, aged 80; he was King-of-Arms of the order of St Michael and St George 1832—1859, M.P. for Warwick 1837—1852, and for Banbury 1859—1865.
- Rev Thomas Drake (M.A. 1841), Vicar of St Peter's, Mountsorrel, Loughboro', died 22 December, aged 71.
- Rev Robert Duckworth (M.A. 1853), Head Master St Peter's School, Weston-super-mare, died 31 December at Dawlish, aged 59.
- Samuel Walter Earnshaw (M.A. 1868, LL.M. 1873), Rector of Ellough, Suffolk, died 20 October, aged 54.
- George Thomas Edwards (M.A. 1863), Barrister, died 27 June at Cirencester, aged 51.
- Rev Thomas Hawley Edwards (B.A. 1846), Vicar of Lindfield, Sussex, died 21 November at Lindfield.
- William Wyndham Farr (B.A. 1830, M.A. 1833), died 24 January.
- Arthur Edward Foster (B.A. 1886), Scholar, died 13 March (see *Eagle* xiv. 402).
- Rev Fred. John Freeman (M.A. 1848), late Vicar of Manton, Rutland, died 17 February, aged 57.
- Thomas Gaskin, F.R.S. (M.A. 1834), 2nd Wrangler 1831, elected Fellow of Jesus College; Author of *Solutions of Geometrical Problems* 1847, *Solutions of Trigonometrical Problems* 1847, and *Solutions in Conic Sections*; died 17 February at Pittville Lawn, Cheltenham, aged 76.
- William Grapel (M.A. 1850), Barrister, died in August.
- Charles Edward Haslam (M.A. 1876), Rector of Teddington, died 5 October.
- John Haviland (M.A. 1846), late Rector of Hartlebury, Worcester, died 26 August at Bournemouth, aged 66.
- Rev Thomas Hayes (B.A. 1825), Vicar of St Mary-le-Gill cum St James, Barnoldswick, died 17 August, aged 87.
- Henry Marmaduke Hewitt, M.A., LL.M. (B.A. 1866), Barrister of the Inner Temple, died 1 April.
- Rev Matthew Harvey Hole (M.A. 1850), Vicar of Harbury, Worcester, died 10 June.
- Cecil Frederick Holmes (M.A. 1854), died 25 April (see *Eagle* xiv. 395).
- Francis John Horner (M.A. 1883), Lecturer in Mathematics in the University of Sydney, died 18 March at Bowral, N. S. Wales, aged 34.
- Rev George Vernon Housman (B.A. 1844), Chaplain to the Bishop and Rector of Quebec Cathedral, died 26 September, aged 66.
- Rev John Hymers (D.D. 1841), died 7 April (see *Eagle* xiv. 398).
- Rev Joseph Ibbetson (M.A. 1826), died in November at Darlington, aged 89.
- Rev John Johnstone (M.A. 1840), Vicar of Haxey, Lincolnshire, died 17 August, aged 67.
- Rev Woodthorpe Johnson (M.A. 1839), died 25 January at Grainsby Rectory, Great Grimsby, aged 73.
- Rev William Kerry (M.A. 1845), late Vicar of St Jude's, Pontypool, Bristol, died 29 March at Weston-super-Mare.
- John George Laing (M.A. 1865), died 11 February.
- Samuel Alfred Lane (M.A. 1860), died 8 September at Hampstead aged 55.

Capt. John Curtois Adolphus Lewis (M.A. 1855), J.P. for Middlesex and Westminster, died 12 April at Teddington, aged 58.

Rev George Nicholas Gray Lawson (M.A. 1843), died 11 January at Upleadon Vicarage, aged 73.

Rev David Mountfield (M.A. 1856), Rector of Loftus-in-Cleveland, died 19 June.

Rev Arthur Cox Odell (M.A. 1882), died 12 September at Coventry.

Rev George Sydney Raynor (M.A. 1881), late Head Master of Kensington Foundation School, died 1 September, aged 34.

A. T. Rogers (B.A. 1885), Master at Bow School, Durham, died 14 December, of hydrophobia.

Rev Thomas Rolph (B.A. 1829), Vicar of Chisledon, Swindon, died 14 March.

Rev Alfred Sells, M.A. (B.A. 1878), died 31 December at Glenelg, S. Australia, aged 30.

Rev Charles Sellwood (B.A. 1860), died 15 January at Heanton Rectory, North Devon, aged 50.

Rev William Arderne Shoults (B.A. 1860, B.D. 1874), died 14 June at Camberwell-grove, S.E., aged 48.

Rev Francis John Spitta (M.A. 1825), died 17 May at 10 Sutton Place, Hackney, aged 88.

Rev John Russell Stock (M.A. 1844), Rector of All Hallows and Prebendary of St Paul's, died 10 April at Nice, aged 69.

Henry Thomas Talbot (M.A. 1883), Solicitor, died 29 July at Lincoln's Inn Fields, aged 34.

Rev William Haigh Tarleton (M.A. 1865), Vicar of St Cuthbert's, Birmingham, died 31 March.

Rev John Walker (M.A. 1848), Vicar of St Saviour's, St George's Square, died 29 March.

John Wilkes (B.A. 1871), Barrister-at-Law, died 27 June at Lofts Hall, Essex, aged 38.

Rev Frederick Edgell Williams (D.D. 1872), died 19 April at Reading, aged 69.

George Wilson (M.B. 1832), died 8 March at 21 Cromer Terrace, Leeds, aged 80.

J. Colley (M.A. 1833), died in 1879.

Thomas Leveson Lane (M.A. 1828), died about October 1883.

George Frederick Wade (M.A. 1866), died in 1882.



ΟΙΔΙΠΟΥ ΥΠΩΠΙΑΣΜΕΝΟΥ

FRAGMENTUM.*

ΣΟΦΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΕΙΔΩΛΟΝ.

ὦ τέκνα Γράντης καὶ διὰ λαμπροτάτας αἰεὶ
βαίνοντες ἀβρῶς αἰθέρος, πάρειμι δὴ
Σοφοκλέους εἶδωλον, εἰ τῇ Ψυχικῇ
Ἑταιρία φίλον τόδ', ἐξ Αἴδου δόμων
φέρων μετ' ἑμαυτοῦ θεῖον ἡμερῶν τριῶν.
μόλις δὲ Πλούτων' αὐτὸν ἐξαφιέναι
ἔπεισα κατακριθέντα μ' ἀμπλακιῶν χάριν
ὅσας ὁ Βροῦνιγξ ἔγραφ' ἀναγνῶναι βίβλους,
κοῦπω γ' ἐτέλεσα Δακτύλιόν τε καὶ Βίβλον,
οὐδ' ἂν τελέσαιμι διὰ μακραίωνος χρόνου.
ἐβουλόμην δ' οὖν Ἀγγλίαν ἐπισκοπεῖν
καὶ τοὺς ἐνοίκους, ἐξ ὅτου γὰρ ἀπέθανον
οὐπώποτ' εἶδον ἐμμανέστερον γένος.
πάλαι γὰρ οἱ κατιόντες εὐφυεῖς πάνυ
ἦσαν βλοσυροὶ τε καὶ καλοὶ τε κἀγαθοί,
εὐθὺς δὲ προσεποιοῦντο πάνθ' Αἴδου δόμον·
ὥς δῆθεν οὖσαν Ἀγγλίας ἀποικίαν,
καὶ τοὺς Γαλάτας ἐπάταξαν ὥσπερ ἐνθαδί.
νῦν δ' ἄλλος ἄλλῳ (πῶς δοκεῖς;) ἐχθαίρεται,
καὶ λοιδοροῦνται θεολόγων αἰσχίονα.
πρώτη δ' ἀνιόντι δόξα μοι παρεστάθη
Λονδίνιον ἐλθεῖν· πᾶσα δ' ἦν μεστή πόλις
ἀνδρῶν κοβάλων, λωποδυτῶν, τοιχωρύχων,
ξύλων, θορυβούντων, ὑπτιασμάτων, λίθων

* A copy of Tripos Verses for 1887.



THE SAME ENGLISHED.*

TWO LOVELY RED EYES.

SHADE OF SOPHOCLES.

YE sons of *Granta*, "who through brightest air
Move ever stately onwards," here am I,
The Shade of *Sophocles*, if *Psychical*
Research permit it, from the halls of *Dis*—
A three-days' brimstone rations in my kit.
Scarce could I bring great *Pluto* to permit
My exit, for my sins who was condemned
To con the whole of *Robert Browning's* works,
Nor yet have won my way through *Ring and Book*,
Nor never shall till final Ding o' Doom.
Yet fain was I to visit *Albion's* shores
And her inhabitants, for since I died
I never yet have seen a madder crew.
For those of old in Nature's kindlier mould
Were fashioned, bluff and sturdy gentlemen,
And when they came among us straight laid claim
To *Hades'* realms as *England's* colony,
And smote the Frenchman as on upper earth.
But now they wrangle past belief, and hurl
Abuse that well might shame a Theologue.
Soon as I stepped above ground my first thought
To come to *London*, but the city teemed
With rabble scum of burglars, pick-pockets,
Sticks, stones, the Rights of Speech, and men
capsized;

* By the request of the Editors: Μαθηματικοί, οὐδὲ ἴσασιν ὅσῳ πλείον
ἤμιν παντός.

πάντη δ' ἐβόων γύναια κακοηθέστατα·
 “ὦ Δημοκρατία, τῆς κεφαλῆς κατέαγέ τις
 φιλόπολις ὡς μάλιστα, καὶ γὰρ τοὺς Σκύθας
 ἤραξ' ἔπαισε λάξ ἐπάτησεν ἀνδρικῶς.”
 κἀντεῦθεν ἄλλος διὰ χεροῖν ῥάβδον λαβών·
 “ἐλευθέρα Τράφαλγα, παῖ' ὅσον θέλῃς.”
 ἐγὼ δὲ “βόμβαξ” εἶπον, ὃ δ' ἐσεμνύνετο.
 ἐνθένδ' ἐς ὑμᾶς ἦλθον ἐς Γράντης πόλιν,
 Οἰδίποδ' ἐρευνῶν ἔνθα που ναίων κυρεῖ,
 τὸν Λαττεῖον παῖδα Πολυδώρου τε καὶ
 τοῦ πρόσθε Κάδμου τοῦ τε δεῖνος τοῦ πάλαι.

ΚΑΛΗΔΟΝΙΟΣ.

τίς ποδαπὸς εἰ σύ; κᾶτ' ἀκαδημικὴν στολὴν
 οὐδεμίαν οὕτως ὀψὲ δειλίας φορεῖς;
 Σοφ. σὺ δ' εὐτυχοίης εὐεπείας οὔνεκα,
 καὶ ταῦτα πρὸς ξένον με· τὴν δ' ἐμὴν στολὴν
 οὐκ ἂν μεθαρμόσαιμ' (ἔφη Βριηνίδης),
 ἦτοι θάνοιμ' ἂν, ὡς φιλόπολις ὦν κυρῶ.
 Καλ. ἦσθην φιλοπόλεις ἐστερημένῳ βράκας.
 Σοφ. τίς εἰ σύ γ' ἐτεόν; ἢ τις ἔκκριτος Σκύθης;
 Καλ. Πρόκτωρ ἔγωγε, δίθρονον ἐκ Διὸς σέβας.
 Σοφ. Πρόκτορσι χαίρειν πᾶσι καὶ πάσαις λέγω.
 Καλ. σὺ δ' ὦγαθ' ἄπιθι, καὶ γὰρ ἀστὸς ὦν πρέπεις,
 καὶ καπνοποιεῖν σοι πάρεστι, κἂν θέλῃς
 τέθριππα νωμᾶν—κᾶτ' ἀπάγξασθαι τρίτον.

ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΔΟΠΩΛΗΣ.

τὸ Σκῶρ Ἀείνων· ἀποκαλύψεις ἔκτοποι·
 πέμπτη 'κδοσίς τοι· σκάνδαλον πανύστατον.
 οὐ γὰρ βασιλῆς γαμοῦσιν αὐτῶν μητέρας,
 πατέρας κατακτανόντες, ἔς τε δημοτῶν
 φιλοῦσ' ὑβρίζειν τὴν μεγάθυμον καρδίαν;
 πῶς δῆτ' ἀνεκτὸν μὴ οὐ πατεῖν τοὺς ἐν τέλει;
 Σοφ. αἰβοῖ, φίλ' ἀνδρῶν, οὐ κεφαλῆς ὄζεις μύρου.
 ἀλλ' ἠνίδε τὸ θέατρον· εἰσελθεῖν ἀκμή.

And all around a crew of woman-kind
 Bawled : "Sovereign People, here's a friend's head
 burst,
 An earnest patriot, for like a man
 He thrashed and lashed and jumped on the Police."
 And here another grasping staff in hand :
 "*Trafalgar's* free, smite when and how you please,"
 But I said "Bosh!" whereat he sulked amain.
 Next have I come to you to *Granta's* town
 In search where *Oedipus* may haply dwell,
 The son of *Laius* and *Polydorus* and
 Of ancient *Cadmus* and old *Thingumbob*.

THE GREAT SCOT.

Who and whence are you? what, so late at night,
 And yet you wear no Academic dress!
Soph. A blessing on you for your courtesy,
 And that to me a stranger; but my dress
 I may not change, as bold *O'Brien* said,
 'Twould kill me to undrape my patriot soul.
G. S. Delightful rape of patriotic trews!
Soph. Who are you? sure a special constable?
G. S. A Proctor I, the twin-throned power of *Zeus*.
Soph. All Proctors male and female I defy.
G. S. Be off, good sir, you're clearly of the Town,
 So you may smoke and, if it be your mood,
 Drive four-in-hand—to distant *Fericho*.

NEWS-VENDOR.

The fifth edition of the *Gutter News*,
 Startling disclosures! Scandal's latest breath!
 What have we here? A Tory King who weds
 His mother, having done his sire to death,
 And tramples on the People's mighty heart.
 Come, help kick out a brutal Ministry.
Soph. Ugh, my good sir, you're none too savoury.
 Here's the theatre, let us take our place.

Ο ΠΕΡΥΣΙ ΚΩΜΑΡΧΟΣ.

οὐ χειροτονηθεὶς πῶς ἂν εἰσελθεῖν δοκεῖς ;

Σοφ. τούτῳ δὴ ὀβολῶ τῆς ἔδρας μισθὸν φέρων

Κωμ. ποίῳ δὴ ὀβολῶ ; δέκα δραχμὰς εἰ μὴ τελοῖς,
οὐκ ἂν θεάσαι', οὐδ' ἂν εἰ τὴν μητέρα
θέλοις γαμεῖν σὺ κακτετυφλῶσθαί γε πρὸς.

Σοφ. ἀλλ' εἰμ' ὁ διδάξας αὐτός· ὦ πόλις πόλις.

Κωμ. καὶ μὴν ὅδ' ἦκει Βασιλικῶν τις ἐκ δόμων,
ὅς εἴ τις ἄλλος γινώσεταιί σ' εἰ γνωστός εἴ.

ΕΤΑΙΡΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΟΣ.

τίς εἴ σύ ; βασιλεύς ;

Σοφ.

οὐχί.

Ἐτ. Βασ.

βουλευτῆς ἄρα ;

Σοφ.

οὐκ—

Ἐτ. Βασ.

ἀποκομίζων ἂν σεαυτὸν οὐ φθάνοις.

Σοφ. τὸν πᾶσι κλεινὸν Σοφοκλέα φάσκειν ὀρᾶν.

Ἐτ. Βασ. ἐβουλόμην δ' ἂν ἀλλὰ τῶν τιν' ἐν τέλει
εἶναί σ'. ὅμως εἰσελθὲ λαίνοὺς δόμους.

Σοφ.

ιοῦ, παρεῖναι τοῖς τραγωδοῖς ἦν ἄρα*
γυναῖξιν· καίτοι τοῦτ' ἀνιῶμαι πάλαι.
τάχ' ἂν δυναίμην, ὥς σοφός τις γίγνομαι,
μαθεῖν παλαιὰν ναῦν ὅπως ἠρέσσετο.
καὶ τηνικαῦτα φροῦδος ἢ ἔξεταστική.
σιγῶμεν, εἰσβλέψωμεν Οἰδίπους ὅδε.
ἀπάτη γὰρ οὐκ ἔστ', οὐδὲν ὑπὸ μάλης ἔχει.
ὁδὶ δ' ὁπάων οὐκ ἀπάπυρος ἀσπίδων.
ὥς γαῦρός ἐστι παμμάχῳ βρύων θράσει.
τίνες δέ ποθ' αἶδ' ; ὦ τρισμακάριος Οἰδίπους,
οἷων ἔκυρσας τῶν θεραπαινῶν, ὦ τάλαν,
τῆς παντελοῦς γυναικὸς εὐπρεπεστέρων
(ὥς καὶ παρ' ἡμῖν ἐνθαδὶ νομίζεται).
οὐκ ἐτὸς ἄρ', ὦ τᾶν, γραῦν ἔγημας ὦν νέος.
καίτοι τί μ' ἐξίστησι πρὸς Διὸς νέον
ψυχῆς πλάνημα κἀνακίνησις φρενῶν ;
ποῦ δῆθ' ὁ κόθορνος ; ποῦ τὰ πρόσωπα ; ποῦ τὸ πᾶν ;
ὁ λαμπρὸς αἰθὴρ χοῖ Σαλαμίνιοι λόφοι ;

* "Present recognition of a past fact."

THE EX-MAYOR.

Without a ballot you can't enter here.

Soph. These obols twain I offer for my seat.

Ex-M. Obols be hanged! Ten drachmae you must pay
Or you'll see nothing, no not if you wed
Your lady-mother and gouge out your eyes.

Soph. I'm he who wrote the play; shame on your town!

Ex-M. Nay, here comes one from out the halls of *King's*,
Who'll know you sure if you be fit to know.

FELLOW OF KING'S.

What are you? King?

Soph. No.

Fell. Privy Councillor?

Soph. Not I—

Fell. Be off then with what speed you may.

Soph. Deem that you see the world-famed *Sophocles*.

Fell. O that you'd been in Government employ;
Still you may pass within the marble halls.

Soph. Hurrah! then women *were* allowed to see
Our tragedies; that's bothered me of old.
Soon shall I know, so wise I'm grown of late,
How triremes worked their triple bank of oars;
And then—good bye, Examination's art!
Hush, let me view the scene. Here's *Oedipus*,
There's no deception, nothing up the sleeve,
And here a guard with sturdy paper shield.
How grand his look, how full of martial pride!
But who are these? O *Oedipus* thrice-blessed,
What very charming lady-helps, you rogue!
Far fairer than your lawful wedded wife
(As happens sometimes in this world of ours).
You're no such fool to have mated with a hag.
But what in heaven's name's this sudden pang,
This sinking of the heart and soul's distress?
Where are the buskins? where the masks?
where all?
Clear ether and the hills of *Salamis*?

Epigram.

αἶλαι τὸ γόνιμον δρᾶμ'· ἄλιν νοσῶν ἐγώ.
 * * * *
 καθυῦδον ἱκανῶς, νῦν δ' ἀπίωμεν οἴκαδε.

ΧΟΡΟΣ.

χαίροιεν ὅσοι θεραπεύουσιν
 τὴν ἐρατεινὴν λιγυρὰν Μοῦσαν,
 τὴν Ἑλληνίδα καὶ Ῥωμαϊκὴν,
 ὁ παλαιόφρων ὃ τε δημοτικός,
 χῶ Σεμνογέρων, εἰ καὶ δυνατὸν
 καὶ θέμις αὐτῷ,
 καὶ Τρηβελύαν ὁ Κόθορνος.

EPIGRAM

On Sir Isaac Pennington, attributed to Bishop Mansel.

For female ills when Pennington indites,
 Not minding *what*, but only *how*, he writes,
 The ladies, while the graceful form they scan,
 Cry with ill-omened rapture, "Killing man"!

The genuine drama's dead; my woe's enough.

* * * *

I've slept my fill, 'tis time we homeward turn.

CHORUS.

Let all rejoice, who love the voice
Of Muses Greek or Roman,
Progressive or Conservative,
And be excluded no man;
Rejoice if he can, the Grand Old Man,
(If lawful for Rebellion)
Rejoice for that our champion Rat,
Sir G—— O—— T——n.

A DRY BOHN.

IDEM LATINE.

Cum se medentem feminis offert Matho,
Incuriosus admodum quid imperet,
Ut eleganter scribat attentissimus,
Formae intuentes illius pellaciam
Male ominato gaudio raptae fremunt
Omnes 'Perimus hoc medente' feminae.

B. H. KENNEDY.

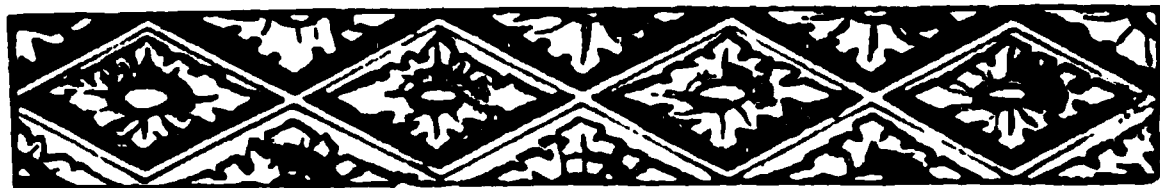


CANTICUM SS. AMBROSII ET AUGUSTINI.

TE Deum laudamus Unum,
Te Jehovah agnoscimus.
Te Patrem tellus adorat
saeculorum in saecula.
Voce Te clarâ cohortes
Angelorum concinunt.
Cuncta Te caeli Potestas,
Te chorus Cherubicus,
Te Seraphicus omnis ordo
continenter invocat
“Sancte, Sancte, Sancte,” clamans,
“Rex supernorum agminum.”
Plena Majestate tellus,
plenus est aether Tuâ.
Te corona Apostolorum
laudat illustrissima :
Te Prophetarum verenda
concinît fraternitas :
Martyrum Te consalutant
candidati exercitus.
Sancta confitetur omnem
Te per orbem Ecclesia,
Fine nullo comprehensam
Patris excellentiam,
Unicum, verum, parique
laude dignum Filium,
Teque, Consolator alter,
Spiritus Sanctissime.
Gloriae Rex, Christe, summi
Patris aeternum genus,

Carne per Te liberanda
 Temet ultro vestiens,
Matris haud abhorruisti
 ventre ferri Virginis.
Mortis ut vires acerbas
 Morte viceras Tuâ,
Regna Tu caeli recludis
 coetibus fidelium.
Gloriae consors Paternae
 dexter adsides Deo :
Unde nobis adfuturum
 Judicem Te credimus.
Te Tuis ergo precamur
 subvenire servulis,
Quos redemisti lavacro
 Sanguinis carissimi :
Fac pios inter perenni
 munerentur gloriâ.
Domine, da Tuis salutem ;
 Stirps beata sit Tua :
Nunc regas, mox nos supernas
 Tecum in aedes efferas.
Dum dies, dum nox recurrit,
 magna de Te dicimus,
Et Tuum Nomen per omne
 saeculum laudabimus.
Hunc diem nos innocentes,
 Domine, serva, quaesumus :
Domine, nos misertus audi,
 nos misertus adjuva :
Fausta sit benignitatis
 lux Tuae fidelibus :
Nostra Tu spes, nos in aevum
 ne sinas confundier.

E. H. GIFFORD.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Lent Term, 1888.

Arrangements have been made with Messrs Clayton and Bell for filling with stained glass the eight small windows in the lantern of the Chapel tower. The expense will be defrayed from the balance of the "Stained Glass Windows Fund." The windows will be decorated with the coats of arms of thirty of the College worthies, distributed as follows:

(1) *West Side*, Southern Window (Founders, &c.): Lady Margaret and Bp. Fisher; the Countess of Shrewsbury and the Duchess of Somerset.

(2) *West Side*, Northern Window (Statesmen): Lord Burghley and Lord Strafford; Lord Falkland and Lord Fairfax.

(3) *North Side*, Western Window (Benefactors); Abp. Williams and Sir Ralph Hare; Roger Lupton and William Platt.

(4) *North Side*, Eastern Window (Masters): Nicolas Metcalfe and Peter Gunning; William Whitaker and James Wood.

(5) *East Side*, Northern Window (Bishops): Bp. Morton, Bp. Overall, and Bp. Stillingfleet.

(6) *East Side*, Southern Window (Bishops, &c.): Bp. Marsh, Bp. Selwyn; William Wilberforce.

(7) *South Side*, Eastern Window (Scholars): Roger Ascham and Thomas Gataker; Richard Bentley and Thomas Baker.

(8) *South Side*, Western Window (Men of Science and Poets): Brook Taylor and Sir John Herschel; Robert Herrick and William Wordsworth.

The Senior Bursar has kindly sent us the following note:

In Mr Allan Wyon's recent work on the *Great Seals of England* mention is made of a number of impressions of the Great Seals of English Kings in the possession of St John's College. A knowledge of the Great Seals is of importance as enabling us to fix the date of the deeds to which they are attached. Until the reign of Hen. VIII no English King added a numeral to indicate which Sovereign of the name purported to execute the deed; the dates are given in the body of the deed by the regnal year. A deed may commence by stating that the donor is King Edward and end by stating that the grant is made at Westminster in the fourth year of his reign. It is only by examining the Seal that we learn which King of that name is referred to. Mr Wyon's book enables us to do this by giving figures of all the

Seals which have been used by English Sovereigns with the date of their use. These figures appear by the most part to have been taken from examples in the British Museum, but in every case a list of places is given where an example of any particular Seal is to be found. St John's College is frequently mentioned as possessing impressions of value. The earliest Seal in the College noted by Mr Wyon is one of King John attached to a deed dated 15 May 1202. This deed is also referred to in the First Report of the Commission on Historical MSS. It is the original grant by King John of the Manor of Lillecherche to the Abbey of St Mary of St Sulpice and the Prioress and Nuns. This monastery was dissolved in 1519, and the College possesses the Bull of Pope Martin IV dated 1520 containing a letter of licence for appropriating the Manor of Lillecherche to St John's College, then newly founded. These lands, now known as Lillechurch farm, are in the parish of Higham near Rochester, and still belong to the College. Mr Wyon cites examples in the College of the first Seal of Henry III attached to a deed dated 20 August 1240, and of his second Seal attached to a deed dated 27 Jan. 1267. Edward III had no less than six Seals during his reign. The College possesses examples of the second Seal, the deeds being dated 18 Feb. 1330 and 24 Sep. 1334, and of the fourth Seal attached to deeds dated 16 Feb. 1346, 9 March 1349, and others. Examples of the Seals of Richard II, Henry IV and VI and of Edward IV are also cited, with others of later reigns. In the Appendix is cited a curious list of fees found on a sheet of foolscap within a licence of Mortmain granted to the College by Charles II. This appears to be simply a statement by the Master and Bursar of the payments made by them to various officials. 'Mr Attorney Generall' gets £6 for his warrant. His clerk gets 10s., and his messenger and boy 3s. between them. It would appear to have been necessary or expedient to give small fees to "ye doorkeepers," to "ye clerke of ye office," and to "ye 2 clerkes for dispatch." It would be interesting to ascertain how far these were recognised fees or simply of the nature of tips.

It would seem that the College may claim to have originated a new English word. A correspondent of *Notes and Queries* having raised the question of the origin of the word 'blazer' Professor Skeat recently wrote as follows: (*N. and Q.* 28 May 1887). 'The term has gradually come into use during my residence here, and I remember it being especially used in the phrase '*Johnian blazer*.' This *blazer* always was, and is still, of the brightest possible scarlet; and I think it is not improbable that this fact suggested the name, which became general, and (as applied to many *blazers*) utterly devoid of meaning.' Another correspondent, in the same number, observes: 'The Johnian jackets have for many years been called "blazers." Up to a

few years ago the inaccurate modern use of "blazer" for a jacket of any other colour than red was unknown.'

Sir Patrick Colquhoun has presented to the College an interesting bas-relief in Berlin iron, representing the *Last Supper* of Leonardo da Vinci. It was brought over from Berlin in 1826 by Sir Patrick's father. It would appear that it was in Berlin that the proper alloy was discovered which gives castings clear and sharp from the mould without subsequent touching-up with a tool. This bas-relief is a very good example.

Mr Ruskin has presented to the British Museum his large diamond, remarkable for its excellence as a mineral specimen, on condition that the following inscription shall always appear on its label:—"The Colenso Diamond, presented in 1887 by John Ruskin, in honour of his friend the loyal and patiently adamantine First Bishop of Natal."

Sir Patrick Colquhoun, Honorary Fellow, has been appointed Treasurer of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, in succession to Mr Justice Stephen.

The College has re-appointed Mr Francis Sharp Powell and Mr Thomas Edward Yorke to be Governors of Giggleswick School, and the Rev G. G. Holmes a Governor of Pocklington School.

The Ramsden Sermon will be preached on Whitsunday by the Right Rev the Lord Bishop of Manchester.

Mr Hemming, Q.C., formerly Fellow, has resigned the office of University Counsel, having accepted an office which precludes practice at the bar.

Mr Mullinger, who has for some time given lectures in History for the College, has been appointed full College Lecturer in History.

Mr Courtney, Mr Foxwell, and Mr H. Cunynghame have been elected life-governors of University College, London.

Mr Whitaker, our Junior Dean, has been appointed Examining Chaplain to the new Bishop of Wakefield, who is our old friend Dr Walsham How, formerly Bishop of Bedford.

Mr Stevens, Senior Fellow, has undertaken a much needed piece of work for the College, namely the preparation of a new catalogue of the Library. The one now in use consists of an old Bodleian catalogue with inserted MS additions, but it is believed to be far from complete and is certainly not always accurate. It is hoped that it may be possible to arrange for a list of the books classified according to subjects as well as the ordinary one according to authors.

Edwin Joseph Brooks, Foundation Scholar, has gained the Craven University Scholarship of £80 for seven years. The last Craven Scholar belonging to the College was Mr Tucker (1881).

The Yorke Prize for an essay on *The History of the Law of Tithes in England* has been awarded to William Easterby, B.A., LL.B.

Owing to the change recently made in the date of inauguration of Bachelors of Arts, the Council have deemed it advisable to arrange that in future the election to the MacMahon Law Studentship shall take place in the Lent instead of the Michaelmas Term. Ds T. A. Herbert (First Class Classical Tripos Part I 1886 and bracketed Senior Law Tripos 1887) has been awarded the first Studentship under the new conditions.

Ds C. Foxley (First Class Classical Tripos Part I 1886, First Class Theological Tripos Part II 1887) has been elected Naden Divinity Student.

Mr H. D. Rolleston, M.B., Scholar of the College, has been appointed Demonstrator of Pathology.

Mr Thomas Roberts has received an award from the Lyell Fund of the Geological Society.

Professor Macalister has been elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, on the nomination of the Council of the Society.

The Rev Frank Dyson (3rd Classic 1877), formerly Fellow, has been appointed Head Master of Liverpool College.

Mr Ernest Wedmore, M.A., M.B., has been appointed Obstetric Physician to the Bristol Royal Infirmary; Howard Tooth, M.A., M.D., has been appointed Assistant Physician to the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic.

For the fourth time the Seatonian Prize has been awarded to the Rev E. W. Bowling, formerly Fellow of the College. The subject this year was "On earth peace."

Mr E. F. J. Love (B.A. 1884) has been appointed Assistant-Lecturer in Physical Science at the University of Melbourne.

W. M. Orr, Foundation Scholar, has been appointed Examiner in Mathematics in the Royal University of Ireland.

Mr Hugh E. Hoare, son of the late Henry Hoare, Esq. (see p. 101) has been selected as the Liberal Candidate for the Western Division of Cambridgeshire.

The *supplementum* to Plautus' *Aulularia* by Prof. Tucker of Melbourne, Fellow of the College, which was referred to in our *Johniana* (vol. xv. p. 56), is printed in full in the *Classical Review* for December 1887. The same number contains an exhaustive criticism by Prof. Nettleship of Messrs Heitland and Haskins' edition of *Lucan*.

In the last number of the Proceedings of the Manchester Geographical Society there is an instructive paper by the Rev R. P. Ashe on Uganda, and the manners and customs of its people.

Mr J. J. Lister, M.A. (B.A. 1880) has gone on a zoological expedition to the Pacific, having been appointed naturalist on board H.M.S. *Egeria*. An interesting account of Christmas Island is given by him in *Nature* (Dec. 29, 1887).

At the recent examination for the B.Sc. degree of the University of London, Ds Telford Varley (10th Wrangler 1887) obtained the University Scholarship in Mathematics; Ds Alfred Barton Rendle obtained Second Class Honours in Botany.

The small room adjoining the Combination-room, hitherto used as Lecture-room III, has been enlarged and is being decorated and furnished as a minor common room for the Fellows. In putting in a new grate the remains of a wide old carved-stone fire-place were discovered.

Mr F. W. Burton, recently appointed House-Physician at Addenbrooke's Hospital, has joined the College, and has been admitted to the privileges of a Fellow-Commoner.

Cedat toga armis: the cloisters of the New Court have this Term been utilised for military purposes by the C.U.R.V., and mysterious messages have been wagged and flashed from end to end of it by earnest squads of signallers. It is understood that the information so conveyed is of no grave consequence to the peace of Europe.

The new building in the Chapel Court has been fully occupied this Term, and except for some difficulties with the patent *improved* grates has been found very comfortable by the inmates. The Lecture-rooms especially are a great advance on any we have hitherto had. That used by Mr Hart for Physics is provided with a sloping range of seats and an elaborate table for experiments, fitted up with the most modern devices for the illustration of lectures. A small laboratory is also arranged in connexion with the Lecture-room, and the Council has assigned a sum from Mr Courtney's benefaction for the purchase of apparatus and materials. The study of Physics is thus almost as well provided for as that of Chemistry has been, and we hope for great things in the way of scientific teaching and work from the new arrangements. The front of the block facing the Chapel has been adorned with sculptured coats of arms: over the chief doorway is that of the College, while in the spandrils of the arch are the bat's-wing crest of Dr Bateson and the scallop-shell of Professor Palmer. Under the oriel windows are the shields of Mr Webster, Mr MacMahon, and Mr Hutchinson, three of the most recent benefactors of the College.

The rule forbidding smoking in the College Grounds has been rescinded. The courts are still to be sacred. The hexameter on the notice-board at the gate must now be docked of a foot. Thus do men and measures change!

The following members of the College were ordained Deacons at the Advent Ordination 1887 :—

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>
Davis, W. H.	Durham	Crook.
Frossard, F. H.	Winchester	Ch. Ch., Sandown.
Atherton, E. E.	Exeter	S. Mary Major, Exeter.
Williamson, M. B.	Exeter	Ashburton.
Large, R.	Lichfield	Madeley.
Barnes, J. S.	Liverpool	S. Michael, Wigan.
Parker, F. W.	Liverpool	All SS., Liverpool.
Morrison, W. J.	Newcastle	Gosforth.
Cole, H. R.	Norwich	Ch. Ch., Lowestoft.
Matthews, A. H. J.	Peterborough	Gumley
Sandford, F., (M.A.)	Peterborough	All SS., Leicester.
Mowbray, J. R. W.	Rochester	S. John, Horsleydown.
Butcher, W. E.	Salisbury	Stower Provost.
Harvey, J. J.	S. Alban's	Goldhanger.
Martin, G.	Truro	Duloe.

All were of B.A. standing except Mr Sandford ; Di Frossard, Large, and Barnes had spent some time at Theological Colleges after leaving Cambridge.

A correspondent writes :—“ At the Advent Ordinations 284 men were added to the ranks of the clergy of the Established Church. A large majority of these had received a University education ; the number from purely Theological Colleges being 76, from various other sources 8, and from purely Examining Universities (London and the Royal Irish) 9—a total of 93 or about one-third of the whole. Another third is made up thus :—Oxford 68, Dublin 12, Durham 13, and Aberdeen 1 ; leaving the other third, 97, to Cambridge. The list of colleges is headed by St John's with 15 ; Trinity (Dublin) being second with 12 ; and Corpus (Cambridge) third with 10. The other University Colleges with over 6 are St John's (Oxford), Trinity, Christ's, Selwyn, and Queens' (Cambridge), and the Non-collegiate body (Oxford). All the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge contributed members with the exception of the following :—Corpus, Balliol, All Souls, and Pembroke (Oxford), and King's and Downing (Cambridge). The failure of King's to contribute a single clergyman to this large number is notable ; while there is something not apparent on the surface in Keble sending up only 2 to Selwyn's 8. Other reflections occur which, however, it is not necessary here to set down.”

Professor Hughes writes us as follows : “ A most interesting discovery has just been made on the ground belonging to St John's College, which Christ's and Sidney are levelling for cricket—just at the back of the pavilion—on the right as one enters the Bicycle Club's ground. Intelligence reached Mr Walter Foster and myself that ‘ pots ’ had been dug up somewhere thereabouts, and we walked round by the Backs to see whether we could learn anything more about them, and finally

found ourselves standing before a row of Saxon urns, with heaps of sherds of Roman, Saxon, and Mediæval pottery lying about. The workmen were rapidly cutting back a cliff, some 3 to 4 feet high, and carting the earth to another part of the field. We heard, to our disgust, that they had come across some 200 urns, which were too rotten and fragmentary to preserve, and had thrown them all in with the earth which they had carted away. Dr Donald MacAlister soon arrived on the scene with Baron Von Hügel, and helped us rapidly to organise a plan of action. The Master and Bursar of Christ's most courteously met our views, and arranged to have the work done under our direction. Mr Jenkinson soon joined us, and, in spite of the weather, the diggings have been carefully watched ever since. Baron Von Hügel has taken charge of the things found, and we may hope for a full account by and bye of all the evidence which may be obtained from this most interesting find. The earliest objects appear to be of Roman date, Samian ware, mortars, and broken pottery and glass, such as is commonly found in or near every Roman town or house. This is nothing new about that part of Cambridge. There does not appear to have been any Roman interment here. Then the old English folk, whom we have got into the way of calling Saxons, to whatever race they may have belonged, buried on the ground where the Romans had previously thrown their rubbish. They practised both inhumation and cremation, and so we have found skeletons and the brooches with which they fastened their dress, and other ornaments and instruments, and also urns containing chips of bone and ashes, and an occasional small object, such as a pair of tweezers, which may have got in by accident or been put in, as a thimble was in later times, to mark the sex or some other circumstance that it was usual to record. The pottery is of poor quality and rapidly perishes on exposure, but it is generally ornamented with bosses and various markings by which it can be at once recognised. It is very unlike the Roman ware, which, though often quite plain, is generally of good sound material, and appears to have been well baked. In the upper part of the section were some broken later-English glazed ware—the kind of vessels we generally speak of collectively as mediæval. Perhaps this belonged to the time when the inhabitants lived under the shelter of the Norman Castle, to which the Castle Hill and all the earthworks around it seem to belong. Later still, earth was carted on to this part of the field, so that tobacco pipes and modern bricks occur down to a depth of some 30 inches in places. This shows that the interments cannot have been deep—not more than say 2 or 3 feet below the original surface. A very interesting question is raised by these Old English burying places—where did the people live? We find plenty of evidence of where the Roman villages and villas were; we have some traces of the dwelling-places of the pre-Roman people, but of

the habitations of these Old English folk, who buried on the slope of the hill behind St John's or at Girton or Barrington or Wilbraham, no remains have ever been found." We hope to give further details in our next number.

WILLIAM BARNES.

It will be recollected that in the *Eagle* for Dec. 1886 (Vol. XIV, 231) attention was drawn to Rev William Barnes of Christ's College, whose name disappeared from the list of members of that College at the time when the poet took his B.D. degree from St John's.

The Rev J. W. Cartmell, Tutor of Christ's College, has kindly searched the records of the College for notice of this gentleman and has furnished us with the following particulars. W. Barnes was first admitted a member of Christ's College in 1821. The Admission Book does not seem to have been very carefully kept at that time and the record is merely: "1821, Nov. 23, Gulielmus Barnes Sizator." His name appears amongst the ten-year men at Christ's in the Calendars for 1822 to 1826, but not in that for 1827. There appears to be no record of the removal of his name, but he was readmitted in 1830, the entry being: "1830, May 1. Rev^{us} Gulielmus Barnes Richmondice in Com^a Ebor^e readmissus est Sizator sub Mag. Graham." His name appears in the list of members of Christ's College in every Calendar until 1850 inclusive, and it appears from the Buttery Books that his name was not finally removed from the Boards until April 10, 1852, when it was taken off by the Master. As the poet was not ordained until 1847, it is clear that this Mr Barnes is another person.

In the Admission Book of St John's the entry of Mr Barnes is recorded as follows: "1838, March 2, William Barnes, Birth-place Sturminster Newton, Certificate from Rev John Martin Colson LL.B. of Jes. Coll. Cambridge, Tutor Mr Crick, Isaacson and Miller Assistant Tutors." In the case of most other ten-year men, there is the addition 'Sizar, in the ten-year line,' but this is omitted in Mr Barnes' case. A reference to the Buttery Books tells us that Mr Barnes kept by residence the Lent Term of 1847, the Easter Term of 1848, and the Michaelmas Term of 1850, his Tutor at that time being Mr Brumell, now Rector of Holt, Norfolk.

Search has also been made in the *Clergy Lists* in the University Library. The series there commences in 1841, and a Rev W. Barnes, Rector of Brixton Deverill and P.C. of Hill Deverill, Wilts, appears in them from 1841 to 1858 inclusive. The poet appears as Rev W. Barnes, Minster of Whitcombe, Dorset, from 1847 to 1852 inclusive, from 1853 to 1860 without cure, and from 1863 onwards as Rector of Winterbourne Came.

The earliest copy of *Crockford's Clerical Directory* in the University Library is that for 1865, too late to give us any

details with regard to the Rector of Brixton Deverill. Nor do the obituary notices in the *Times* or *Annual Register* contain any notice of this gentleman. We can therefore only conjecture that he is identical with the Mr Barnes of Christ's College.

The Rev W. Miles Barnes, Rector of Winterbourne Monkton, son of the poet, writes to us as follows: "As regards your questions the Rev William Barnes of Richmond, Yorkshire, who entered at Christ's College in 1821 and was admitted as a ten-year man in 1830, was not related to us in any way. My father's books of personal notes and diaries are with my sister in Florence, but I think you may rely upon the accuracy of the dates given in the *Life* [by 'Leader Scott' (Macmillan)]. In the obituary notice which you have been good enough to send me it is stated that William Barnes was born at Sturminster Newton, and in a footnote Rushay, Bagber, is given. Both these statements are correct: he was born at Rushay House, which is in Bagber, a hamlet of Sturminster Newton.

Page 233. 'Tiw' should, I think, be *Tiw*.

Page 234. 'He preached his sermons in the same language in which he wrote his poems.' If it is meant that he preached in the Dorset dialect, this is not true. This was a mistake of Mr Coventry Patmore's; it originated with him.

Page 234. It was Lord Tennyson, I believe, who said 'There has been no such art since Horace.'"

The following appeared in the *Athenæum* of January 28, 1888:—THE HYMERS GIFT COMMITTEE of the Hull Corporation desire to INVITE OFFERS from Artists for the PAINTING from a Photograph (which can be inspected at the Town Clerk's office, Town Hall) of a PORTRAIT of the late Dr Hymers, Vicar of Brandesburton, the picture to be Bishop's half-length, 56 inches by 44, and the price quoted to include a suitable frame, to be described in the offer, which should also state the time within which the picture would be delivered. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any offer. Address R. HILL DAWE, Town Clerk, Hull.

On March 2 the Rev Bartholomew Edwards, Rector of Ashill, Norfolk, attained his hundredth year, having been born in 1788. He took his degree from St John's as seventh Senior Optime in 1811, two years before Sir John Herschel was Senior Wrangler. He became Rector of Ashill in 1813, and has continued in the incumbency for seventy-five years. We are glad to learn that this oldest of Johnians is in good health and still from time to time conducts the service in his church. It is worthy of note that another Johnian, Mr Johnson, who took his degree also in 1811 as tenth Wrangler and who held a living in Norfolk, died a year or two ago in his ninety-fifth year, and was like Mr Edwards for a time reputed to be the oldest living clergyman.

We chronicle with regret that on December 14, 1887, Mr A. T. Rogers, B.A. of St John's College, master at St Bow School, Durham, died from hydrophobia: he had been bitten by a rabid dog at Manchester some time before.

Mr Scott has been appointed a member of the University Financial Board; Mr Heitland an additional Examiner for Part I of the Classical Tripos; Mr Pendlebury an Examiner for Part I of the Mus.B. Examination; Mr J. B. Mayor an Examiner for the Hare Prize; Mr Wace, Mr Smith, and Mr Cox Examiners for the Previous Examination, Mr Haskins for the General Examination, Mr Whitaker for the Theology and Mr Mullinger for the Law and History Special Examinations; Mr Graves for the Members' Latin Essay Prize; Mr Caldecott and Mr Stout for the Moral Sciences Tripos; Mr Foxwell for the Cobden Prize; Professor R. B. Clifton an Elector to the Cavendish Professorship; Dr Clark an Elector to the Downing Law Professorship; Dr Redhouse an Elector to the Professorship of Arabic; Professor Macalister to the Professorship of Chemistry.

The following books by members of the College have recently appeared:—*St Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians with a Critical and Grammatical Commentary* (Longmans), by the Right Rev C. J. Ellicott, D.D.; *A Grammar of the Latin Language: Fifth Edition* (Macmillan & Co.), by H. J. Roby; *The Arian Controversy* (Deighton), by H. M. Gwatkin; *Spiegelberg's Textbook of Midwifery* (New Sydenham Society), by Dr J. B. Hurry; *Studies in St Paul's Epistle to the Galatians* (Rivingtons), by Rev W. Spicer Wood; *Mathematical Examples* (Deighton), by R. Prowde Smith; *Florian's Fables* (Macmillan), by Charles Yeld; '*On Earth Peace*': *the Seatonian Prize Poem for 1887* (Deighton), by Rev E. W. Bowling; *My Sayings and Doings* (Kegan Paul), by the Rev William Quekett.

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS: Dec. 1887.

Foundation Scholarships of £80 have been awarded to H. H. Hough, Christ's Hospital; W. C. Summers, City of London School; and J. Lupton, St Paul's School.

Foundation Scholarships of £50 to W. H. C. Chevalier, Daventry School; E. F. Gedyne, Leys School, Cambridge; and T. R. Glover, Bristol Grammar School.

Minor Scholarships of £50 to G. E. Aickin, Liverpool College; F. A. Leete, Wellingborough School and Private Tuition; A. G. Pickford, The Owens College, Manchester; C. Robertson, Norwich School.

Exhibitions to G. E. T. Body, Lancing College; A. W. Cuff, The Owens College, Manchester; W. W. Haslett, Queen's College, Belfast; B. Long, Merchant Taylors' School; E. W. Macbride, Queen's College, Belfast.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, December 1887.

FIRST M.B.

<i>Chemistry and Physics</i>	Harvey	Lees
	Hodson	Maxwell
	Langmore	Sankey
<i>Elementary Biology</i>	Godson, J. H.	Harvey

	SECOND M.B.	
<i>Pharmacy.</i>	Atlee	Glover, L. G.
	Bindloss	Grabham
	Carling	Horton-Smith
	Drysdale	Kellett
	Edmondson	Lambert
	Evans, F. P.	Wright
<i>Anatomy and Physiology</i>	Kellett	Wright
	Simmons	
	THIRD M.B.	
<i>Surgery</i> <i>Medicine</i>	Williams, A. H.	
	Harrison	Rolleston
	Hunt-Cooke, E.	Williams, A. H.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Since the last report only four matches have been played:—

On November 23 we beat Emmanuel by a goal and a try to a dropped goal.

On November 28 we had a good match with Trinity Hall. Early in the game an unfortunate decision of our umpire deprived us of a try by Heath, after a brilliant run almost the whole length of the ground. This seemed to make the team dispirited, and they were beaten by a goal and a try to *nil*.

On November 23 we played Caius with scarcely half a team, and suffered a heavy defeat. Taylor played pluckily at three-quarters.

On December 2 we were beaten by Trinity by 2 goals and a try to a try, gained by Heath, who played very well in the latter part of the game.

During the second half of the season we were much handicapped by loss of men, and could never get together a full team.

No matches were played in the Lent Term, owing to last Term's casualties and the fact that most of the men were rowing.

The team on the whole has been disappointing. There was a lamentable want of energy and combination, among the forwards especially. Until they realise that they must play for each other we cannot expect to win matches. They were slow in breaking up the scrum and often careless in the line out. Combined dribbling and passing were conspicuous by their absence. The tackling, with one or two exceptions, was very loose, each man waiting until another had made his attempt. The result was that the backs had not a chance. The three-quarters played a lazy game, generally preferring to kick rather than run; they seemed to think it unnecessary to back each other up. The halves were perhaps the best part of the team and set a good example to the rest, though they might play more together.

In the return match with Trinity, Kendall sustained serious injury to his shoulder, which has prevented him from playing since.

The following team was photographed. Ware played three-quarter after Backhouse was injured.

- B. Noaks—Full-back. Cool almost to slowness. Tackles well when he gets to his man; kicking safe, but rather weak.
- W. C. Kendall—Captain. Three-quarter. Was disappointing, especially in tackling, but was the life of our attack, gaining the great majority of the tries. Drops and punts well, but is inclined to drop at goal too much. A good place kick for short distances.
- C. H. Heath—Three-quarter. Uncertain most of the season, improved towards the end, and showed a return of his old pace. Lacks judgment in tackling, kicking still poor and ill-judged, but improved latterly. Should hand off more.
- H. S. Ware—Centre three quarter, where he ought to pass more. Tackles safely; dodges and uses his hands to advantage. Good at stopping rushes.
- J. Backhouse—Played at half first; afterwards developed into a cool and steady three-quarter. A fairly good tackler; punts and passes to his wings well; is slow, and scarcely runs sufficiently.
- F. A. Hibbert—Not so variable as last year. Plays a spirited game, passing well and backing up smartly. Inclined to stand too near the scrum; should study punting.
- D. A. Nicholl—Fast and neat half, but ought to study his game. Tackles and backs up well, and, with Hibbert, should make the passing more organised next season. Kicks very little.
- R. P. Roseveare—Heavy forward, but does not shove his weight in the scrum. Makes good use of his height in the line out, and passes coolly. Slack in a losing game.
- A. A. Woodhouse—Plays in fits and starts; is inclined to be lazy. Might use his height more; runs well at times.
- R. H. Stacey—Improved very much this season. Works and uses his feet well in the scrum, but seems to lose his head in the open. Good at the line out, and backs up well.
- A. J. Wilson—Has somewhat fallen off. Too light for the squash, but dribbles and tackles well. Rather selfish, and plays too much on the wing.
- F. Taylor—The most useful of the forwards. Works very hard and tackles untiringly. A good drop and fair place kick.
- E. Prescott—A heavy forward. Generally has plenty of dash, but sometimes is slack. Backs up well; has a thorough knowledge of the game.
- J. P. M. Blackett—A good worker. Follows up and uses his feet well; plays the game.
- R. Rowlands—Shoves hard, but is slow in breaking up. Tackles and dribbles well at times, but is seldom seen.
- W. Ashburner—Works most vigorously, and tackles very hard.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Altogether we have played 26 matches this season: won 10, lost 12, and drawn 4. Of these 6 were played this Term, 3 of which were won, 2 drawn, and 1 lost. The ill success of last Term was chiefly owing to the absence of Newbery and Mundahl. We must congratulate our Captain on the above result, considering the difficulties he had to contend with in settling the team; Mundahl, a better back than half, having to play in the latter place, owing to his having been chosen several times to fill that position in the 'Varsity team; whilst Newbery has also caused Field to give up his usual place (outside left) for the same reason. The latter, however, has

played well at inside right sometimes. There has been considerable difficulty in filling the place of goal-keeper, our last year's custodian having lost his *esprit de corps*. Woodhouse has filled the place to the best of his ability, but, never having been in the position before, was considerably wanting in experience and inclined to be nervous. Nevertheless, on several occasions he has played distinctly well.

The backs are the mainstay of the team, both Collison and Barraclough kicking and tackling well; we almost fancy Collison more as a half than a back, and he has often filled that place for the College, but his back play has caused him to kick too hard. In either position, as Captain, he has never failed to set his eleven an example of hard work and good play. Barraclough has improved wonderfully since last year, and has played consistently well throughout the season.

The half-backs are also on the whole well up to college form, and have shewed a great improvement in tackling and playing to their forwards. They must remember that they make the backs' work much lighter by keeping off their opponents instead of trying to take the ball when past them.

The forwards, though they have improved this Term, owing to the presence of Newbery, have thrown away more than one match by bad shooting at goal. This was particularly noticeable in the match *v.* Jesus on February 10. They should remember that it is one of the essential parts of a good forward to come back and help his half-back, instead of waiting for the ball to be placed at his feet. They are very poor in front of goal, rarely taking advantage of opportunities; and are very slow in getting on to the ball, but when once in possession are fast and get well away. The passing is a distinct improvement, but might still be sharper and more accurate.

We must also caution them against losing heart when a match is going against them, and remind them that more unselfishness and combination should be shewn, especially as they are a very light lot. Nevertheless, they have played better than last Term, both individually and collectively.

Characters of the team:—

- A. A. Woodhouse—Has kept goal this Term. Wanting in coolness; began well, but fell off considerably in later matches. Must learn to get rid of the ball at once.
- C. Collison—A safe and hard working back. Kicks hard and well, and tackles splendidly. An able and energetic Captain.
- H. C. Barraclough—Has improved greatly at back. Is a capital tackler, generally getting the ball away from his opponent. A sure and neat kick.
- F. A. H. Walsh—A useful half-back, somewhat slow. Plays well to his forwards, makes good use of his weight, and plays well with his full-back.
- H. S. Mundahl—Good half-back. Heads well, but would play better if he did not kick so hard.
- M. H. Hayward—A plucky and hard working half-back; tackles well, but too apt to kick out. Should learn to play more with his full back, by which half his work would be saved.

H. C. Newbery—Plays grandly at outside left. Is untiring in his play, and alone of the forwards comes back to help the half-backs. Makes the most of his weight and pace, passes well, and as a rule middles splendidly. By far the best shot in the team.

G. S. Hodson—Useful inside left, dribbles well; should learn to pass accurately, and shoot at goal.

H. Roughton—Energetic and hard-working centre-forward; passes well, but poor shot at goal.

A. P. C. Field—Has changed from outside left to inside right. Has played well in several matches. Fast, and passes well, but very weak shot at goal.

F. L. Allen—A fast and useful outside right; has spoilt his play by failing to middle, and endeavouring to shoot goals instead, which is not the duty of an outside wing.

The eleven has received the assistance of Prior, Reeves, Seccombe, and Langmore:—

J. H. Reeves—who has only played this Term, should develop into a useful outside right. Has plenty of pace, but should practice middling. Has generally played centre; a poor shot at goal.

M. Prior—Has generally played back in the absence of Mundahl. Plays well at times, but should exert himself more, and learn to kick harder.

P. J. Seccombe—Was tried as inner right, but displayed too much kicking power. Is more fitted for a half, in which capacity he should do good service next season. A hard worker.

H. R. Langmore—A neat and showy forward. Passes and shoots well, but lacks pluck.

We should like to call the attention of members of the Club to their slackness and unpunctuality in attending practice games, which are by no means unimportant in improving shooting and passing. Matches:—

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Opponents.</i>	<i>Result.</i>
Jan. 24.....	Trinity Rest.....	1—0
„ 25.....	Old Carthusians	1—1
Feb. 7.....	Pembroke.....	2—2
„ 9.....	Granta F. C.	5—2
„ 10.....	Jesus	1—2
„ 11.....	Christ's	6—2

The Scratch Sixes have got to the final round, in which Barraclough's Six plays Mundahl's or Collison's.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

At a meeting of the Club, held in R. P. Roseveare's rooms at the end of the October Term, it was decided to give Logan an order for an extra 'Eight.' A large sum was subscribed at the meeting, and other amounts promised which will defray the cost of building. The ship is being built. Another new ship, paid for out of the funds, was used by the Second Lent crew in the late races, and proved a very fast boat.

The preparations for the Lent Races began as early as they possibly could do, and the two boats were finally constituted as follows:—

<i>First Boat.</i>	<i>Second Boat.</i>
W. Ashburner (<i>bow</i>)	J. Mayall (<i>bow</i>)
2 G. P. Davys	2 A. E. Monro
3 C. C. Waller	3 B. T. Nunns
4 J. Backhouse	4 A. C. Thompson
5 A. S. Roberts	5 H. J. Hoare
6 A. D. M. Gowie	6 A. H. Ridsdale
7 H. E. H. Coombes	7 W. D. Jones
A. J. Robertson (<i>stroke</i>)	R. A. Sampson (<i>stroke</i>)
W. L. Benthall (<i>cox</i>)	J. Sellwood (<i>cox</i>)

The thanks of the Club are due to Messrs N. P. Symonds, A. Bousfield (Trinity Hall), and H. A. Francis for lending their services as coaches of the First Boat. Our late First Captain, H. A. Francis, indeed, was in residence for a week; and it was mainly owing to his most careful coaching that the First Boat was changed from a slow to a very fast crew.

The Second Boat was entirely in the hands of A. C. Millard, the Second Captain, and great praise is due to him for turning out such a hard-working crew.

The Lent Races began on Wednesday, February 22, in most bitter wintry weather, which continued throughout the week.

Our Second Boat made two bumps, capturing Queens' at Ditton on Wednesday and running into King's slightly higher up on Thursday. On Friday Jesus II had to exert themselves to their very utmost to avoid being caught; and we think that had the cox of our Second Boat been content with not following in the wake of the pursued boat that a third bump might have been registered. As all know, the fourth night of racing was abandoned, owing to the sad death of E. S. Campbell, of Clare, who was killed near Post Reach corner.

The First Boat experienced a most unfortunate defeat on the first night. Jesus I had bumped Corpus about fifty yards above the Railway Bridge, and, instead of drawing in to the bank, had allowed their ship to swing across the river, so that when our boat passed the bow-side oars fouled it, and the crew, thinking it a bump, drew in to the bank, and 1st Trinity I rowed past and claimed a victory. An appeal for obstruction was lodged, but disallowed. The second night shewed clearly of what 'stuff' the First Boat was made. Caius I set off at a fast stroke, and gained so rapidly on us that off the Plough only a few feet separated the one boat from the other. 1st Trinity I, which had bumped Corpus at Ditton, had not drawn in to the side, which forced our cox to take a bad corner, and Caius, whose course was clear by the time we had passed the Trinity boat, seemed certain to make their bump, for they were almost overlapping; but then Robertson quickened and the gap between the boats was widened at every stroke, and at the finish there was more than a distance between them.

On Friday the First Division had just started paddling down to their stations when the news of Campbell's death put a stop to any more racing. According to the general wish of the members of the L.M.B.C. a wreath was sent to be placed on the coffin.

Robertson—Is able to keep his men lively, but is short in the water, and generally swings too far back; he showed L.M.B.C. pluck in coming away from Caius.

Coombes—Is a very promising oar, though he lacks stiffness, and is inclined to row light.

Gowie—Except in the races did not work hard enough; very short forward.

Roberts—Is rough but willing; must give up lugging at the end of the stroke.

Backhouse—Improved much latterly; works hard, but is erratic in time and swing.

Waller—Must steady his swing; works consistently.

Davys—Is a keen oarsman, and very hard-working for his weight; unsteady forward, and too eager to lug his oar in.

Ashburner—Has an unvarying style, which is devoid of dash.

About ten days before the races the First Boat lost the services of R. H. Stacey on account of a strain. He is a powerful oar with a bad finish, rows deep, and works too late in the stroke.

Sampson—A very successful stroke; never shirked work.

Jones—Is a trifle careless, and rows with his arms; when he has overcome these tendencies will be a very useful man.

Ridsdale—Lacks leg-work terribly.

Hoare—Inaccurate with the time, and apt to finish short, but swings and works well.

Thompson—Swings badly, and is an indifferent time-keeper.

Nunns—Has a long swing, but often misses his beginning.

Monro and Mayall—Particularly hard-working.

Four Trial Eights were made up of men not rowing in the Lent boats. The race was won by Cooke's crew.

The Bateman Pairs are to be rowed on March 10.

ATHLETIC CLUB.

President: F. W. Philpot.

Committee: H. C. Barraclough, W. C. Kendall, C. H. Heath, H. S. Mundahl, C. Collison, J. Backhouse, A. E. Monro, D. A. Nicholl, A. S. Roberts.

Hon. Sec.: L. Norman.

The meeting was fixed for Monday and Tuesday, February 13 and 14, but, owing to bad weather, the second day had to be postponed till the following Friday. As usual the entry was large for the Strangers' Handicap, which yielded some splendid racing.

In the closed events Kendall again carried off the palm with a good jump of 20ft. 7½in. In the Sprints, Heath, who shewed some of his old form, and Pennington were well to the fore, while Hayward did well in the long races. Philpot was out of condition and by no means up to his usual form.

Putting the Weight.—A. G. Cooke, 27ft. 11½in., 1; A. S. Roberts, 27ft. 2in., 2. Cooke afterwards put 28ft. 7½in.

100 Yards Race.—*First Heat:* C. H. Heath, 1; W. C. Kendall, 2; T. W. Parry, 0; D. S. Gillmore, 0; Won by a yard. Time, 11½sec. *Second Heat:* D. A. Nicholl, 1; H. S. Mundahl, 2; C. A. Gregory, 0. Won by half a yard. Time, 11½sec. *Final Heat:* Heath, 1; Kendall, 2; Nicholl, 0; Mundahl, 0. Won by a yard and a half. Time, 10½sec.

120 Yards Handicap.—*First Heat:* D. A. Nicholl, 3½yds., 1; W. A. Russell, 5½yds., 2; H. S. Mundahl, scratch, 0; F. Marvel, 4yds., 0. Won by a foot. Time, 13½sec. *Second Heat:* W. C. Kendall, scratch, 1; C. A. Gregory, 3½yds., 2; D. S. Gillmore, 8yds., 0. Won easily by two yards. Time 13sec. *Third Heat:* C. H. Heath, 1½yds., 1; A. R. Pennington, 6yds., 2; B. A. Lees, 1yd., 0; W. Harris, 6yds., 0; L. W. Attlee, 6yds., 0. Won by a yard. Time, 13½sec. *Final Heat:* Heath, 1; Pennington, 2;

Kendall, o; Nicholl, o; Gregory, o; Russell, o. Won by a yard; a splendid race, all well up. Time, 12½sec.

Half-Mile Handicap.—M. Hayward, 10yds., 1; F. W. Philpot, scratch, 2; L. W. Attlee, 20yds., o; R. E. Jackson, 20yds., o; B. Ellis, 30yds., o; E. J. Roberts, 30yds., o. Won easily by thirty yards. Time, 2min. 11½sec.

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—W. C. Kendall, owed 1yd., 1; A. S. Roberts, 2; C. H. S. Godwin, o; D. S. Gillmore, o. The turf was very treacherous, and Kendall was the only man who kept on his feet the whole way. Time, 19½sec.

Quarter-Mile Race.—A. R. Pennington, 1; C. H. Heath, 2; C. A. Gregory, o; J. H. Reeves, o; A. G. Cooke, o; H. S. Mundahl, o. Reeves took the lead for the first 300 yards, when he was quickly passed, and Pennington, who judged his race very well, secured 1st place by 6 yards from Heath. Time, 55½sec.

One Mile Race.—F. W. Philpot, owed 25yds., 1; W. A. Russell, 2; R. E. Jackson, o. Philpot soon knocked off his penalty, after which he and Russell waited on one another very patiently till the last 100 yards, when both spurted, and Philpot gained 1st place by a few inches. Time, 5min. 17sec.

Strangers' Race, 120 Yards Handicap.—*First Heat*: N. W. H. M'Lean, Magdalene, 3yds., 1; H. M. Fletcher, Trinity, scratch, 2; W. N. Grimley, Caius, 4½yds., o; C. R. Wall, St Catharine's, 5yds., o; H. G. Woolf, Trinity Hall, 6yds., o. Fletcher caught his men but then eased, and so let M'Lean take 1st place. Time, 12½sec. *Second Heat*: R. W. Turner, Trinity Hall, 1½yds., 1; E. B. Prest, Trinity Hall, 5yds., 2; H. O. Wade, Trinity, 4½yds., o; J. C. Williams, Emmanuel, 6yds., o; C. C. Webb, Clare, 6yds., o. Won easily by 2 yards. Time, 13sec. *Third Heat*: E. P. Staples, Trinity, 3yds., 1; C. F. Lloyd, Trinity, 4½yds., 2; C. D. Lewis, Jesus, 1½yds., o; F. L. Perkins, Pembroke, 3½yds., o; G. Gregory, Trinity Hall, 7yds., o. A very close race, won by 6 inches. Time, 12½sec. *Fourth Heat*: R. Willis, Clare, 5½yds., 1; C. H. Cordeux, Clare, 3yds., 2; E. B. Badcock, Trinity, 1½yds., o; L. C. Phillips, Trinity, 5yds., o. Won by a foot. Time, 12½secs. *Second Round—First Heat*: Fletcher, 1; Turner, 2; M'Lean, o; Prest, o. Won by a few inches. Time, 12½sec. *Second Heat*: Willis, 1; Staples, 2; Cordeux, o; Lloyd, o. A splendid race, all being close up at the finish. Time, 12½secs. *Final Heat*: Turner, 1; Fletcher, 2; Staples, 3; Willis, o. Fletcher only managed to get within 4 feet of the winner, who ran splendidly; 2 feet between second and third. Time, 12sec.

Freshmen's Race, 200 Yards.—D. A. Nicholl, 1; J. H. Reeves, 2. Nicholl got a flying start, and held the lead throughout. Time, 24sec.

High Jump.—B. H. Lees, 4ft. 11¼in., 1; C. H. S. Godwin, 4ft. 9¾in., 2; T. W. Parry, owed 2in., 4ft. 9¾in., 3. Godwin and Parry tied for second place, but Parry's penalty decided it in Godwin's favour.

100 Yards, Boating Men.—A. G. Cooke, 1; W. Harris, 2; E. Prescott, o. Won by 2 yards. Time, 11½sec.

350 Yards Handicap.—A. R. Pennington, 10yds., 1; W. A. Russell, 10yds., 2; H. S. Mundahl, 3yds., o; C. H. Heath, 3yds., o; D. A. Nicholl, 8yds., o; C. A. Gregory, 10yds., o; F. Marvel, 12yds., o; W. Harris, 15yds., o. Won by 2 yards. Time 40½sec.

Three Miles Handicap. R. H. Forster, ½mile, 1; M. Hayward, 350yds., 2; F. W. Philpot, scratch, 3; C. H. Heath, 200yds., o; H. S. Mundahl, 250yds., o; D. A. Nicholl, 500yds., o. Forster, with his long start, held the lead throughout, and won by about 200 yards; a good race for second place. Time, 16min. 22sec.

Long Jump.—W. C. Kendall, owed 6in., 20ft. 7¼in., 1; H. S. Mundahl, 17ft. 10½in., 2; C. A. Gregory, o; A. R. Pennington, o. Kendall did not seem quite at home over his first two jumps, but his third attempt was most successful.

300 Yards Consolation Race.—F. Marvel, 1; C. A. Gregory, 2; W. Harris, 0. Won fairly easily by 4 yards. Time, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

Gyps' Handicap, 200 Yards.—W. Coulson, 15yds., 1; R. Twinn, 30yds., 2. Won by 2 yards. Time, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

CRICKET CLUB.

By the invitation of the President, Mr W. F. Smith, a meeting was held in his rooms in the middle of the Term. The following officers were elected:—

Captain: J. S. G. Grenfell. *Secretary:* F. A. H. Walsh.

Committee: F. L. Allen, H. Roughton, W. F. Moulton, H. C. Newbery.

Several matches have been arranged for the Second Eleven; the Officers and Committee hope that all the cricketing members of the College will offer their services, and make the Eleven as formidable as possible.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

At a meeting held on February 21 the following Officers were elected for next season:

Captain: L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. *Secretary:* H. Simpson.

Committee: T. W. Parry, T. E. Haydon, L. W. Thomas, J. Gibson.

Three ash courts have now been provided for the use of members of the General Athletic Club, but the badness of the weather has made it almost impossible to play upon them.

THE EAGLE LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

A meeting of the above Club was held in W. C. Kendall's rooms on January 31. The following were elected members of the Club:—H. Roughton, B. Ellis, H. R. Langmore, C. H. Heath, T. A. Nicholl, H. H. Walker, and C. Collison.

LACROSSE.

Of the doings of the Lacrosse Club there is very little to record. We have been unable to raise a full team, although we had expected better things of the Amalgamation. Consequently we have only played one match, in which we received a severe beating from Trinity. Another match is arranged against the Inter-Collegiate Club. We hope that this not too glorious record may induce those numerous members of the Amalgamation who during the Lent Term do little or nothing in the way of exercise to swell the numbers of the Club next year, and enable it to hold the position which a Johnian Club ought to hold in the 'Varsity.

Lees, Christie, and Marvel have been playing for the first team of the 'Varsity Lacrosse Club, and Young and Shawcross for the second.

The following have received their colours for St John's: F. Marvel, F. C. Young, and H. W. Smith.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

*Committee :*C. Foxley, *President.*F. S. Locke, *Vice-President.*R. H. Bigg, *Ex-President.*J. H. Taylor, *Secretary.*J. J. Alexander, *Treasurer.*

T. Nicklin.

C. Bach.

Debates have taken place on the following Motions :—

Jan. 28th—"That this House has no confidence in Her Majesty's Government." Proposed by the Secretary, opposed by R. A. Lehfeldt. Carried.

Feb. 4th—"That the St John's College Debating Society be abolished." Proposed by A. M. Mond, opposed by the Secretary. Lost.

Feb. 11th—"That luxury alone will ultimately ruin England." Proposed by W. G. Woodhouse, opposed by T. Nicklin. Lost.

Feb. 18th—"That there is too much of the 'coach and cram' in Cambridge Education." Proposed by J. G. C. Mendis, opposed by W. J. Moody. Carried.

Feb. 25th—"That this House has no sympathy with the 'Higher Education of Women' movement." Proposed by the Treasurer, opposed by J. J. Hulley. Carried.

March 3rd—"That England ought to support the Triple Alliance." Proposed by H. F. Hoare, opposed by A. M. Mond.

March 10th—"That this House approves of Vegetarianism." Proposed by T. Nicklin.

The following members, in addition to those mentioned, have spoken in the debates :—H. V. Waterfield, H. W. Macklin, F. S. Locke, A. Harbottle, L. B. Radford, H. Smith, H. W. Shawcross, E. F. Chidell, J. Crawshaw, R. H. Bigg, and B. Wynne-Willson.

The Society now meets in Lecture-room VI, Chapel Court.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Officers for this Term have been :—

President : E. B. Ward. *Treasurer :* H. A. Portbury.

Secretary : W. H. Verity.

The following papers have been read :—

"Nature and Scope of Old Testament Wisdom"W. G. Monckton.
 "Chrysostom"A. W. Bunnett.
 "The Doctrine of Man"A. Huddle.
 "Old Testament Morality" T. Davies.
 "New Testament Interpretation of the Old"E. H. Whitley.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

The Musical Society has begun practising this Term for the May Concert in the Guildhall. A goodly number of performing members turned up at the first practice, but many have since dropped off, and remarks will probably again be heard about our "four tenors." The works under rehearsal are Lloyd's "Hero and Leander" and Hofmann's "Metissima."

There have been two Smoking Concerts this Term, and they appear to have given satisfaction; but much larger audiences are to be desired. The second took place in Lecture-room VI, which is better adapted for such performances than the Lecture-room in the Third Court.

The "Pop" was given in the Guildhall on Thursday, March 8.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

As the Annual Report will be issued in a few days little need be said here as to the work of the Mission, which is progressing in a most encouraging way.

There has been some little delay in the completion of the plans for the new church, but it is hoped that the contract may be signed early in the spring. The amount subscribed, though enough to warrant the Committee in commencing building operations, will require to be considerably increased before the work can be satisfactorily accomplished.

During the Christmas vacation many members of the College visited Walworth, and the interest felt in the College has been very much increased by the influence of this direct contact with the London poor.

Several names have been given in of those intending to stay at the Mission at Easter, and the Junior Secretary (E. B. Ward) will be glad to receive additions.

H. W. Macklin has resigned his office as Junior Treasurer, and R. H. Stacey has succeeded him.

The Committee has been strengthened by the addition of three Junior Members: A. D. M. Gowie, A. J. Robertson, and E. A. Hensley.

The Dispensary is now in working order, and it will prove a valuable auxiliary to the Mission in many ways.

Old Johnians who are in London finishing their medical course will, it is hoped, be able to help forward this branch. The Secretaries will be glad to give information as to how this can be done.

The question of "Old Clothes" is of great importance. During last year a large number of cast-off garments were sent to the Mission, and were much appreciated. Parcels may be addressed direct to the Mission, or they will be called for in College.

The Annual Meeting was held on February 20, when Canon Body gave a most energetic address on Mission Work in South London.

The *Record* of January 6 published an account of the religious condition of South London, and spoke very highly of the St John's Mission and of the success which had attended it.

THE LIBRARY.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Christmas, 1887.

Donations.

DONORS.

Herschel (Caroline), Memoir and Correspondence of. By Mrs. John Herschel. 8vo. Lond. 1876. C. 12.22

Conrad (Dr J.). The German Universities for the last fifty Years. Translated by John Hutchinson. 8vo. Glasgow, 1885. Yy. 28.26

Gherardi (Prof. Silvestro). Storia della Facoltà Matematica, &c. 8vo. Bologna, 1846. Aa.

Budinszky (Dr Alexander). Die Universität Paris und die Fremden an derselben im Mittelalter. 8vo. Berlin, 1876. Yy. 28.27

Eisenlohr (Dr August). Mathematisches Handbuch der alten Aegypter. Band. I. Commentar. 4to. Leipzig, 1877. Band II. Tafeln. fol. Leipzig, 1877. Bb.....

Norton (Andrews). Internal Evidences of the Genuineness of the Gospels. 8vo. Boston, 1855

Waylen (Edward). Ecclesiastical Reminiscences of the United States. 8vo. New York, 1846

Rupp (J. Dan.). History of the Religious Denominations at present existing in the United States. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1844

Mc Vicar (John). The Early Life and Professional Years of Bishop Hobart. With a Preface containing a History of the Church in America by W. F. Hook. 8vo. Oxford, 1833

Bailey (Henry). An Argument for the Decoration of Churches. A Tract. n.d.

Kant (Immanuel). Sämmtliche Werke. Herausg. von Karl Rosenkranz und Fr. Wilh. Schubert. 12 Vols. (in 7). 8vo. Leipzig, 1838-42. (Dr J. C. Hare's copy). Ww. 25. 25-31

Diez (Friedrich). Leben und Werke der Troubadours. 8vo. Zwickau, 1829. V. 30.20..

—— Die Poesie der Troubadours. 8vo. Zwickau, 1826. V. 30.19

Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom. No. 1. August, 1887

The International Journal of the Medical Sciences. October, 1887

Blyth (Alexander Wynter). Foods: their Composition and Analysis. 8vo. Lond. 1882. Xx. 29.34

Journal of Morphology. Vol. I. No. 1. September, 1887

The Practitioner. October to December, 1887.

Mr Pendlebury.

Professor Mayor.

Dr D. Mac Alister.

Lacroix (S. F.). <i>Traité du Calcul Différentiel et du Calcul Intégral.</i> 3 Vols. 4to. 1810-19. Xx. 23.....	Mr Graves.
Laplace (M.), <i>Traité de Mécanique Céleste.</i> 2 Vols. 4to. An. VII,—1802. Xx. 23	
Account of the Operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India. Vols. I.—IX. 1870—1833. Xx. 1.....	Professor C. C. Babington.
General Report on the Operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India for the years 1869-70 and 1872-77. 6 Vols. Xx. 1	
General Report on the Operations of the Survey of India, comprising the Great Trigonometrical, the Topographical, and the Revenue Surveys, for the years 1878—1886. 8 Vols. Xx. 1	Dr Sandys.
Report on the progress and condition of the Government Botanical Gardens at Saháranpur and Mussoorie. 1879	
Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society for 1885 and 1886. 4 parts. Xx. 6	Mr Webb.
M. Tulli Ciceronis ad M. Brutum Orator. A Revised Text with Explanatory Notes by J. E. Sandys. 8vo. Camb. 1885. Zz. 15.50	
Stokes (Dr Whitley). <i>The Old-Irish Glosses.</i> Part I. 8vo. Cambridge Philological Society, 1887. N. 8.39	The Author.
Thomson (Sir William). <i>Notes of Lectures on Molecular Dynamics and the Wave Theory of Light.</i> Stenographically reported by A. S. Hathaway. 4to. John Hopkins University, 1884. Aa. 1.....	
Redhouse (J. W.). <i>Chronological Synopsis of the History of Arabia and its Neighbours.</i> 8vo. Lond. 1887	Astronomer Royal.
— Were Zenobia and Zebbā'u identical. 8vo. n. d.	
Greenwich Observations. 1885. Xx. 12	Mr Heitland.
Greenwich Spectroscopic and Photographic Results. 1885. Xx. 12	
Airy (Sir G. B.). <i>Numerical Lunar Theory.</i> 4to. Lond. 1886. Xx. 12	Mr H. S. Foxwell.
Haase (F.). <i>Die Athenische Stammverfassung.</i> 8vo. Breslau, 1857	
The Quarterly Journal of Economics. Vol. 2. No. 1. October, 1887.....	Mr W. H. H. Hudson.
Forsyth (Andrew Russell). <i>A Treatise on Differential Equations.</i> 8vo. Lond. 1885. Xx. 37.50	
Allen (Frank J.). <i>Dainty Ditties: or Old Nursery Rhymes with New Tunes.</i> Aa.	The Publishers.
Transactions of the Cambridge University Association of Brass Collectors. No. 1. November, 1887	
Scottish Metaphysics reconstructed in accordance with the Principles of Physical Science. By the Writer of "Free Notes on Herbert Spencer's First Principles." 8vo. Edinburgh, 1887. Ww. 29.39	The Editor.
The Student's Commentary on the Holy Bible, founded on the Speaker's Commentary. Edited by J. M. Fuller. New Testament. Vol. II. 8vo. Lond. 1887. Z. 6	

Additions.

- Acta Sanctorum. Novembris. Tomus I. fol. Paris, 1887.
- Aristophanes. Edited by F. H. M. Blaydes. Pars I.—VII. and XII. 8vo. Halis Saxonum. 1880—1887. Zz. 18.
- Aristotelis Oeconomia. recens. F. Susemihl. Teubner Text. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1887.
- Athenaei Naucratis Dipnosopistarum Libri XV. recens. Georg. Kaibel. Vol. I. Teubner Text. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1887.
- Barrow (Isaac). Theological Works. Edited by Alexander Napier. 9 Vols. 8vo. Cambridge, 1856. Q. 12. 14—17.
- British Museum Catalogue of Printed Books. 30 parts. fol. Lond. 1882-83. Library Table.
- Commentaria in Aristotelem Graeca. Vol. IV. Pars I. *Ed.* Adolfus Busse. 8vo. Berolini, 1887. Zz. 13.
- Vol. XVI. *Ed.* Hieron. Vitelli. 8vo. Berolini, 1887. Zz. 13.50.
- Commodiani Carmina. recens. B. Dombart. (Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum, Vol. XV.). 8vo. Vindobonae, 1887.
- Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum. Vol. IV. Pars I. Fax II. fol. Berolini. 1887. Ee. 9.
- Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum. Vol. XIV. fol. Berolini, 1887. Ee. 9.
- Denifle (P. H.). Die Universitäten des Mittelalters bis 1400. Band I. 8vo. Berlin, 1885. Yy. 28.28.
- Dictionary of Christian Biography, &c. Edited by Dr Wm. Smith and Dr Wace. Vol. IV. N—Z. 8vo. Lond. 1887. Zz. 5.15.
- Foster (Joseph). Alumni Oxonienses. 1715—1886. Vol. I. 8vo. Lond. 1887. Yy. 25.
- Gazetteer of the British Isles.—Statistical and Topographical. Edited by John Bartholomew. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1887. Zz. 4.
- Hefele (Carl Joseph, von). Conciliengeschichte. Fortgesetzt von J. Cardinal Hergenröther. Band VIII. 8vo. Freiburg, 1887. Z. 17.
- Hicks (E. L.). Manual of Greek Historical Inscriptions. 8vo. Oxford, 1882. Zz. 29.17.
- Historical Manuscripts Commission:—Tenth Report. Appendix. Part VI. 8vo. Lond. 1887. Eleventh Report. Appendix. Part IV. 8vo. Lond. 1887.
- Icelandic Sagas and other Historical Documents relating to the Settlements and Descents of the Northmen on the British Isles. Vols. 1 and 2. Edited by Sir G. W. Dasent and M. G. Vigfusson. 8vo. Rolls Series, 1887. Yy. 10.
- Ihne (Wilhelm). History of Rome.—English Edition. 5 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1871—1882. Ww. 4. 3—7.
- Kinglake (A. W.). The Invasion of the Crimea. Vols. VII. and VIII. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1887. Ww. 8. 23 and 24.
- Lorenz (O.). Catalogue Général de la Librairie Française. Tom. X. 2^e Fasc. 8vo. Paris, 1887. Zz. 4.30.
- Manning (Robert), of Brunne. The Story of England A.D. 1338. Edited by Fredk. J. Furnivall. 2 Vols. 8vo. Rolls Series. Lond. 1887. Yy. 10.
- Mathematical Questions from the Educational Times. Vols. 29 to 47. Xx. 8.
- Merguet (H.). Lexikon zu den Philosophischen Schriften Cicero's. Band I. 8vo. Jena, 1887.
- Oxford University—Register of. Vol. II. Parts I. and II. 1571—1622. Edited by Andrew Clark. 8vo. Oxford, 1887. Yy. 26.
- Poetae Christiani Minores. Pars I. (Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum, Vol. XVI.). 8vo. Vindobonae, 1887. Z. 35.26.
- Roberts (E. S.). An Introduction to Greek Epigraphy. 8vo. Cambridge, 1887. Zz. 29.18.
- Schönberg (Dr Gustav). Handbuch der politischen Oekonomie. 3 Vols. 8vo. Tübingen. 1885-86. Ww. 31.
- Scribonii Largi Compositiones. *Ed.* G. Helmreich. Teubner Text. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1887.
- Servii Grammatici qui feruntur in Vergilii Carmina Commentarii. recens. G. Thilo and H. Hagen. Vol. III. Fasc. i. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1887.

In the List of Donations and Additions published in the last Number of *The Eagle*, for "Midsummer, 1886," read "Midsummer, 1887."



FOUNDERS AND BENEFACTORS OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.

(Concluding Paper.)

THESE Notes on the Benefactors of the College were begun when the writer was Dean with the view of giving greater reality to the annual Commemoration Service.

In former days a brief description of each gift was appended to the name, titles, and designation of the giver. When the catalogue grew in length it was divided into parts and Commemoration Services held more frequently, one part of the catalogue only being read at each service.

Since 1860 there has been but one annual service of the kind, on May 6, and, as it was necessary to read the whole List of Benefactors, all the explanatory matter was omitted and a mere roll of names recited.

At the commencement of these notes little more was attempted than to reproduce in English the original official account of the benefactions. But as the College archives were further examined, and family and parochial records yielded additional information, the original plan was enlarged. Meanwhile the Editors of the *Eagle* accepted successive instalments of the work for the pages of our College magazine. This explanation seems required to account for the scantiness of the earlier notes when compared with the fulness of later ones, even in the case of less important benefactions.

Catalogues of Benefactors were drawn up very early: one is dated 1528. It therefore existed when

'obits' or 'dirges' were celebrated for individuals. One or more MSS in the Treasury, setting forth at length the account of particular benefactions, have the appearance of having been compiled for private 'obits.' The Elizabethan Statutes prescribed for the Colleges that form of Commemoration Service or 'Service for Dirge Days,' which remained in use unaltered for 300 years, and which has been but slightly modified since. We still possess the original copies of the Statutes signed by Lord Burghley and other Commissioners. And it is not improbable that the book from which the prayers of the Commemoration Service were read until 1860 is the one originally transcribed for that purpose. The book contains a copy of the Statutes, and, after the Form of Service, a list of Benefactors, the successive additions to which until after the building of the Third Court are indicated by changes in the handwriting.

Other lists were made to be hung up perhaps in the Chapel or Library. John Scott, heraldic painter, received £2 in 1634 for preparing one. One was hung up in Chapel in 1642.

The second list prepared for the Commemoration Services appears to be one dated 1683. It is referred to in *Baker-Mayor* as the Commemoration Book. In it there is a classification of benefactions. First in order come gifts of buildings, including the subscriptions to the Third Court. Then come the bye foundations, as they used to be called, that is the endowments of Fellowships and Scholarships subsequent to those of the Lady Margaret. There is also an excellent list of Benefactors to the Library, but whether the names recorded in it were ever commemorated with the others does not appear. They were for the most part omitted afterwards.

There seems to be some connexion between the Catalogue of 1683 and a MS History of the College, called *ὑπομνήματα*, by Dr David Morton, Fellow

1652—1682, during the latter part of which time he was six years Senior Bursar and six years President. Dr Morton's work is of no great interest now, because Mr Baker knew it well and used it, though he speaks slightly of its historical value. In *Baker-Mayor* it is referred to at some length on p. 9 and elsewhere (see the Index under D. Morton).

The next official catalogue is that which, from the handwriting, we have ventured to ascribe to Dr Lambert. There seems reason to suppose a connexion between this list and Mr Baker's historical researches somewhat of the same kind as that between the former and Dr Morton's. This catalogue has three divisions, adapted for terminal Commemorations. Additions, distinguishable by the handwriting, were appended from time to time until in 1838 Mr Keeling made from it his beautiful copy for the use of the Dean in a book worthy of its purpose. The two former lists were on unbound paper.

MS records of the bye foundations, for the most part appended to copies of the Statutes, must formerly have been numerous. Some are still preserved in the Treasury. Sometimes the title-page tells by whom or for whom the copy was made. Sometimes a list of names shews how departing Fellows passed on their copy to their successors. It was almost necessary that members of the Governing Body should possess such records when so many of the emoluments they had to dispense were subject to restrictions laid down by the founders. The value of these books depends now on entirely different considerations. The Statutes have been superseded, the bye foundations amalgamated, and their restrictions abrogated. The chief interest of the books now is in the notes added by their successive owners. Some of these books may be in private hands. A note in one in the Treasury states that it was purchased at a sale for a few shillings and restored to the College. It is much to be desired

that others likewise should be returned to be preserved where they can be collated and compared, and the information they contain, in some instances absolutely unique, made accessible to those interested in College annals.

APPENDIX.

In Fuller's History of the University and elsewhere THOS. CONY is ranked as a Benefactor.

T. C. of Bassingthorpe, Lincs, in 1588 gave two annuities, one of 27*s.* the other of 38*s.* 8*d.*, payable yearly, about Michaelmas, for 30 years after his death; 13*s.* 4*d.* for the preacher of a sermon in Chapel and the remainder for fires in the Hall on certain days and for entertainments, particular mention being made of the poor sizars.

SIR WILLIAM GEE of Bishop's Burton, Yorks, who died in 1612, bequeathed to the College '2 acres of land in the parish of Bainton, Yorks, with the advowson of the Church of Bainton thereunto belonging.... upon condition that.... they shall present.... a sufficient preacher who shall be resident....' There appears to have been some flaw in the bequest, which was afterwards lost to the College, although we twice presented to the Rectory. In the Commemoration Book of 1683, the gift of the advowson of Holme on Spalding Moor was erroneously ascribed to Sir Wm. Gee. The mistake is pointed out by Mr Baker (*Baker-Mayor*, pp. 206, 474, 476, 619). Sir Wm. Gee was buried in York Minister. The epitaph on his monument is printed in Drake's Eboracum, pp. 508-9.

The REV ROGER KAY, Fellow of the College 1688-91, afterwards Rector of Fittleton, Wilts, and Prebendary of Sarum, endowed the Grammar School of Bury, Lancs, and founded two exhibitions there, tenable for 7 years at St John's or at Brasenose Coll. Oxford. Dr Jas. Wood left £500 in 1839 to increase these exhibitions, one of which had been the means of bringing him to the College. They are said to be now worth £30 per an. each.

The school was begun in 1625, and endowed by a bequest of Henry de Bury in 1634, but about 1718 it had all but collapsed, when Mr Kay resuscitated it and liberally re-endowed it. At first he entrusted the choice of the Master to St John's, but by a codicil to his will vested the appointment in Trustees.

Mr Kay seems to have been born at Woodhill in Bury, where also he died, 1 March 1730-1. He was probably buried in the parish church, where there used to be a memorial stone to him. There is still a window there to his memory.

Mr Kay bequeathed £100 to the College Library.

MR DUNTHORNE's gift of the Observatory and of suitable instruments for it, in 1767, has been already mentioned in the note on Dr Pennington,

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who was the first superintendent. There is an article on the Observatory in *The Eagle* of the October Term 1871, Vol. VII. pp. 334—337.

The REV WILLIAM ARNOLD, B.D., Fellow 1767—1780, in 1802 left £50 to the Library.

The REV CHARLES WILLIAMSON, British Chaplain at Smyrna, founded an Exhibition for scholars from Ystradmeurig School, Cardiganshire.

His will, dated 8 Nov. 1820, states that the towns of Hydonies in Havialie and Scala Nova each owed him 15,000 piastres, upon which they paid 15 per cent. interest: that in his writing desk would be found 4 doubloons, 11 Venetian chicers, and 20 Spanish doubloons, all which he left to the College for the above-mentioned exhibition.

In 1860, when appropriated Exhibitions were merged in the general fund for founding Open Scholarships, this Exhibition is said to have been of the value of £6 per an.

The REV THOMAS DUNELM WHITAKER, LL.D., a distinguished Yorkshire Antiquary, Author of the *History of Craven*, &c., gave the picture of Archbishop Laud, which hangs in the Lodge, the stone altar at the foot of the covered bridge, and all his Roman altars and inscriptions on stone, which are in the bay window of the Library.

The REV CHRISTOPHER STANNARD, B.D., Fellow 1805—1832, subsequently Rector of Great Snoring with Thursford in Norfolk, bequeathed in 1851 a number of valuable engravings by Woollett and others, and many engraved portraits, which hang in the Combination Room. He also left about 400 books, which are preserved as a separate collection in one of the cases in the lower Library.

The REV RICHARD DUFFIELD, B.D., Fellow 1811—1833, subsequently Rector of Frating, in 1863 bequeathed about 400 books to the Library.

In 1874 a number of books from the collection of the REV JOHN CARR, B.D., Fellow 1768—1783, were presented to the Library by his grandson, Henry Carr.

MR GEORGE BAYLDON ROGERSON, M.A., of this College, 17th Wrangler 1848, afterwards of Bicester, Oxfordshire, bequeathed certain houses or tenements in Bradford, Yorks, for the purpose of founding, after the death of two persons mentioned in his will, one or more Scholarships for the promotion of the study of Hebrew. Mr Rogerson died in 1881.

When the Fourth Court was built a subscription list was headed by Dr Wood with £2000. The Duke of Northumberland gave £500, and Dr Herbert Marsh, Bishop of Peterborough, £315. In all a little more than £9000 is entered on the list. But there is no doubt that Dr Wood's own contributions ultimately exceeded this whole amount; and, as has been already stated, the Fellows contributed from their dividends more than by direct voluntary subscription.

At all periods there have been numerous gifts which received no public recognition or memorial, and which have consequently been soon forgotten or

have remained buried in the College account books. Thus we find in recent times —

MR SHIELD, Fellow 1794—1812, gave £100.

MR SHERARD BECHER, Fellow from 1808 until his death, in 1852, gave £400.

After the death of Mr Nicholas, Fellow 1864—1866, the dividend remaining due to him was returned to the College by his friends, and devoted to the Chapel building fund.

DR BATESON, our late Master, not only contributed to the New Chapel, but also gave anonymously £500 to support certain lectureships for which there was at the time inadequate provision.

And there are other gifts of a like character from friends still living, which it is beyond our province to enumerate here.

Two College Prizes remain to be mentioned :—

1. The Sir John Herschel Prize for Astronomy.

When Sir John Herschel died in 1871 he left a number of copies of his *Astronomical Observations*, taken at the Cape of Good Hope, to be given year by year, so long as they last, to the student most distinguished in the College Examination in Astronomy.

Sir John Herschel was Senior Wrangler 1813, Fellow 1813 to 1829. He was one of the first Honorary Fellows elected by the College. His portrait hangs in the Combination Room, and there is a marble bust of him, by E. H. Bailey, in the Hall, which the College purchased after the death of the sculptor.

2. The Hockin Prize.

Charles Hockin was 3rd Wrangler in 1863, and Fellow 1864—1873. He early chose the profession of an engineer, and soon devoted himself chiefly to submarine telegraphy. This pursuit entailed journeys to all parts of the world, in the course of which he encountered many dangers on malarious coasts. He returned home from one of these expeditions completely shattered in health, and died 26 Ap. 1882, at the early age of 42. There is an Obituary Notice of him in *Nature*, May 1882.

In his memory his relations founded the above Prize, for the encouragement of Electricity or some other kindred branch of Physics.

GIFTS TO THE CHAPEL.

A brief account of the acquisition of some of the furniture and ornaments of the Chapel may be appended here.

In D. Morton's MS mention is made of some early gifts and on an empty page of that book Dr Jas. Wood has amplified the list.

The earliest record is apparently that of a large Altar Service Book, *Anglice* 'cowcher' says Morton, presented by Queen Catherine of Spain.

In 1634 two silver flagons for the Holy Communion were given by Charles Cecil, Lord Cranbourne and his brother Robert.

The Bible and Prayer Book in one volume, bound in red velvet with silver mountings (the Prayer Book dated 1633) bears the inscription 'Ex dono Mariæ Allott viduæ 1636.'

In 1728 Brownlow, 8th Earl of Exeter, gave the silver-gilt Communion Plate.

In 1744 the same Earl gave Cloth for the Communion Table and Pulpit.

In 1746 Lord George Cavendish presented the pair of chased silver Candlesticks for the Communion Table.

In 1799 the Rev Joseph Thomas of Epsom, formerly a member of the College, presented as an Altar Piece a painting of St John the Baptist preaching in the wilderness, by Sir Robert Ker Porter.

In 1841 the Right Hon. Robert Hy. Clive, M.P. for the southern division of Shropshire, gave the Picture of the Descent from the Cross by Anthony Raphael Mengs. [A. R. M. was born at Aussig in Bohemia in 1726, and died at Rome in 1779]. The earlier Altar Piece went back to the family of Sir R. K. Porter. The later one hangs on the South wall of the Ante-Chapel.

The gift of the Lectern, by the Rev Thos. Whytehead, has been already recorded.

Tradition says that the Cloth of Gold, used in the old Chapel at celebrations of Holy Communion, was presented by Bp. John Fisher of Salisbury, or by his widow, 1815—1825. Bp. Fisher was tutor to the Princess Charlotte, and the cloth is said to have been his perquisite when the Royal Chapel was refurnished, perhaps on the occasion of the Princess's marriage.

The coats of arms which now adorn the windows of the Hall were for the most part gifts to the Chapel in 1842. They cost £5. 5s. 0d. each, some smaller devices which were placed in the Chapel windows at the same time costing £3. 3s. 0d. each. The 'Keyton rebus' (Key-tun), which was amongst the latter, appears to have been lost. Near the end of the Commemoration Book of 1838 there is a list of these arms, &c. with the names of the donors attached. Our notes on the Lectern and on the Altar Piece of Raphael Mengs have been for the most part copied from the same book.

The fragmentary glass which was formerly in the East window of the old Chapel seems to have been pieced together in Dr Beale's mastership. We find in the Chapel expenses of 1634-5 'To placing old painted glass in the great window £2. 1. 0.' The figure of St John, now in the old oriel window of the Hall, was placed in the East window of the Chapel about 1840—1850. The fragmentary glass is now partly in the upper windows of the Chapel Tower and partly in the tracery of the windows of the Hall.

Here may also be recorded that the Communion rails of the old Chapel, freed from the coats of paint which formerly covered them, have been worked up to adorn the staircase of the Vicarage at Horningsea.

Horningsea possesses also another relic of the old Chapel. In 1829 the College gave to that parish the 'Chalice and Paten No. 3,' and caused an inscription to be engraved upon the Chalice to record the gift. In Clay's *History of Horningsea* the plate is described as modern and of no special interest. The author has been misled by the inscription upon it. It is in fact a good specimen of 17th century work.

THE CHAPEL ORGANS.

The list of Benefactors drawn up in 1528 tells us that 'Sondry and diuers marchauntes in London gave emongist theyme xli (£10) towards the byeing of the newest orgaynes.' This organ was without doubt placed in the room over Bp. Fisher's chantry, which was built between 1525 and 1533. That room, when secularised, was described in the Prizing Books as 'called the organ chamber.' One in a similar position had been built for the organ at Christ's College a short time before. Moreover, when the organ is referred to in our Audit book of 1557, it is called the 'orgaines in the queere.'

Baker tells us that in the Mastership of one of the Pilkingtons, 1559—1564, this room was converted into an 'apartment for the advantage of the Master.' Either the organ then displaced the Rood, or the College was for a time without one.

In 1634-5, when Dr Beale undertook a thorough embellishment of the Chapel, plate was sold for the purpose of buying a new organ, but ultimately one was paid for 'wholly out of Mr Booth's money.' 'Sawyer's billes for the organ' amounted to £32. 0s. 6d. There was also spent nearly as much upon the organ loft and stairs leading to it. We conclude therefore that the organ was never replaced in its chamber over Bp. Fisher's chantry; and that the extraordinary organ loft with its private gallery communicating with the Master's Lodge, which was carried upon pillars over the Ante-Chapel, dated from the Mastership of Dr Beale.

In 1636 Mr Dallam was paid 41s. for tuning and repairing the organ, and in 1638, £2. 6s. 8d. including his journey from London. Dallam was one of the most famous organ builders of his time, but whether Sawyer was a builder or only an agent we do not know. Mr Hill, who assisted in taking to pieces the old organ in 1838, says that it was certainly 17th century work and might have been Dallam's, who built other organs in Cambridge about that time.

In 1642, when the Puritans whitewashed the walls, destroyed ornaments &c., they took down the organ. But they do not seem to have destroyed it, for immediately after the Restoration we find one again in the organ loft, and payments were made for tuning to Thamar, a famous organ builder of Peterborough. There is also an interesting reference to the organ and the above-mentioned gallery in a letter of Dr Woodward, Warden of New College, Oxford, describing a visit to Dr Gunning, April 29, 1664 (see Willis and Clark's *Architectural History of the University*, III. 335).

In 1838 a new organ was built by Messrs Hill. The cost of it, about £800, was defrayed by subscription. Whytehead (Memoir by Howson, p. 64) mentions as a sign of the healthy religious Church feeling of the College, the expenditure of nearly £1000 on the organ, and of some hundreds on the building. We meet with many familiar names amongst the subscribers. Mr Hughes gave £25, Mr Isaacson £21, Thos. Whytehead £10. 10s. 0d., Hy. Hoare £5. 5s. 0d., &c,

Prof. Walmisley received £35 in 1839 for superintending the erection

of the organ. He had the pedals taken down to F, a note lower than was then usual, because he said so much organ music was written in that key.

Nothing of the old organ was preserved but the case. This was of the ancient three-turret form. New wings of a somewhat incongruous character were added to it on account of the increased size of the organ.

Before the organ was removed into the New Chapel it was still further enlarged by Messrs Hill at a cost of £1000.

The old organ case is now in Bilton Church near Rugby.

The ancient rood-screen is in the south transept of the church of Whis-sendine in Rutlandshire.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Volume XIII.

Page 254. Bp. Fisher's Fellows and Scholars were suppressed by Henry VIII., and afterwards by the Statutes of Elizabeth, after they had been revived by Queen Mary, but, says Baker, 'so artfully that it can hardly be observed without comparing the new Statutes with the old, and both of them with the College books.'

Page 255. JOHN RIPLINGHAM paid £100 for his foundation.

JAMES BERESFORD paid £400, the lands purchased with which produced about £20 per an. J. B. was the youngest son of Thomas and Agnes B. of Bentley, Derbs, who had sixteen sons and one daughter. In Fenny Bently J. B. founded a Chantry in the church of St Edmund the martyr.

SIR MARMADUKE CONSTABLE gave £120 for the Fellowship and left £240 by will. For the latter his exors. gave £80 in money and the manor of Millington, the rent of which was £8. 3s. 4½d.

Page 256. ROBERT DUCKETT left £50 in money, and lands and tenements in the precincts of Cambridge and Horningsea to the value of 55s. yearly (MS Holmes): these included 'the farm of the great barn by Huntingdon way.'

THOMAS LINACRE'S benefaction consisted of two houses with land attached, adjoining his own residence in London, as well as the sum of £221. 13s. 4d. in money. The property was purchased in 1865 by the Metropolitan Board of Works for £4185.

SIR RD. ROKEBY was Comptroller to Cardinal Wolsey. He was a benefactor to St Mary's Beverley. His heir was Robt. Creyke, Lady Rokeby's son by a former husband, who is joined with Lady Rokeby in the deed bestowing the Fellowship.

JOHN DOWMAN'S name was sometimes spelt Doveman. A piece of carved work on one of the beams of Pocklington school represented, as his rebus, three doves, and underneath M.A.N. (*Carlisle's Grammar Schools*).

Page 324. EDWARD GREGSON was of Preston, Lancs. Ackerman says he was First Fellow and President of Jesus Coll. One MS states that E. G. gave £50 for the Scholarship in 1519, and £329. 13s. 4d. for the Fellowships eight years later. This is probably the correct account, the other having

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£500 in mistake for £50. Another MS says that he also gave some jewels. Mr Gregson was living at Fladbury in 1536, and was in receipt of an annual pension of £13. 16s. 8d. from the College. This is one of several instances of a benefactor making over his gift to the College and receiving the interest on it during his life-time.

Page 325. WILLIAM CHAMBRE. In the N. aisle of Royston Church there is an inscription, now mural, in brass which records W. C.'s gift.

Page 326. JOHN THURLESTONE was of Wakefield, and gave £90 'una cum patera argentea' (old catalogue). Hemsworth school was made an elementary one in 1887.

Page 330. LADY BURGHLEY gave the Polyglot Bible, 'commonly called King Phillipp his bible,' and the College covenanted that it should 'be well and safelie kept cheyned in the library.' That it was chained up appears from an entry in the accounts of 1582, when 2s. was paid for boards nailed up behind it. This Bible, in 8 vols., was edited by Christopher Plautinus 'auctore Ario Montano.' All the volumes have brass medallions on the covers inscribed 'Mildred Burghley.'

Page 336. The 'Bucke Scholarship' is still maintained and additional emolument given with it by the Cutler's Company. The money is not however now paid through the College, as it used to be until near the end of last century.

Volume XIV.

Page 5. Fuller dedicates to Edward Benlowes one of the sections of his *History of the University of Cambridge*.

Page 6. ROBERT METCALFE was buried in Trin. Coll. Chapel, 28 Dec. 1652, when the Master Dr Hill preached the funeral sermon.

There is in the University Library an interesting MS about Dr Metcalfe's position as Fellow of Trinity after he resigned his Professorship.

Page 9. Thos. Browne, non-juror, Fellow 1678—1710, dedicated to Sir Francis Leycester in 1731 his work on English orders, against the Nag's Head fable, 'in grateful acknowledgement of his long favour and friendship to the author, and of a never to be forgotten instance of it, in his most free charitable and generous support of him, under the infirmities of a very advanced age and the irreparable ruin of his fortunes by a late, too general, calamity.'

Page 35. RICHARD WHITTINGTON was of St John's, B.A. 1600-1, M.A. 1604. There is an epitaph on him in York Minster.

Page 149. DR JOHN BARWICK's birth-place should be Witherslack. In the entry of his admission it is written Witherslake.

Page 210. The Symonds' benefactions were as follows:—

JOHN SYMONDS, B.D., Rector of Gislingham, gave £20 to the Third Court and £5 to the Library.

JOHN SYMONDS, M.A., son of the above, gave £10 to the Third Court and bequeathed £100 for an Exhibition.

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The College Catalogue of Benefactors correctly records the gift of the Exhibition.

The third J. S. was not descended from those of Gislingham, but was of a Bury branch of the same family, qualified by relationship to hold the Symonds' Exhibition.

Dr Symonds of Horringer was appointed 'preacher' of St Mary's Bury, about 1738, but retained the Rectory of Horringer, and resided there until his death.

Page 285. The Naden Studentships were to be given by preference to the kindred of Archbishop Sancroft, Mr N's patron, 'being poor'; the state of poverty not being ascribed to the Archbishop, but prescribed as a qualification of the students.

Page 288. Matthew Prior's gift of books was valued at £200. By will he also gave 'my own poems in the greatest paper to be kept in the Library with the books I have already given. I likewise leave my picture by Le Belle and that of my friend and patron Edward, Earl of Jersey, by Rigault.'

Page 289. THE RT. HON. RD. HILL purchased his Norfolk livings from the family of the Howards, Dukes of Norfolk, &c. This family bought them back again and some of its members who were Protestants exercised the patronage subject to the conditions of Mr Hill's will. The Forncetts only now remain in the patronage of the present representative of that family, the Earl of Effingham. The advowsons of Ditchingham, Lopham, and Starston now respectively belong to the present Rectors.

Volume xv.

Page 11. Dr Wood's portrait in the Hall was copied from that in the Lodge by Thos. Hy. Illidge, a portrait painter of some eminence. He was a constant exhibitor at the Royal Academy. There are two portraits by him of Sir Joshua Walmisley and of the Earl of Derby in the Collegiate Institution, Liverpool (Redgrave's *Dictionary of Artists of the English School*).

Page 74. Sir Thos. Baines, whose monument at Constantinople Prof Palmer succeeded in finding, was of Christ's College, in the Chapel of which College there is a large monument to him and to Sir John Finch, with a long inscription by their tutor, Dr Hy. More.

Page 76. THOS. WHYTEHEAD should have been described as M.A. not as B.D. When Henry Martyn went out as a Missionary to India he was allowed, though of insufficient standing, to proceed to the B.D. degree, but he was required to give a bond that he would not use any precedence he thereby acquired to the disadvantage of other Fellows. Nothing of the kind was done in Whytehead's case. He merely received the usual permission to travel abroad.

Page 80. The Mc Mahon bequest was of nearly treble the value stated. The £10,000 mentioned was the first instalment of it paid to the College. The remainder being subject to certain life annuities was held in trust for the same purpose.

My task is now ended. It has been a labour of love to search out and to record the particulars of the lives and acts alike of our Foundress and other illustrious patrons, as also of so many sons of the College through whose zeal, devotion, and liberality the College has grown to its present magnificence. The worthies whose claims to our gratitude have been thus set forth constitute a long and noble roll, which the College may justly regard with pride and admiration, whilst it also prays from year to year for grace to 'use fruitfully' what they 'bestowed charitably for our comfort.' That we should copy their examples as well as admire their deeds is enjoined in the verses which will form a not inappropriate conclusion to these papers. The lines were prefixed to the Catalogue of Benefactors of 1683 and to the MS History by Dr David Morton.

Splendida magnificos Fundatrix aspice sumptus

Quos dedit, et tantam turba sequuta Ducem.

Perlege qua scripta est, qua parte vaciva tabella

Inscribe: illa oculus postulat, ista manum.

Nullus Apollineo viduetur Sumptus honore

Nec cineres metuant Munera nec tineas

Quid stas tarda manus? viden' ut prævertere tentant

Parcas festivo Carmina nostra pede?

A. F. TORRY.



LIFE AT ST JOHN'S IN 1821.

[The following extracts from the late Mr Quekett's book, *My Sayings and Doings*, are reprinted in the *Eagle* with the author's sanction. They give interesting glimpses of the undergraduate life of sixty-odd years ago.]

I HAD always made up my mind that I would be a clergyman; and my father determined that I should go to Cambridge at 19. An old schoolfellow of mine was at Peterhouse, and my father entrusted to him the duty of entering my name at St John's, which college my father chose, because in those days it was the only college in Cambridge that required from its undergraduates a steady course of reading. In the following October, therefore, 1821, I accompanied my friend to Cambridge, travelling not very expeditiously by the North Devon coach, *viâ* Salisbury and London. After this first long journey of 140 miles, we thought it desirable to remain in London for a couple of days to refresh ourselves, and we put up at the Golden Cross Hotel, Charing Cross. The sights and gaieties of London were a treat to me, who as a country youth had had little opportunity of seeing town life. I remember well my delight in going to the play and seeing a pantomime for the first time. The piece was called "The Dragon of Wantley," and the clown and pantaloon performed such extraordinary feats that I have never ceased to laugh at the remembrance from that day to this.....

Next day we arrived at Cambridge, and my friend accompanied me to call on the Tutor of St John's,

the Rev R. Tatham. What was my dismay on learning from him that as my name had not been entered before July, I could not keep the October term! My friend was heart-broken at the mistake he had made. "Oh, Quekett, I shall never be able to look your father in the face again!" he said, as we learned this news from the Tutor. It was certainly a very great trial to me, since my only chance of taking honours would now be to wait till the following October—twelve months more on my father's hands. We talked it all over, and I determined to abandon the idea of reading for honours, and to come up for the Lent Term. I knew that in the meantime I could read at home the work which the class were going on with, so that I should be able to join the lectures in January. I must say that this mis-entry was a very great source of disappointment both to my father and myself; and though I always took a good place on the boards of the College in all my examinations, and was high in the list of ordinary degrees, and though I was enabled to take up many branches of study which reading for honours would probably have precluded, still I have always felt that I lost the prestige which a good degree in mathematics would have given.

I joined my friend in his attendance at a course of lectures by the Jacksonian Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, who was then lecturing upon the drainage of the Ely fens. He had beautiful models of water-wheels and windmills, with which he illustrated his lectures; and I shall not forget his kindness in allowing me to take the dimensions and make drawings of his machinery.

In those days there were no boats at Cambridge; nothing but canoes and sailing-boats. We used to go down to the river by Magdalene Bridge. Midsummer Common was a mere swamp. I well remember the first four-oared boat being brought to Cambridge.

It was called "The Hero," and very soon after its introduction boating became a general exercise.

I had many acquaintances—old schoolfellows—in the different colleges, and my life at Cambridge was pleasant enough. College customs were then very different from the free-and-easy habits which our young men assume nowadays. There was no exhibition of "blazers" and bright-ribboned straw hats at every hour of the day; nor did we ever think of going to lecture or hall without a white necktie. So strict was the discipline, that when Simeon was drawing great crowds of undergraduates to Trinity Church on Sunday evenings the authorities immediately ordered attendance at a course of Greek Testament lectures fixed for the same hour.

It was at one of these lectures that I made a friend who had a hand in forming and moulding my early clerical life, and of whom I cannot speak in terms of too high regard. Our lecturer was a son of the Bishop of Bath and Wells—Dr Law. In those days there was no gas, and we had not even lamps on the tables at lecture. We were lectured in Mr Law's own room, and large mould candles were placed here and there to give us light. Over the table Mr Law had a very rich and handsome table-cloth, and when, as the lecturer proceeded, I saw one of the candles guttering, I tried to save the cloth by snuffing the candle and stopping the running of the tallow. To my dismay, but to the amusement of the whole class, I snuffed the candle out. Mr Law was very angry, thinking that I was bent on mischief, and immediately called upon me to go on with some translation. A day or two afterwards, some of my college friends had an opportunity of explaining to him that what I had done was with the intention of remedying the state of the candle and saving his table-cloth, whereupon Mr Law sent for me, and apologised for having misunderstood my motive. On learning that I was

a Somersetshire man, we became fast friends. During my whole college life he extended to me help and kindness in many forms; and when he was appointed by his father Archdeacon of Wells, with a living in Somersetshire, I was one of six young Cambridge men whom he took down to that part of the diocese to enter upon ministerial work under his own supervision.

During my first year I had had lodgings in Bridge-street, but on my coming up after the Long Vacation I had rooms assigned to me in College under somewhat peculiar circumstances.

The nephew of one of the most popular Judges of the day had passed his Freshman's year at St John's in a monstrously extravagant manner, insomuch that his uncle, upon whom the expenses fell, came up to Cambridge to complain. The young man's rooms were wonderfully furnished; every luxury had been provided, and the pictures he had collected were of very great value. The Judge was at a loss what to do with his nephew, and appealed to the Tutor, who advised that the young fellow should be rusticated for a term or two, and that he would for that time find a quiet and careful man to live in the rooms and take care of all belongings. This the Judge agreed to, and I was fixed upon as a proper person to take up my abode in these sumptuous apartments. I received many letters from the young man and his family begging me to be a good guardian of all his possessions. I soon found, however, that my palace of riches was a nuisance rather than a comfort to me, for the number of visitors—this young gentleman's friends, and *their* friends, and their friends' friends—was so large that my rooms were never my own, nor could I even pretend to read. I therefore went to the Tutor and complained of being thus besieged. It was arranged that only on one day in the week, viz., Saturday, from 9 to 12, was any inspection of

the pictures to be allowed. To my own private friends, however, I made an exception, and gave occasional permission for them to visit the pictures by my private card.....

I may just mention that on the young scapegrace's return to Cambridge I was very warmly thanked, both by his people and himself, for all the care I had taken of his property.....

My good old Peterhouse friend left Cambridge in January after taking his degree. I missed him much; but I had another school-fellow, Shaw, at Peterhouse, who helped to supply the gap.

During the last year I had no Public Lectures, therefore there was little to do, and as I had read up all the subjects required for the public examination, and passed the College rehearsal, I was pronounced "all right." I therefore began to read for my coming examination for Holy Orders. I had no notion where my future lot would be cast, and did not trouble on that account, as I was not old enough to be ordained. The daily life at College was much the same as before, except that nearly all old friends had left; and with new ones I had little in common. I passed my examination with the men of my year, but was obliged to stay behind and keep another Term before getting my degree of B.A.

As soon as my degree was conferred I went home, and as I had six months before me until my twenty-third birthday, I wished to see something more of the world. My dear friend Uttermare had the same desire, and he having nothing to do, and being rich and an only son, we planned a foreign tour. I was glad to be his companion, and the arrangement was very satisfactory to his father and mother, who were pleased that he should embrace this opportunity of going abroad whilst he had a friend who had the leisure to accompany him. When summer came we "tourists" packed our traps and made ready for a

start. Alas! •

The best-laid schemes o' mice an' men
Gang aft agley,

and in July came a letter from the new Archdeacon of Wells, one of my former tutors, to say that I had been appointed one of six young Cambridge men to hold curacies in the diocese. My ordination must take place at Michaelmas.

Our foreign tour was knocked on the head. Instead of books of travel I was obliged to seek for books of divinity, and in due time I learnt I was to be located at South Cadbury.



GREECE REVISITED.

Haliartus, 28 December 1887.

IT is just nine years since I last made a long halt in Greece.* Thanks to the energy of Charilaos Trikoupi, the country has made immense progress meanwhile: new roads, good buildings, careful farming catch one's eye at once; the Greek flag is far more common in the Levant than it used to be; but the crowning bit of good government is that he has cut down the House of Commons from three hundred members to just half that number—a good piece of up-hill work—while we, in an island further west, have been climbing down-hill to ochlocracy. The day after we had landed we started off by railway for Peloponnesus, and from Nauplia, as our head-quarters, paid careful visits to Epidaurus (a sort of Bath and Cheltenham rolled into one, of two thousand years ago), Tiryns, Argos, and Mykenae, and then spent a night at Corinth, returning on Christmas-eve to Athens. Argos struck me as one of the proudest sites I had ever seen, looking down as she does on an arm of the sea, and with a noble range of hills on each side. Mykenae—scarcely two hours' ride to the north-east—answers well to its name, embosomed as it is in a nook amongst the hills. At Athens we had studied the rich collection which Dr Schliemann had gathered on this spot; but the rifled tombs lying bare in the warm sunlight had a sorrowful ghastly

* See *Eagle*, vol. XI. p. 36.

aspect. Half-way onward to Corinth we halted for an hour at Nemea, a natural amphitheatre on an axis of about three miles; the saw and the hammer were busy in a thriving village, but three upright columns are almost all that remains of the temple of Zeus, which was already falling into decay when visited by Pausanias. Happily there is plenty of game in the country, or we should have come off badly for food; hare or partridge is generally plump, but the poultry might have crowed at Simon Peter.

We kept Christmas at Athens in good homely style; after hearty services in our Legation Church came a family dinner-party, kindly given by the head of our colony. Our visits to the Lord Chamberlain and the Mistress of the Robes on the day of our arrival were pleasantly acknowledged by an invitation to a Court ball, which we felt bound to accept. The Queen was bright and gracious. I was presented, with the Legation-Chaplain and the Captain of H.B.M.S. *Rattler*, to the King. He asked each one a few questions, but shewed less tact and charm of manner than the Queen. Some of my German and American friends were there, but I was most pleased at meeting Trikoupi once more. He is working hard to restore the national credit, which was so grievously impaired by the war-scare that his rival, Delyannis, provoked two years ago; yet one still finds no coin but copper in circulation, or paper at 20 per cent. discount, in lieu of gold and silver.

Yesterday, at eight o'clock in the morning, we started for Thebes and Northern Greece with a carriage and four horses. The whole turn-out would have been just in keeping with Ballyvourney or any other tumble-down village in Munster; however, we safely did fifty miles before dinner, so we must not grumble. At Eleusis, our first halt, you would have been amused at the dress of the women, who were washing linen at a public fountain. Close-fitting blue trousers, but

slightly concealed by a petticoat (σχιωτὸς χίτων) that was slit on each side up to the waist, a red-and-white apron, and a loose jacket of some gaudy colour. We saw several marble tablets that mentioned the Mysteries and the Areopagus. Greece has certainly gone far ahead of her late oppressor, Turkey; every little town has even a clock, and bridges are kept in good order. Curious bits of Turkish still linger in the language: yesterday I was addressed as Effendi, and a Montenegrin postage stamp was said to come from Maurovouná (Blackrock).

Itea, near Lepanto, 2 January 1888.—As in diplomacy, so too in commerce, England and France are constantly playing see-saw: we had founded gas-works at Athens, which have been lately ceded to a French company; and the drainage of Lake Copais (a sort of Whittlesea mere), which we skirted on leaving Thebes, has just passed from French to English hands. At Lebadeia (our second halt from Athens) the long silence of the lake-shore was broken by the sound of many waters, which came with life upon the ear. The river Hercyna comes tumbling down a gorge no wider than the old court of Corpus, and is fed by the pools of Lethe and Mneme. Here my sister-in-law made a charming water-colour drawing. Onward to Arachova we had to travel caravan-fashion on horseback, a cavalcade of six, for the track wound round the slopes of Parnassus, where often there was scarcely room enough for a mule to pass. We easily identified the σχιωτὴ ὁδός; occasional pre-historic wheel-marks forcibly reminded us of the storied encounter so touchingly told by Sophocles in the *Oedipus Rex* (vv. 800–812). You should have seen the handsome old woman preparing our rooms, first hanging an oil-lamp (of a pattern that might have graced the age of Methusaleh) from the lock of the door. Next morning at sunrise we had to wait a little while for our horses; so some of our hostess's daughters, with two or three

girl friends, kindly extemporised a dance for our amusement, to the music of their own voices, as they sang a ballad of how "Margaret fell from an apple tree."

New Year's Eve and half the next day we spent at Delphi, and at first felt slightly disenchanted at finding the fount of Castalia full of watercress, while washerwomen were busy at a spout hard by; but "still is the sky as blue," &c., as when Euripides made Ion sing the praises of Delphi. The magnificent view from the *stadion* to Parnassus upwards, and downwards to the Gulf of Corinth and Mount Kyllene, carried us back to mythical and historical glories, and made us forgive the swallow's nest and huge cobweb that filled opposite corners in the ceiling of our bedroom.

Thanks to the skilful industry of French archaeologists, the Athenian *stoa* has been fully excavated; the inscription

ΑΘΕΝΑΙΟΙ ΑΝΕΘΕΣΑΝ ΤΗΝ ΣΤΟΑΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΗΟΠΛΑ
ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΑΚΡΩΤΕΡΙΑ ΗΕΛΟΝΤΕΣ ΤΟΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΙΟΝ

is pointed out to us by the priest of the parish; the date is probably not later than 429 B.C.,—at any rate before the age of η and ω .

Hence to Itea was a short stage of little more than two hours, and here we were detained for two long days on the shore of the Gulf, waiting for a chance of crossing to Corinth. So we rambled up the valley to Amphissa, and were rewarded by finding an *aureus* of Philip II in absolutely perfect preservation; it bears as mint-mark a vine-leaf—a symbol which Müller had given as of uncertain locality; but it probably indicates the mint of Amphissa. On the second day, rain—the first we had seen for three weeks—began to fall. It was soft and warm as on an English May-day, but we were so near to the mountains that we could see the snowflakes falling within four miles of us.

A morning at Corinth gave us time to enjoy the

wondrous view from the old citadel, still called Akro-Korinthos—to gather a few specimens for our Geological Museum—and to see something of the canal which is piercing the isthmus on the old line of Nero's engineers, and will reduce the nautical distance from Trieste to Athens by more than a hundred miles. Still flourishes here the Isthmian pine, though it no longer furnishes, as of old, the wrestler's prize-wreath (1 Cor. ix. 25). The modern Greek is a strange compound: handsome, clever, witty, and hospitable, like our fellow-subjects in the Island of Saints, he is like them in being too often negligent also, and economical of truth, putting off till to-morrow what ought to have been done to-day, and crying out in his own language "Doesn't matter" (*δὲν πειράζει*) when a sturdy Englishman rebukes him for slovenliness; but, for all that, in Greece we can see the elements of a great nation, and must hope that it is learning patience and self-control.

S. S. LEWIS.



THE SNAKES IN VERGIL.

THE fascination exercised by the snake has made it a favourite subject with poets. Many an illustration of this statement might be drawn from our own writers. In Eden the serpent which Satan found—

“Pleasing was his shape
“And lovely; never since of serpent kind
“Lovelier,”

and the marvellous creature in Keat's *Lamia* are cases in point. We here propose to translate a few passages from Vergil in which the snake figures. We naturally begin with the snake of Laocoon. In reading it the reader may recall the Leviathan of Milton, and Satan on the lake, doubtless suggested by this passage.

Our snakes are here amphibious. They are not merely terrible, but clothed with the added dignity of heaven-appointed avengers. There is nothing about them crafty, or insidious, or mean. However much Vergil's execution may fall short, the conception is magnificent.

Of Neptune priest-elect, Laocoon,
Stood by the altar-fires, in act to slay
The bull; when, lo! upon the tranquil deep
From Tenedos, (I shudder as I tell)
Two snakes, of mighty girth, along the brine
Lie, moving shorewards, side by side. Their heads,
Erect above the waves, and bloody crests,
O'ertop the waters. Still, in changing folds,
Their other parts besides prone on the flood,
Their huge backs undulate along the sea.
At length we hear the trouble of the foam;
And now we see them move along the land.
Their eyes are bright, and full of fire and blood,
They lick their hissing mouths with quivering tongues.

Pale at the sight, we scatter far and wide.
They with set course make towards Laocoon.
The snakes, each seizing one, wrap in their folds
His youthful sons, at first, and feed upon
Their miserable limbs. Then upon him
They fall, who runs to aid with useless spears,
And bind him firmly in their monster folds.
Twice round his body, twice about his neck,
Their scaly backs they wind, until their heads
And towering necks o'ertop him and o'erhang.
His fillets foul with venom and black gore,
He strives their knots to loosen with his hands;
With dreadful cries to heaven, like a bull,
Wounded, the priest lets 'scape, with unskill'd stroke.
Then the twain glide away, and gain the shrine
Of fierce Tritonis, in the citadel,
Safe at her feet and 'neath her orb'd shield.

We see that there is no authority at all in Vergil's text for the grouping of the Vatican marble. The victims are apparently destroyed one by one.

We next have the snake in the grass, which is trodden upon. Androgeus, in the dark, in the streets of Troy, during the last fatal night, suddenly finds himself among enemies, having at first mistaken them for friends.

Speechless, astounded, back his foot he drew,
As one who treads, unwitting, on a snake
Among the thorns. Shuddering he shrinks from it,
Lifting itself, and swelling its blue neck,
Angry: so shrank Androgeus.

Compare the imitation of this passage by Parnell in *The Hermit*, which commences,

As one who finds a serpent in his way.

In the same book of the *Æneid*, the second, from which we have taken our two previous examples, we find a third. Pyrrhus is compared to a snake which has cast its slough.

There by the door shone Pyrrhus, proud and bold,
A blaze of brass, with glittering spear and shield;
Like a bright snake, on poisonous grasses fed,

Awhile the snows hid swollen underground,
 That casts the old slough and a new youth dons:
 Its front it rears erect to court the light,
 Its slippery folds curl'd ring on ring below,
 Its fork'd tongue quivering 'tween its jaws agape.

In the fifth book we have the snake beneficent,
 mysterious but no longer a terror. While the harmless
 and lovely snake in Eden is changed as we know
 by an evil spirit entering it, here the case is reversed.

Æneas proceeds with a great crowd to the tumulus
 of his father on the anniversary of his death. He
 duly pours out the libations of wine and blood and
 milk, and then he addresses the shade of the dead.
 As he concludes, a strange thing happens.

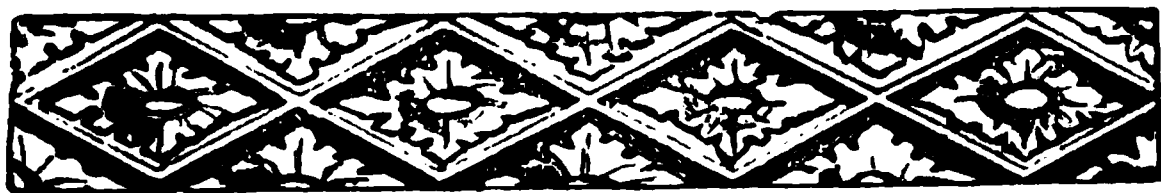
From underneath the hallow'd spot a snake
 Drew, fold on fold, seven glossy gyres in all,
 Huge. Peacefully it glides about the mound
 And altars; streak'd with heavenly blue its back,
 Its scales bright flakes of gold; such colours as
 The rainbow has, when the sky smiles through tears.
 Æneas wondering sees. It, long drawn out,
 Glides softly mid the goblets and the cups,
 And tastes the feast: then, leaving undefiled
 The altar's burden, slowly glides again
 Within the tomb, innoxious.

Æneas is at a loss to decide if this snake is the
 tutelary genius of the spot or of his father.

One illustration more—the snake wounded. Ser-
 gestus, in the boat-race, fouls a rock, and his oars
 on one side are disabled. He vainly endeavours to
 proceed—

As when a snake, a passing wheel has grazed,
 In the road lies, disabled; or as one
 Left mangled by a heavy stone, half dead,
 By the vex'd foot-farer. In vain it writhes,
 Quivering through all its length, and strives to flee;
 Part furious, with its eyes afire, and neck
 Struggling erect, tongue hissing; part all maim'd
 And helpless.

A.



JOHNIANA—A MEDLEY.

WELL, you know the expression is a little coarse, but on the whole I agree with the sentiment, don't you? I thought I would just look in to see if you were working, as, being a *bonâ fide* student of divinity, of course you are. No? well I thought you might be. I've just been up to the Lieutenant; he told me he couldn't attend to me,—had some people up—had a lunch on at a guinea a-head—that I must call again. He thought I had come to collect for the College Mission, and, after drawing out bank notes to the amount of £30, offered me half-a-crown. I took it humbly and left (N.B. I do not collect for the Mission, but he said he had to keep up appearances, and so I thought I had better do so too, as I am awfully hard up). I heard afterwards that the Facetious One had been summoned to play soft music, while he and the company slept, and that they had then taken to reading Chaucer, as being a poet who affected an early English style, which they desired to imitate. Jerusalem! Verily we cannot all be little, but we may all in any wise be great.

This is of great interest to you (doubtless amongst others). Well, I am very glad you are rowing in the first boat. What fun it was—rise at five—interview half-a-dozen incorruptible freshmen before breakfast—put them in their bath, shave them, or anything in a small way, so as they voted straight. Ask six more to breakfast, great professions of friendship (I have cut them all since). Rushing about all the

morning, printing and stamping (or returning unstamped) circulars dyed with the *os sanguineum*. More of the incorruptible to lunch. At 2.15 rush through the courts and down to the boats in cap, gown, and cab; then a flying visit to the Vice-Chancellor, face made up so as to look as if some new *coup d'état* was imminent, or even now on the *tapis*. Boulanger's self no better hand at such a crisis. Some say that his shade under cover of Artocopus was in our midst, though we knew it not. Many were the oracles of the professional prophets that were cited, *e.g.*

ἤξει ναυτικὸς ὄχλος ὅτ' οὐ 'Ροδόβηρος ἀνάσσει.

and

τὸ βεατικὸν ἄργον ἄμεινον.

This last was popularly supposed to mean "B.A.'s are best when idle," as they often are towards the end of their sixth year, though a well-girt man may compass it in three.

However, I am glad it all went right, aren't you? And now the boat is to go head of the river and row at Henley and a few more besides—rather more. Nor does it follow that because one has never rowed in a boat one cannot therefore coach it, for moustache and spats have been distinctly seen clinging feebly to the pommel across Stourbridge Common, with a boat a mile or two away. And in any wise we can all be critics. For the Indian sage, whose saw is 'O be very careful,' hath ever and anon assumed that *rôle*. But even in his racing punkah on the primeval Ganges he cuts a sorry figure, and on the Cam he hath not attained unto the first estate.

Nor does it follow, because he knows no Law, that all he says is *ipso facto* to be accounted Gospel. His companion the Apostle saith plainly in his epistle to Mark Benton, "Row not, neither be a galley-slave, for there is no pleasure like that of going to town dressed in nice clothes, and he who rows forgoes

afternoon tea and warm tub, which are ever the delight of the Phæacians—look, he made mine, am not I superb?” So with a sweet smile he passed on, and they of the order of the ‘Saucepan Round’ clustered about him with myriad twinklings of white and many-breasted togas.

Therefore, you see, I strongly hold that we are not all bounders: though malefactors most of us are, as *Torre armatus obusto* and Duns Scotus would have us believe. I am very glad, aren’t you, that our social regeneration is now so well on the move forward. From the Lady Margaret ball down to Robinson, who has started spats, eyeglass, and a white waistcoat, great improvement is going on. A Johnian now will no longer be looked down upon for his poverty, self-denial, and hard work.

But Japheth, my boy, *quorsum hæc?* Let us seek something with a lighter quill (my pen is a ‘J,’ but never mind). I hear you are elected a member of the Crèche. I am glad of it. That scene of peace, of well-rocked cradles and gently-consumed feeding-bottles, and the murmuring sound of the presiding genius crooning the nursery rhymes with linked sweetness long drawn out, will charm your troubled breast.

Oh dear, I am so sick! I, who have sought to pile Pelion on Ossa and Ossa upon Pelion, am now in the ruck. Even Cash, the Pie-man, cuts me. I shall sign off, go blob, play la-crosse, or study past-participles, if I cannot hoick, jab, or otherwise get myself out of this. Professor Darwin tells me he divides his friends into two classes, widely divergent—the social and intellectual. He does not say to which I belong. Is this accident or design? Paddle on, two and four. But you can’t do both, nor can one attain to the dignity of Fine Fellowship unless after long wanderings and a return in the twentieth year having lost all his companions. Loghut, of course, will pip me in my exam., he who, after years of patient

effort, now shines resplendent with pewter pot and much renown appertaining. Poor old Elephant, too, has had his reward; so may I, too, hope that Fortune's wheel will again some day bring me up to the top, when in after years I may revisit these classic haunts and find that the social revolution has gone so far that all our little Josephs, with their waistcoats of divers devices, have gotten them into the Pitt. Yes, we live in an age of reform and advance—the drains are up thrice a term in all the courts, the pipes cleared out, holes bored in the Chapel door, the Bridge re-christened of Size (see *Review* last term), smoking allowed in the courts, and music after hours. What says the McNab of that ilk? He says, "Ah weel, ah weel, whatever," and, like the raven, nothing more. What says Mr Busta? "I never saw a blacker dog; you will find this in the Book of the Professor, a note of some duration." I agree about the dog; nor do I think it right a surplice should possess four dimensions and have the power of affixing itself on to vacuity in a dark corner in Chapel on Sunday evening.

I, like Hubert Field, see many things, but cannot cram them all in here. I see all the clubs at an end, jealousy laid to rest, Bounders and Piemen and gentlemen, so-called, walking hand in hand, the Amalgamation flourishing, and all united, poor and rich, in one harmonious whole, to make this old and very religious foundation the best managed little republic in the world. "Who are you?" says one; "Reform yourself first." "Right you are," say I; "sorry I spoke, and that you can't stop." I am to be photo'd to-morrow, with the College in the background, for I consider I am its benefactor, more so than Miss Anne Sheepshanks, who left us money whereby to live plainly and think deeply upon Commemoration Day.

But stay, methinks I hear the cry of the old-clo' man, the chance seller (or buyer) of cast-off garments.

I hear it again, bringing sorrow to the gyps and revenue to — whom? I tried it once, but, beyond a sweet smile from Sapphira Vivian, a silken twirl of the versatile moustache and a turn of the eyeglass poised in the shapely eye, I got nothing. His testimonial may be found in the woof of the Arachne-coil, who is no liar (in wait). “Old clo’, old clo’,” thy plaintive anthem fades, past the near meadow, over the still stream, and now ’tis buried deep in the next—report. Hi! wake up; you’re asleep. Perhaps these vagaries of mine will get you into a great row; but you and I are the most perfect gentlemen I ever knew, and of course I am only jocose. Good day!

ANON.

Obituary.

REV WILLIAM QUEKETT.

There died on last Good Friday, March 30, at the ripe old age of 86, a loyal Johnian and a man of mark. Three weeks before he had sent to the Master the letter which we print on another page, and presented to the Library a copy of the book in which he had gathered up the story of his life. The Rev William Quekett was the last and not the least remarkable of three remarkable brothers. Professor John Quekett, curator of the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, was a man of European reputation. Edwin, who practised as a medical man in the East-end, is known as a pioneer of microscopic work. William, rector of Warrington since 1854, was as a young man also well known in the East-end as a curate and as incumbent of Christ Church. Thackeray in his letters mentions going to see a party of emigrants and encountering Parson Quekett, who was the soul of this and other movements. Other sides of his work some twenty-seven years ago are sketched in a paper "What a London Curate can do if he tries," by Charles Dickens, to be found in *Household Words* (16 Nov. 1850). The feat of which he was proudest was the conversion of a railway arch into a school. Altogether he was in the East-end a shrewd, practical, business-like administrator; not the least worthy of the clergymen who made modern philanthropy possible with its amateur concerts and bunches of flowers. A correspondent of the *Standard*, under date April 6, writes as follows:—"I well remember that he was the first clergyman who started Penny Readings, Dorcas and Mothers'

Meeting Societies, Baths and Wash-houses for the Poor, and Emigration to the Colonies, in which he was greatly assisted by the then Lords Westminster and Wenlock, Mr and Mrs Sidney Herbert (now Lady Herbert of Lea), instituted Winter Evenings' Lectures, where we youngsters had the benefit of listening to Dr Letheby, Professors Wheatstone and Quekett, and other scientific men; besides which he dabbled in engineering, turning, Talbot-typing, Daguerreotyping, at which I assisted." Another correspondent pointed out that he was the central character of a romance called *Battledon Rectory*, in which he appeared as *Dr Lyman*. But the motive of the book seems to have been anything but kindly, and a little war of letters arose over the subject in the newspapers of last April, under the heading *Charles Dickens's Model Curate*. Mr Quekett was born at Langport in Somersetshire and took his B.A. degree in 1825, and his M.A. in 1831.

JOHN PRICE M.A.

We should last Term have recorded the death, at the age of 84, of a Johnian of mark, Mr John Price of Chester, formerly principal classical master of the High School, Liverpool. His death, after a long illness, took place on October 14, 1887. He was third classic and last in the Mathematical Tripos in 1826, the latter position so outweighing the former that he was never elected a Fellow of the College. In the words of a highly distinguished contemporary, 'this judgment lost the College an excellent Scholar and more; for Price was a profound Welsh Scholar, and a great naturalist—geologer, conchologer, and ornithologer.' The following facts are taken from the *Cheshire Observer* (22 Oct. 1887).

Mr Price was born at Pwllcrochon, on the North Wales coast, and was first educated at Chester. From that city he went to Shrewsbury School, under Dr

Butler, where he had Darwin as a schoolfellow; and thence to St John's. He returned to Shrewsbury School as master, and afterwards went to Cambridge as private tutor. From there he went to Dalmahoy as tutor to the Earl of Morton's boys, and thence back to St John's College to take private pupils in classics. He next went to Bristol College as head master of the junior department; and afterwards to Liverpool as classical principal of the High School. From this place he went to Birkenhead, there to give private tuition and scientific lectures, and to continue his zoological studies. After spending three years at his father's residence, Plas-yn-Llysfaen, near Abergele, he settled down in 'rare old Chester.' Here, according to a well-informed correspondent, 'observing, as he did, the great need for some teaching for the poor ragged children in Lower Bridge-street and the locality, he engaged a large room and started a school which he taught himself, for many years, making the children who came to him at once his pupils and his friends. He would often hold tea parties for them, not after the present style of having the tea, &c., provided by a confectioner, but where everything was prepared and arranged by the children and their master, and many boys and girls now grown up owe all their education to Mr Price's efforts on their behalf. Born as he was at Pwllcrochon, on the North Wales coast, he spent a considerable portion of time in his early years on the seashore, and became a close observer of the habits of marine animals and plants. The study so begun he continued throughout all his life, so that wherever he went the study of botany and zoology found in Mr Price an ardent devotee. He was one of the members of the old Chester Natural History Society years ago, and when Kingsley came to Chester and formed his new Natural Science Society, Mr Price became one of his most active assistants, and was chairman of the botanical section of that society up to the period of his death. He contributed many

most valuable and deeply interesting papers at the meetings of that society, which will be remembered for many years to come. In addition to these he wrote several works.' One of the best known of his works is *Old Price's Remains* (first published in monthly parts in 1864), which is full of most interesting matter, including a number of chapters on the *History of Birkenhead Shore*. At a meeting of the committee of the Chester Society of Natural Science a minute to the following effect was ordered to be recorded:—'The committee desire to place on record their deep sense of the loss sustained by the society through the lamented death of Mr John Price, M.A. Although so far advanced in years, Mr Price's numerous communications to the society, in virtue of his office as chairman of the botanical section, not only have been most valuable from their scientific accuracy, but had the rare charm of being most entertaining likewise. Whilst his clear-sightedness and long experience enabled him to grasp at once the full importance of any scientific fact, his playful fancy invariably asserted itself, often in the most unexpected manner, as he depicted the same to his pupils and friends. During Mr Price's whole life he has been a painstaking and careful teacher, and, at the same time, a most observant naturalist. As a teacher he has had as pupils all classes and conditions of people, but his best efforts and greatest care were for years given to the very poorest children in some of the lowest parts of the city; and often he not only taught but fed and clothed them. Besides numerous papers and communications, Mr Price has published several larger works, of which perhaps the most notable is his *Old Price's Remains*, a book which is full of valuable scientific fact, recorded in his characteristically humorous manner. Mr Price's eminent literary and scientific knowledge was, with the most unselfish liberality, ever placed at the disposal of all comers; and it is with deep regret that we have now to record

his loss.' Mr Price left two children, one being the wife of Dr Stolterfoth, of Chester, and the other the Rev Ellis Price, who during Canon Kingsley's life was curate with him at Eversley.

JOHN BROOK-SMITH M.A.

Seldom has a feeling of suspense been more keen and painful than that caused by the announcement, on Saturday morning, April 29, of the sudden death of Mr John Brook-Smith, M.A., at his home in Cheltenham. Mr Brook-Smith was born at Huddersfield on July 17, 1824, and it was there he received his early education. Thence he proceeded to Edinburgh University, where he obtained the Gold Medal for Mathematics. Leaving Edinburgh, he came to this College, where he displayed great mathematical ability, although ill-health prevented him from taking a Tripos. In 1849 he was appointed to the second mastership on the Modern Side at Cheltenham College, a position which he held up to within a month of his death. While thus engaged in teaching, he did not neglect his own studies, and took his LL.B. at London University, being afterwards called to the Bar at the Inner Temple. On the retirement of Mr Spenser, at the end of the Easter Term, Mr Brook-Smith was appointed Head Master of the Modern Department, but was prevented by illness from assuming his duties during the first fortnight of the summer Term. On April 29, the College was preparing to welcome him in the new capacity with a feeling of love and respect, accentuated by the faithful service of forty years, when the congratulation was turned into universal mourning by the news of his sudden death.

In 1872 Mr Brook-Smith published his *Arithmetic or Theory in Practice*, which has passed into a second edition, published by Macmillan and Co. He was also the author of several pamphlets on Mathematics.

Outside his profession Mr Brook-Smith was distinguished, for a period of five years, as an Alderman of the Borough. He was also well known in connexion with the Freemasons of the Province, and in 1880, after having filled various minor offices, he was chosen by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to be Deputy Provincial Grand Master, a post which he filled until two or three weeks before his death. He had received from the Grand Master, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the honour of Investiture as a Part Deacon of England, and during his long membership of the Craft he had taken part in many important public works with which the Provincial Grand Lodge was associated, such as the Reredos in Gloucester Cathedral, the restoration of the Chapter House in Tewkesbury Abbey, and the Masonic window in the Parish Church of Cheltenham.

On May 2, with every token of respect that could be paid to him as a man, a master, a colleague, a brother Mason, Mr Brook-Smith was laid in the grave. When the mourners had taken their farewell glance, the Freemasons, according to their ancient rite, one by one, passed by the open grave and dropped into it the sprig of the acacia plant which with them symbolizes the thought of death.



FLEUR DES CHAMPS.

FLEUR des champs, brune moissonneuse,
Aimait le fils d'un laboureur ;
Par malheur la pauvre faneuse
N'avait à donner que son cœur.
Elle pleurait ; un jour le père
Lui dit : " Fauche ce pré pour moi ;
Si dans trois jours il est par terre,
Dans trois jours mon fils est à toi."

Le doux récit que je vous chante
Est un simple récit du cœur ;
C'est un histoire bien touchante,
Que m'a contée un moissonneur.

En l'écoutant la pauvre fille
Crut mourir de joie et d'amour,
À l'instant prenant sa faucille
Elle travaille nuit et jour.
Près de défaillir à l'ouvrage,
Elle puisait avec ferveur,
Dans sa prière, du courage,
Et sa prière dans son cœur.

Sur sa route une marguerite
Arrête ses yeux attendris :
" Il faut tomber, pauvre petite,
Car mon bonheur est à ce prix."
Mais en tombant la fleur naissante
Avait des regards si touchants,
Qu'elle fit pleurer l'innocente,
Comme elle, simple fleur des champs.



THE MEADOW FLOWER: A MOVING BALLAD.

Air: The Bailiff's Daughter of Islington.

A BROWN reaper-maid grew like a wild-flower,
And she loved a farmer's son,
But alack! the poor maid had never a dower
To bring but her heart alone.
The farmer one day, as her tears did flow,
Said—"Reap thou this field of mine,
If in three days thou hast laid it low,
In three days my son is thine."

I sing you a lay, and a sweet sad lay,
And a simple lay of love;
'Twas a reaper told me the tale one day,
Which did my pity move.

When she heard that word, the poor fond maid
For joy nigh fainted away,
And straightway taking her sickle-blade
She toiled night and day.
And toiling so, well-nigh forwrought,
She prayed full fervently;
Her prayer it brought the strength she sought,
Her love gave her strength to pray.

Full in her way a daisy small
Did meet her sad weary eye,
"Thou poor sweet flower, thou too must fall,
As price of my life's joy."
But the flower as it fell in its tender youth
Did look so wistfully,
That the simple maiden wept for ruth:
For a wild-flower eke was she.

Le troisième jour, dans la plaine
 Revient le riche laboureur ;
 L'enfant est pâle et hors d'haleine,
 Mais ses yeux brillent de bonheur.
 "J'ai plaisanté," dit-il, "ma fille,"
 Mais pour toi voilà dix écus."
 Et le soir près de sa faucille
 Expirait un fleur de plus.

Telle est l'histoire bien touchante
 Que m'apprirent des moissonneurs,
 Et chaque fille que la chante
 À la chanson mêle ses pleurs.

GUSTAVE LEMOINE.

ΘΕΟΥ ΘΕΛΟΝΤΟΣ ΚΑΝ ΕΠΙ ΡΙΠΟΣ ΠΛΕΟΙΣ.

τίς ἂν δύναίτο μέλανα λευκαίνειν λίβυν ;
 τίς τετράγωνον ξυμμετρεῖν μορφὴν κύκλῳ ;
 τίς χθόνια κοιμᾶν ῥεύματ' Αἰτναίου πυρός ;
 τίς ἄστρ' ἀριθμεῖν οὐρανοῦ, ψάμμους ἁλός ;
 τίς εἰς σελήνην στρωννύναι μακρὰν ὁδόν ;
 τίς τήνδε βαίνειον εἰσάπαξ ἐστρωμένην ;
 τίς ἄρνα μάχιμον, μείλιχον ποιεῖν λύκον ;
 τίς τῆς Ἱέρνης δυσσεβῇ νικᾶν ἔριν ;
 τίς γῆς ἀπάσης στυγνὸν ἐκβάλλειν Ἄρη ;
 τίς ταῦτ' ἀπειθεῖν πάντας ἀνθρώπους φρονεῖν ;
 τίς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ καρδίαν σαφῶς ὁρᾶν ;—
 οὐδεὶς δὲ οὐ δύναίτ' ἂν ἐκπράσσειν τάδε
 καὶ τῶνδε μείζω μύρι' ἄλλα θαύματα
 Θεοῦ θέλοντος· οὐ γὰρ εἴρηται μάτην
 Θεοῦ θέλοντος κἂν ἐπὶ ῥιπὸς πλέοις.

B. H. K.

The third day comes to his field once more
That farmer rich and fine;
The maid is pale and panting sore,
But her eyes with gladness shine.
"I did but jest," quoth he, "my lass,"
Here be ten crowns for thy pay;"
That eve, by her sickle, upon the grass
This wild-flower faded away.

This is the lay, and a moving lay,
That the reapers told to me;
The maidens sing it among the hay
And their tears fall fast and free.

D. M.

**'YOU MAY SAIL ON A HURDLE
IF GOD ALLOW.'**

Who could wash a blackamoor white?
Who could a circle square aright?
Who fetter Aetna's bursting brands?
Who reckon up the stars and sands?
Who to the moon a railroad make?
Who, were it made, that journey take?
Who to battle the lamb inflame?
Who the rage of the wild wolf tame?
Who the madness of Erin quell?
Who from the whole earth war expel?
Who get all mankind to agree?
Who the depths of his own heart see?—
All these wonders and greater still
All can achieve, if God so will;
For of old 'twas written, and well I trow,
'You may sail on a hurdle, if God allow.'

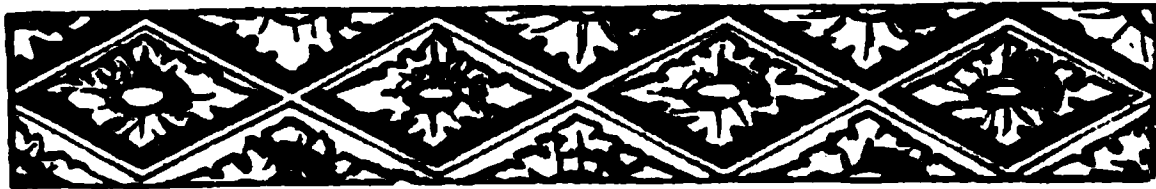
B. H. K.



THROUGH PEACE TO LIGHT.

I DO not ask, O Lord, that life may be
A pleasant road :
I do not ask that Thou would'st take from me
Aught of its load :
I do not ask that flowers should always spring
Beneath my feet :
I know too well the poison and the sting
Of things too sweet.
For one thing only, Lord, dear Lord, I plead ;
Lead me aright,
Though strength may falter, and though heart may bleed
Through Peace to Light.
I do not ask, O Lord, that Thou wilt shed
Full radiance here ;
Give but a ray of Peace, that I may tread
Without a fear.
I do not ask my cross to understand,
My way to see :
Better in darkness just to feel Thy hand,
And follow Thee.
Joy is like restless day, but Peace divine
Like quiet night :
Lead me, O Lord, till perfect day shall shine,
Through Peace to Light.

ADELAIDE PROCTER.



PER PACEM AD LUCEM.

Non precor, O Deus, ut via me delectet euntem;
Non precor ut vitae deminuatur onus;
Non ut sub pedibus nascantur secula florum;
Nam, scio, quod nimis est suave venena parit,
Hoc unum, Pater, est, unum hoc, Deus optime, votum,
Ut, proficiscenti dum mihi faustus ades,
Corda dolor quamvis laceret viresque fatiscant,
Persequar ad Lucem Te Duce tuta viam.
Dum moror hos intra fines, non Te, Deus, oro
Ut radios omnes exhibuisse velis:
Parvula fax detur pignus modo Pacis et omen,
Impavide faciam qua radiante gradus:
Intellecta mihi ne sint quae tristia mittis,
Signa nec ambiguae sint manifesta viae;
Hoc satis, in mediis Tua cognita Dextra tenebris;
Hoc satis, haud timide Te praeunte sequi.
Laetitiam motus simulant strepitusque diurni:
Pax Divina quid est? Noctis amica quies.
Da, Pater, ipsa dies donec resplendeat, illum
Persequar ad Lucem Te Duce sospes iter.

B. H. K.



SERMONS IN STONES.

Says *Aaron* to *Moses*, "Oh! have you heard the news?
A party's going to *Clapham*, guided by Professor *Hughes*,
To spend the Easter Vac with him, and everyone who
goes is
A bit of a geologist."—"You don't say so," says *Moses*.

Says *Aaron* to *Moses*, "Attend awhile to me,
And I will give you some account of what there is to see;
The district very curious phenomena discloses,
I think that we shall learn a lot."—"I hope we shall,"
says *Moses*.

Says *Aaron* to *Moses*, "Then firstly you must know
The complex group of *Craven* faults and estimate their
throw.
The Millstone Grit which *Ingleborough's* highest point
exposes
Is thrown down all along the base."—"So far as that!"
says *Moses*.

Says *Aaron* to *Moses*, "You must not under-rate
The unconformability 'twixt limestone and the slate,
The thickness of the older rock eroded as it rose is
An indication of its size."—"I see it is," says *Moses*.

Says *Aaron* to *Moses*, "The action of the ice,
Which held the boulders in its grip as tight as any vice,
Is well displayed on *Norber Brow*, and what the *débris*
shows is
That there the ice has moved up hill."—"How marvel-
lous!" says *Moses*.

Says *Aaron* to *Moses*, "On no account forget
That in the beck at Ingleton you'll find a queer *Minette*,
Which alters (or as *Hunt* would say, which metaso-
matoses)
The limestone into which it breaks."—"And well it
may!" says *Moses*.

Says *Aaron* to *Moses*, "there's plenty else to see,
To wit—the fossils and the district's physiography;
I fancy my description of the area disposes
Of all the main phenomena."—"I'm much obliged,"
says *Moses*.

J. E. M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Master has handed to the Editors the following letter from the late Mr Quekett.]

The Rectory, Warrington, March 6, 1888.

DEAR SIR,

As an old "Johnian" I have pleasure in presenting to the Library of St John's College a copy of *My Sayings and Doings*, which I have directed my publishers, Messrs Kegan Paul and Co., to send to you.

It may be of interest to younger members of the College to learn what Cambridge was in my Undergraduate days; and perhaps some of them may learn the lesson of activity in Clerical work—if nothing else—from my records.

This will probably be my last communication with my old College. I cannot but thank God for the noble work the old foundation has done and is doing; and though I lay no claim to being one of its honoured sons in point of learning, I trust that my 86 years have not passed without classing me amongst those who have done some useful work in their generation.

Believe me, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM QUEKETT,

Rector of Warrington.

The Rev The Master of St John's College.

P.S. I should particularly desire that the Editor of the College Magazine, *The Eagle*, should have access to my book, as I have promised that he may transcribe as much as he likes of the Cambridge portion.

Hungerford Vicarage, March 29, 1888.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

DEAR SIR,

While congratulating you on the very full and interesting character of 'Our Chronicle' in the *Eagle* may I venture to suggest that it might have contained the account of any College Examination that may have taken place at Christmas or at any time since the publication of the last *Eagle*, and the name of those who have matriculated this term from our College.

It would add to the interest of the list of Freshmen given in the number for October Term if the school from which they come were classified, but perhaps there may be reasons why this would be impracticable or undesirable.

Faithfully yours,

J. B. ANSTICE.

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COLLEGE CHAPEL—THE PULPIT AND THE HYMN:

To the Editor of the Eagle.

DEAR SIR,

May I ask you to insert in your valuable magazine a few suggestions, which I think are of some interest to those who are anxious that the services of our Chapel should be as efficient as possible?

First, as regards the position of the pulpit when there is a sermon. From experience I know that in the majority of cases it is perfectly impossible to hear any part of the sermon, unless one happens to be seated quite near the preacher. Now there are those who are unable to sit any nearer the pulpit—I mean of course stall holders and the choir particularly—and for their sakes I should like to suggest that the pulpit be discarded altogether, and the sermon delivered from one of the more central stalls. Most of us remember the Rev B. H. Kennedy's excellent sermon on the Commemoration of Benefactors last year, and this was delivered from such a stall.

Secondly, as there is only one hymn in each service, would it not be better that that hymn should be set to a tune which is well known, and which would render this part of the service at least congregational.

Apologising for trespassing on your valuable space,

believe me, dear Sir,

faithfully yours,

UNUS & CANONICIS.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Easter Term, 1888.

At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Society of Literature held on April 25, Sir Patrick Colquhoun was elected President, Dr Churchill Babington Vice-President, and Dr Taylor, our Master, Auditor, for the ensuing year.

At the Annual Commemoration on May 7, the inspiring sermon which we print on another page was preached by the Rev Augustus Jessopp, M.A. (D.D. Oxford). Among the guests of the College in the evening were the Bishop of Edinburgh, Sir Thomas Wade, Sir W. Marriott, M.P., Mr Howorth, M.P., the Postmaster General, Mr Roby, Sir Patrick Colquhoun (Treasurer of the Inner Temple), Prof Stokes, M.P. (President of the Royal Society), and Capt. Mac Mahon.

Professor Adams has been appointed to represent the University at the celebration of the eighth centenary of the Foundation of the University of Bologna, to be held in June. He has been proposed to the Senate for the degree of Doctor in Science, *honoris causa*, an honour he shares with his distinguished colleagues and contemporaries, Professor Stokes and Professor Cayley. •

Mr C. M. Stuart, Fellow of the College, has been elected Headmaster of St Dunstan's College, Catford Bridge, Lewisham, S.E.

The Queen has been pleased to bestow the honour of knighthood upon the Judge Advocate General, the Right Hon W. T. Marriott. Mr William Thackeray Marriott is the third son of the late Mr Christopher Marriott, of Crumpsal, near Manchester, and was born in 1834. He was educated at St John's, and graduated in 1858. Being called to the Bar at Lincoln's-inn in 1864, he joined the South-Eastern Circuit. Mr Marriott married in 1872 the eldest daughter of Captain Tennant, of Needwood, Staffordshire. He entered the House of Commons as the Liberal member for Brighton; but in consequence of the dissatisfaction of his Liberal supporters he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds in February 1884, and was re-elected mainly by the Conservatives. He was re-elected as a Conservative in 1885, and in that year and again since August 1886 he has filled the office of Judge Advocate General.

Dr J. W. Redhouse C.M.G. is to be promoted to the Knight-Commandership of his Order.

The Home Secretary has appointed Mr J. R. W. Bros (B.A. 1863), of the Oxford Circuit, and Recorder of Abingdon, to be a Metropolitan Police Magistrate. He will preside over the new court at Dalston. It was through Mr Bros's father that the MacMahon Law Studentships came to the College.

The Home Secretary has recommended to her Majesty Mr George Sills, of the Midland Circuit, for appointment as Recorder of Lincoln, in succession to Mr Horace Smith, recently appointed a metropolitan police magistrate. Mr Sills, who was born in 1832, was educated at St John's (B.A. 1856), and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's-inn in 1858. The learned gentleman is the author of several legal works, and is a Revising Barrister on the Midland Circuit.

The Right Rev Dr Speechly (B.A. 1859), who was consecrated in St Paul's Cathedral in 1879 as the first Bishop of Travancore and Cochin, has intimated to the Committee of the Church Missionary Society that, on his return to England this summer, he will resign the see.

Alfred George Greenhill, M.A. (Second Wrangler and bracketed Smith's Prizeman 1870), formerly Fellow, Professor of Mathematics at Woolwich, has been chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Dr Bonney is to deliver a discourse before the British Association at Bath on *The Foundation Stones of the Earth's Crust*. The meeting begins on September 5, and the College will be further represented by Mr Foxwell (Secretary of the Economics section) and Mr Marr (Secretary of the Geological section).

On Tuesday, May 8, Mr J. Bonnett (M.A. 1878) was elected Clerk to the Magistrates of Cambridge in succession to Mr E. Wayman. There were two candidates, Mr Bonnett and Mr G. A. Matthews (LL.M. 1882), both being members of the College.

At the University of London the following members of the College have been elected Examiners for the ensuing year:—*Latin*, Dr A. S. Wilkins; *Mathematics and Natural Philosophy*, Mr Larmor; *Geology and Palæontology*, Dr Bonnev; *Jurisprudence*, Dr E. C. Clark; *Equity and Property Law*, Mr Horton Smith Q.C.; *Anatomy*, Dr A. Macalister.

Dr Arthur Schuster, F.R.S., has been appointed Langworthy Professor of Physics and Director of the Physical Laboratory at the Owens College, Manchester, in succession to the late Professor Balfour Stewart.

The Rev J. H. Lupton has been appointed an Examiner for the LeBas Prize, Dr Donald MacAlister an Examiner in Medicine and an Elector to the University Lectureship in Geography.

Mr Scott has presented the Library with a handsomely bound copy of the following work :

REGES, Reginae, Nobiles, in Ecclesia Collegiata B. Petri Westmonasterii sepulti, usque ad annum reparaatae salutis 1600. Londini, excudebat E. Bollifantus. M.DC.

The volume was Thomas Baker's copy, and his familiar writing on the title-page tells us that the work was 'suppos'd to be wrote by Mr Camden.' He adds 'Reprinted an. 1606, but without additions, so far as I have observ'd, with additions according to Dr Smith, in Vita Camdeni.' The Library has, however, since Baker's time, acquired a copy by the bequest of Dr Gisborne (fifty-five years Fellow of the College), which bears on its title 'Londini, excudebat Melch. Bradwoodus, M.DC.III.' It is said that the work was commenced by the ill-fated poet Skelton, when he took refuge in the Abbey from the resentment of Wolsey, whom he had assailed with so much asperity. It preserves not a few epitaphs which have long since disappeared from the tombs and walls of the Abbey itself; but rather singularly the account prefixed to the epitaph of the Countess of Richmond, our foundress, states in both editions that her two Cambridge foundations were these 'Christi videlicet and Johannis Baptistae.'

We are happy to announce that Professor Kennedy has kindly agreed to contribute to the *Eagle* a series of autobiographical papers. The first will probably appear in the number for the Michaelmas Term.

The gloomy old set of rooms under the Library staircase (E Second Court), encroached on by the alterations made in providing an access to the new building in Chapel Court, has been converted into a fine fire-proof muniment-room. The more valuable documents contained in the old Treasury above the entrance gate will by degrees be transferred to the new room, where they will be safer and more accessible than hitherto.

The new Common-room for the Fellows, which has taken the place of the old Lecture-room III on the Library landing, is a handsome and commodious chamber. It is being furnished by the gifts of resident Fellows and Fellow-commoners.

The Fellows propose to hang on the walls of the new Common Room such engravings of distinguished Johnians as they can procure. Some have already been presented, and others would be gratefully welcomed. If any of our readers would like to make gifts to the college of such portraits—for example, of Lord Palmerston, Professor Henslow, Sir Thomas Watson, Erasmus Darwin, Herrick, Bentley, Heberden, Rowland Hill—they are asked to communicate in the first instance with Dr Donald Mac Alister.

It is proposed to convert Lecture-room VII, under the Library, into a Reading-room for members of the College. It will be managed by a small committee on which both graduates and undergraduates will be represented. A small

terminal subscription-fee, for the purpose of providing papers and magazines, will be charged to those using the room. We have no doubt that students in residence will duly appreciate the convenience of a central meeting-place of the kind.

A portrait in oil of Dr Miles Bland has been bequeathed to the College by Mrs French, his daughter, through whom in 1882 the Bland Collection of books came to the Library.

It is hoped that past and present Johnians will support the Lady Margaret Ball, which is arranged to take place on June 14th in the Master's Lodge. Applications for tickets should be made to P. H. Brown or E. Prescott (Hon. Secs.).

The *Life of John William Colenso, D.D., Bishop of Natal*, by the Rev Sir George W. Cox, Bart. M.A, Rector of Scrayingham, has been published, and a copy is now in the Library.

We have this Term had the pleasure of welcoming back to Cambridge Dr Moorhouse, the Bishop of Manchester. He preached on two Sundays (May 13 and 20) in the University Church, and his sermons had all the frankness and vigour which made Dr Moorhouse a power in Australia. On May 21 he was the principal speaker, and delivered a stirring address, at a meeting of the Imperial Federation League held in the Hall of Trinity.

Mr T. Darlington (B.A. 1886), Scholar of the College, late Master at Rugby, has been appointed Headmaster of Queen's College, Taunton.

Dr James McKeen Cattell, Fellow Commoner, has been appointed a Lecturer in Psychology in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Ds H. H. B. Ayles, Foundation Scholar, has gained one of the Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarships, being bracketed with Ds A. A. Bevan, Scholar of Trinity.

Francis Aidan Hibbert is honourably mentioned for the Chancellor's English Medal.

John Patrick Murray Blackett is bracketed with R. A. Nicholson of Trinity for the Porson Prize.

E. Prescott has been elected Secretary of the University Swimming Club.

Mr R. Pendlebury has been appointed a University Lecturer in Mathematics.

Sir Patrick Colquhoun is one of the contributors to a great new dictionary of *Slang, Jargon and Cant*, edited by Messrs Barrère and Charles Leland (Hans Breitmann) and published by Messrs Whittaker and Co. Sir Patrick is responsible for the slang of the law and of the universities.

The following books by members of the College have recently appeared:—*Virgil: Aeneid VI* (Macmillan), by T. E. Page; *Songs of a Year* (privately printed), by Thomas Ashe; *Old and New Astronomy* (Longmans), by Richard A. Proctor; *Coleridge's Lectures on Shakespere* (Bell), edited by Thomas Ashe; *Spiritual needs in Country Parishes* (S.P.C.K.), by the Rt Rev Dr

C. J. Ellicott; *The Building of the British Islands: a Study in Geographical Evolution* (Bell), by A. Jukes-Browne; *The Suppliant Women of Euripides* and *The Ajax of Sophocles* (Bell), by F. A. Paley; *The Folk-speech of South Cheshire* (Trübner, for English Dialect Society), by T. Darlington, B.A.; *Bibliographical Guide to Anglo-Jewish History* (Jewish Chronicle Office), by J. Jacobs and Lucien Wolf; *Watched by the Dead: a loving study of Dickens's half-told tale* (W. H. Allen), by R. A. Proctor; *Arithmetic: second edition* (Bell), by C. Pendlebury; *A Chapter in the Integral Calculus* (Francis Hodgson), by A. G. Greenhill; *Ex Voto* (Trübner), by Samuel Butler; *Burnouf's Science of Religions* (Trübner), with introduction by E. J. Rapson; *Agnosticism and Christianity: a lay sermon* (Watts), by S. Laing.

JOHNIANA.

S. John's College, Cambridge, that poor but exemplary institution, which has so honorable and continuous a reputation in Cambridge.

Thorold Rogers: History of Agriculture and Prices in England, V, p. 171 (1887).

Two Cambridge Colleges have supplied me with abundant evidence. The accounts of King's College are, in one of the two regular forms, unbroken, except for one year (1619).... The other set of accounts is that of S. John's, which under the judicious care of the Bursar, Mr Scott, has been restored to excellent condition. The ordinary annual account of S. John's does not contain many particulars, but the series is unbroken. This College has also always purchased its own corn and baked its own bread, and the bakehouse accounts exist from the early years of the 17th century.

Ibid. VI, p. vi.

It was part of Laud's policy to enforce a more ornate ritual, especially in the Universities, in one of which he was Chancellor, over both of which he claimed general visitatorial powers. But I have only found two colleges which submitted to his instructions, Corpus in Oxford, and S. John's in Cambridge. In these two, and in these two only, for a few years an ornate ritual was adopted—copes, wax candles, and other furnishings. Just before the outbreak which for a time destroyed the old hierarchy, Laud was assured that Puritanism was extinct; and he perhaps believed the assurance.

At S. John's College, Cambridge, £243. 0s. 4d. were spent in chapel decorations in 1636, and in one year 560 lbs. of wax candles, the College having in 1634 put a velvet cushion on the altar at a cost of 65s. 8½d.

Ibid. V, pp. 33, 719.

St John's College, November 1st 1848.

.... Mr B. (my tutor) had found me a room and sent in a sack of coals and a bedmaker to receive me, and a porter met me at the lodge to show me the way to my abode. I am in that part of the college which the men call "the wilderness,*" one side of the first or oldest court.

I ascend to my room by a dismal dusty decayed staircase of dark oak, trodden by gownsmen of many generations. My room is large and lofty, and is partially lighted by a great window with stone mullions, but unluckily the fireplace is in the same wall as the window and therefore in a dark corner, so that I can hardly read in the luxurious attitude in which I indulge myself at home, with my feet on the hobs or my nose roasting over the grate. I guess the room might have been so built to give the students a hint of the difference between light and heat.

* Obviously "the labyrinth."

Letter of William Barnes: His Life by Lucy Baxter, p. 109 (1887).

Although there is not much, nay—if Shakespeare will have it so—nothing in a name, lovers of English literature may yet be a little thankful that the father of the two women who were respectively to write “Jane Eyre” and “Wuthering Heights,” took occasion, before exchanging the air of his native Ireland for that of St John’s College, Cambridge, to turn his paternal Prunty into the more euphonious surname which the genius of his daughters has made famous.... It was in 1802 that Patrick Brontë went up to Cambridge. Of his university life but one tradition survives. France threatening an invasion, the patriotic flew to arms, and a corps of volunteers being formed among the undergraduates Brontë of John’s used to find himself drilling side by side with another Irishman and Johnian, Temple afterwards Lord Palmerston. Both these men, oddly enough, had faults; but one thing may be asserted pretty positively, that such faults as they had were not of the kind likely to be displayed in the presence of the enemy.

A. Birrell: Life of Charlotte Brontë, i. 15, 16 (1887).

Who now reads Cleaveland? and yet he was once dubbed “Prince of Poets,” and so great was his fame, even worse poetry than his was palmed off upon a greedy public as the production of his exquisite wit. He gave pleasure in his own day, and harms nobody now, for the last of the very numerous editions of his verse bears date 1699. He certainly is not “equalled in renown” with “blind Thamyris and blind Mæonides,” or yet with his contemporary blind John Milton. The fact is, Time has grubbed up John Cleaveland, Prince of Poets, and cast him into the ash-bin. But he was a good man—most bad poets are (*see* Johnson’s “Lives”)—and a tutor of St John’s College, Cambridge.

A. Birrell: Life of Charlotte Brontë, xvi. 172 (1887).

On such occasions it must have been well worth the loss of sleep to hear Macaulay plying Austin with sarcasms upon the doctrine of the Greatest Happiness, which then had still some gloss of novelty; putting into an ever fresh shape the time-honoured jokes against the Johnians for the benefit of the Villierses*; and urging an interminable debate on Wordsworth’s merits as a poet, in which the Coleridges, as in duty bound, were ever ready to engage.

* Lord Clarendon and his brothers were Johnians.

Trevelyan: Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay, vol. i. chap. 2.

Sit in the Vicar’s seat: you’ll hear
The doctrine of a gentle Johnian,
Whose hand is white, whose tone is clear,
Whose phrase is very Ciceronian.

W. M. Praed: Poems ii. 139, The Vicar ed. (1864).

My father’s Cambridge life comprises the time between the Lent Term 1828 when he came up as a freshman and the end of the May Term 1831 when he took his degree and left the University.....

He “kept” for a term or two in lodgings over Bacon the tobacconist’s, not however over the shop in Market Place now so well known to Cambridge men, but in Sidney street. For the rest of his time he had pleasant rooms on the south side of the first court of Christ’s.

What determined the choice of this College for his brother Erasmus and himself I have no means of knowing. Erasmus the elder, their grandfather, had been at St John’s, and this College might have been reasonably selected for them, being connected with Shrewsbury School. But the life of an undergraduate at St John’s seems in those days to have been a troubled one, if I may judge from the fact that a relative of mine migrated thence to Christ’s to escape the harassing discipline of the place. A story told by Mr Herbert* illustrates the same state of things:—

"In the beginning of the October Term of 1830 an incident occurred which was attended with somewhat disagreeable though ludicrous consequences to myself. Darwin asked me to take a long walk with him in the Fens, to search for some natural objects he was desirous of having. After a very long, fatiguing day's work we dined together, late in the evening, at his rooms in Christ's College; and as soon as our dinner was over we threw ourselves into easy chairs and fell sound asleep. I was the first to awake, about three in the morning, when, having looked at my watch, and knowing the strict rule of St John's which required men *in statu pupillari* to come into College before midnight, I rushed homeward at the utmost speed, in fear of the consequences, but hoping that the Dean would accept the excuse as sufficient when I told him the real facts. He, however, was inexorable, and refused to receive my explanations, or any evidence I could bring; and although during my undergraduateship I had never been reported for coming late into College, now, when I was a hard-working B.A., and had five or six pupils, he sentenced me to confinement to the College walls for the rest of the term. Darwin's indignation knew no bounds, and the stupid injustice and tyranny of the Dean raised not only a perfect ferment among my friends, but was the subject of expostulation from some of the leading members of the University."

My father seems to have found no difficulty in living at peace with all men in and out of office at Lady Margaret's other foundation.

* The late Maurice John Herbert, County Court Judge of Cardiff and the Monmouth Circuit.

Francis Darwin: Life and Letters of Charles Darwin, I, 163—165 (1887).

Mr Herbert writes—"I think it was in the spring of 1828 that I first met Darwin, either at my cousin Whitley's rooms in St John's, or at the rooms of some other of his old Shrewsbury schoolfellows, with many of whom I was on terms of great intimacy. But it certainly was in the summer of that year that our acquaintance ripened into intimacy, when we happened to be together at Barmouth, for the Long Vacation, reading with private tutors,—he with Betterton of St John's, his Classical and Mathematical Tutor, and I with Yate of St John's."

Ibid. I, 166.

My father formed one of a club for dining once a week, called the Gourmet Club,* the members besides himself and Mr Herbert (from whom I quote) being Whitley of St John's, now Honorary Canon of Durham; Heaveside of Trinity, now Canon of Norwich; Lovett Cameron of Trinity, now Vicar of Shoreham; Blane of Trinity, who held a high post during the Crimean War; H. Lowe† (now Sherbrooke) of Trinity Hall; and Watkins of Emmanuel, now Archdeacon of York. The origin of the Club's name seems already to have become involved in obscurity. Mr Herbert says it was chosen in derision of another "set of men who called themselves by a long Greek name signifying "fond of dainties," but who falsified their claim to such a designation by their weekly practice of dining at some roadside inn, six miles from Cambridge, on mutton chops or beans and bacon." Another old member of the club tells me that the name arose because the members were given "to making experiments on birds and beasts which were before unknown to human palate." He says that hawk and bittern were tried, and that their zeal broke down over an old brown owl "which was indescribable." At any rate the meetings seem to have been successful, and to have ended with "a game of mild *vingt-et-un*."

* Mr Herbert mentions the name as "The Glutton Club."

† Brother of Lord Sherbrooke.

Ibid. I, 169.

It is the established practice of that College [St John's] to send every year to the Earl of Exeter some poems upon sacred subjects, in acknowledgment of a benefaction enjoyed by them from the bounty of an ancestor.

On this occasion were those verses written [Matthew Prior's *Deity*], which, though nothing is said of their success, seem to have recommended him to some notice; for his praise of the Countess's musick, and his lines on the famous picture of Seneca, afford reason for imagining that he was more or less conversant with that family.

Dr S. Johnson: Lives of the Poets, II, 162 (ed. 1816).

[31 Aug. 1654] This evening to Cambridge; and went first to St John's Colledge, well built of brick, and librairie, which I think is y^e fairest of that University. One Mr Benlowes has given it all y^e ornaments of pietra commessa, whereof a table and one piece of perspective is very fine; other trifles there also be of no great value, besides a vast old song book or service, and some faire manuscripts. There hangs in y^e library the picture of John Williams, Abp. of York, sometime Lord Keeper, my kinsman and their greate benefactor.

John Evelyn: Memoirs, II, 94 (ed. 1829).

Let us make each college library a storehouse of all works of all its members, reckoning it a disgrace to leave *alma mater* without contributing at least one book to her shelves.... Thus a fellow or scholar of St John's might complete our Ascham collection. Blessing Luther with the saintly Julius Hare, or cursing him with the martyred *Johannes Roffensis*, a pilgrim to the shrines of Lambeth or of Geneva, he might decree that Whitaker and Cartwright, Stillingfleet and Sergeant and Thomas Baker, should rest from strife in the bosom of their common mother, where the wicked cease from troubling and shibboleths entangle no more, where Trent and Augsburg, covenant and engagement and the three articles and abjuration oath, no longer vociferate: *Vae victis*. Commiserating Erasmus Darwin as a pompous prig, or revering him as Lucretius revered Epicurus, he might, in either case, care enough for him to make our set of his works perfect. Hailing, with Shelley, the Pythagorean discipline as a 'return to Nature,' or eschewing it as enfeebling the race, he might at least install Dr William Lambe in our midst, a Genius of Life or of Death, as in some impartial Tussaud Valhalla. Grateful to his school, Shrewsbury for example, he might deposit in the scene of their early triumphs the labours of Butler or of Kennedy. Indignant that benefactors should be forgotten (gratitude is the expectation of favours to come), he might rifle bookstalls, wherever he went, for missing folios of Bishop Fisher or Bishop Morton. Fired by the tale of negro emancipation, he might track the manifestos of Clarkson and Wilberforce; or fan his missionary ardour in the pursuit of Henry Martyn. Even the Salamanca doctor [Titus Oates] might be pilloried, here and at Caius, a standing monument of Fortune's fickleness, of the vanity of vulgar and Parliamentary applause: *Phlegyasque miserrimus omnis | admonet et magna testatur voce per umbras*: | DISCITE IUSTITIAM MONITI ET NON TEMNERE DIVOS. Once set the stone rolling, and, whatever a man's tastes or sympathies, he would find abundant choice in so wide a field. It is not fair to leave to historians of colleges the whole cost of collecting materials, over and above the toil of digesting them. Here, if anywhere, there should be a division of labour. Heretofore, it may be, one man has been left to do the work, and the others laughed at him for his pains, if they chanced to hear how he spent his time. Remember the fate of Hearne and Wood; ask why Cole's MSS. and half of Baker's are in London, and why *Athenae Cantabrigienses* came to so untimely an end.

John E. B. Mayor: Admissions to the College of St John the Evangelist. Part I, p. xv. (1882).

Io sommamente laudo ammiro & invidio questo autore per essergli caduto in mente concetto tanto stupendo* circa cosa maneggiata di infiniti ingegni

* The notion of the magnetic polarity of the earth.

sublimi, nè da alcuno avvertita; parmi anco digno di grandissima laude per le molte nuove & vere osservazioni fatte da lui in vergogna di tanti autori mendaci & vani, che scrivono non sol quel che sanno ma tutto quello che senton dire dal volgo sciocco senza cercare di assicurarsene con esperienza, forse per non diminuire i lor libri. Quello che avrei desiderato nel *Gilberti** è, che fusse stato un poco maggior matematico, & in particolare ben fondato nella geometria, la pratica della quale l'avrebbe reso men risoluto nell' accettare per concludenti dimonstrazioni quelle ragione ch'ei produce per vere cause delle vere conclusioni da se osservate.

[I extremely praise admire and envy this author for having imagined a conception so stupendous on a matter handled by countless lofty intellects and not perceived by any. I think him also worthy of the highest praise for the many new and true observations made by him to the shame of so many vain and fabling authors, who write not what they know only but whatever they hear from the foolish and vulgar without seeking to assure themselves thereof by experience, perhaps that they may not lessen the size of their own books. What I could have wished in Gilbert is that he had been a little more of a mathematician, and in especial well grounded in geometry, the practice whereof would have made him less forward in accepting as conclusive demonstrations the reasons he offers as the true explanations of the facts he had truly observed.]

Galileo : Dialogi dei massimi sistemi.

[Erasmus Darwin's] two elder brothers accompanied him to St John's College, Cambridge; and this seems to have been a severe strain on their father's income. They appear in consequence to have been thrifty and honourably economical, so much so that they mended their own clothes; and many years afterwards, Erasmus boasted to his second wife that if she cut the heel out of a stocking, he would put a new one in without missing a stitch. He won the Exeter Scholarship at St John's, which was worth only £16 per annum. No doubt he studied the classics whilst at Cambridge, for he did so to the end of his life, as shown by the many quotations in his latest work 'The Temple of Nature.' He must also have studied mathematics to a certain extent, for when he took his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1754 he was at the head of the Junior Optimes. Nor did he neglect medicine; and he left Cambridge during one term to attend Hunter's lectures in London.

Charles Darwin : Life of Erasmus Darwin
p. 11 (1887).

The only College [in Oxford] that came up to my ideal was Magdalen, with its tower, and bridge and the little Cherwell wandering by; the Quad, too, was massy and grey, and evidently really old. But the poor Isis was very disappointing, looking so muddy and uninteresting; Folly Bridge was to me little better than some of the bridges on the Paddington Canal. The river certainly gets pretty enough a very short distance from the town, but as for playing a part in the classic beauty of this world-famed city I can say little for it. The humble Cam at the sister University is highly ornamental, and there is nothing in Oxford comparable to the backs of the Colleges and the bridges at Cambridge. Some of the Colleges too, such as St John's, which is built of good honest red brick, and which stands by the water's edge, are far finer than anything at Oxford.

Geo. D. Leslie, R.A. : Our River;
Personal Reminiscences of an Artist's
Life on the River Thames, pp. 11, 12
(1888).

* William Gilbert, M.D., Senior Fellow of St John's 1569, described by Whewell as one of the greatest practical reformers of science. His statue is on the south side of the chapel.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

1st Capt.: R. P. Roseveare.

2nd Capt.: A. C. Millard.

Treas.: R. H. Forster.

Sec.: A. D. M. Gowie.

Writing before the Races begin, we hesitate to say anything about the virtues of the Boats. They are finally composed as follows:

First Boat.

- R. H. Forster (*bow*)*
- 2 L. H. K. Bushe-Fox* †
- 3 H. E. H. Coombes
- 4 R. R. Hall* †
- 5 R. P. Roseveare*
- 6 A. C. Millard* †
- 7 J. Backhouse
- J. Collin (*stroke*)* †
- A. Hill (*cox*)*

The * denotes members of the crew of 1887.

.... † 1886.

Second Boat.

- P. H. Brown (*bow*)
- 2 A. J. Robertson
- 3 P. E. Shaw
- 4 A. G. Cooke
- 5 R. H. Stacey
- 6 A. D. M. Gowie
- 7 E. Prescott
- W. Harris (*stroke*)
- A. Verity (*cox*)

We think we may safely say that the First Boat is faster than any we have had in the last few years, and should rise to a place more worthy of our traditions, in which case we shall hope to see it at Henley. Six of the eight are members of last year's crew, and, in spite of the unfavourable criticisms to which old choices are always exposed, they are at any rate useful workers. 7 and 3 well represent the second year, and, after the benefit of the University President's coaching, ought to be found in next term's Trials. The chief fault in each of them is a tendency to be short at the finish; 3 also is inclined to miss the work at the beginning; but as these are the prominent failings of the whole boat, their chances of overcoming them in other crews will be greater than in ours. They have both improved very much during the Term. We have been fortunate in getting Collin, who stroked so well in the Lent and May Terms of 1886; but our largest debt of thanks is due to Muttlebury, who has interested himself in us throughout the practice—tubbing us early in April and coaching from the bank whenever the 'Varsity Pairs and the Law Tripos allowed him. N. P. Symonds has come up on two or three occasions and carefully started the development of a fast boat.

The Second Boat unfortunately lost an excellent stroke when Bushe-Fox's services were required in the First Boat.

Until this misfortune, complete success was almost a certainty; however, in spite of this loss, and the further one caused by Hartley's malignant finger, they are fast, and should finish in the First Division. Bow, 3, 4, and 7 are members of last year's Second May Boat; 6 rowed in the First Boat in 1883. Bow and 7 ought to have come on for the First Boat, but 7 lacks firmness, and bow watermanship. 2 cannot control his slide, and so wastes power. 3 would have been still more useful if the Tripos had allowed him to row early in the Term. 4 does not improve much; can row hard in a race. 5 is still short forward and late in getting his work on, but has improved. 6 rows hard when his blade is in the water, but is short at beginning and finish. Stroke is very light for the work; he keeps it fairly long and steady, though he is inclined to hang badly at times.

The Freshmen's Sculls are to be rowed in the May Week, and the officers for next Term have still to be elected.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

President, C. Foxley; *Vice-President*, A. W. Flux; *Treasurer*, J. J. Alexander; *Secretary*, C. Bach; *Committee*, T. Nicklin, W. J. Brown.

The Society has had its Meetings this Term in Lecture-Room VII, Third Court, and the following were the subjects discussed:

'April 28th:—"That this house protests against compulsory chapels." Proposed by A. Mond, opposed by C. Foxley. Carried.

May 19th:—"That this house regards the influence of the stage as beneficial." Proposed by C. Bach, opposed by J. J. Alexander. Lost.

June 2nd:—"That this house rejoices at the result of the recent bye-election at Southampton." Proposed by J. T. Hewitt, opposed by H. J. Hoare. Carried.

In addition to the names already mentioned, as being concerned in the debates, the following members have spoken: T. Nicklin, W. J. Brown, J. G. C. Mendis, J. H. Taylor, R. A. Lehfelddt, W. J. Moody, F. S. Locke, H. W. Shawcross, W. D. Jones, H. V. Waterfield, W. H. Judd, E. F. Chidell, H. W. Macklin, and A. S. Tetley.

As is usually the case in the Easter Term the Meetings have been less frequent than in other Terms, but attendances have been fairly good.

EAGLE LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

A meeting of the Club was held in W. H. Kendall's rooms on April 28. The following were elected: A. H. Bagley, C. E. Halsted, M. Prior, P. E. Shaw, R. H. Stacey, St J. B. Wynne-Willson.

COLLEGE CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

The Editors much regret that, in spite of the usual notice, they have not been able to obtain from the Secretaries of certain of the College clubs and societies any information as to the proceedings of the term. Examinations and gaieties may account in part for this remissness: if this be so the Editors hope that in the calmer Michaelmas term the gaps in this term's *Chronicle* may be filled up. Subscribers who miss the record of their deeds from this number will do well to stir up the responsible officers to greater literary activity. The Editors are anxious to make the magazine a faithful reflex of the life of the College, and they welcome contributions dealing with all its various phases. They are even prepared to supply such contributions, occasionally; but to evolve cricket-scores, concert-programmes, volunteer-promotions, and so on, out of their inner consciousness, is beyond their power.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Church at Walworth is fixed for Monday, June 18, at 4 p.m. The stone is to be laid by the Master of the College, and the Bishops of Rochester and Hereford will take part in the service. Sir John Gorst, M.P., F. S. Powell, M.P., Archdeacon Cheetham, and others have signified their intention of being present. It is hoped that a large number of former and present members of the College may take part in this very important and interesting step in the progress of the Mission. The service is to be followed by a cold collation at the Cannon Street Hotel. The name of the Church is still under discussion. That which has so far found most favour is *St Margaret's*.

On Sunday, June 3, a collection was made for the Mission in the College Chapel. The contributions amounted to £11. 7s. 3½d. The Reverend H. E. J. Bevan, Vicar of St Andrew's, Stoke Newington, who preached at the morning service, dwelt on the good work that the Mission could do in providing recreation, especially for poor boys, numbers of whom do not know what a game of cricket is.

THE ST JOHN'S SAXON CEMETERY.

Professor Hughes has very kindly furnished us with the following notes:—In the last number of the *Eagle* I noticed the finding and first digging out of Roman, Saxon, and medieval remains in the field west of the Pavilion on the cricket ground. The excavations have been carefully watched to the end, and a very interesting collection has been got together for the University.

The urns which were found occurred chiefly at the north side and the skeletons at the south side of the part dug over. There was no hard and fast line between the two, and from other excavations it is known that these early folks practised both inhumation and cremation, as frequently an urn was broken in placing a body in the grave and frequently a skeleton was disturbed in burying an urn. We want more information on this curious question. The Pre-Roman people at one time burned, at another time buried, their dead; so did the Romans; so did the Old English. What caused in each case this change in funeral rites, about which in most respects all races seem to have been and still to be so conservative?

It would be interesting if we could get some evidence as to the place and mode of manufacture and development of style in the pottery. We know of no Old English or Saxon potter's kiln, or heaps of waste and spoiled vessels, such as are seen at Horningsea near Cambridge, or at Upchurch or Caistor, all of Roman date. Yet the Saxon urns were made with care and many of them are highly ornamented. Some of those found in the cemetery behind St John's were stamped and embossed in the most elaborate manner, one having horns some two inches long and terminating in heads of animals. It looks as if these things were intended to be seen, and yet they are always buried in the earth. Were they seen only while the mourners were gathered round the pyre waiting for the body to be consumed? We have found no evidence of such vessels being used elsewhere; as far as we know they were made for interment only.

How long did it take them to burn a body? How did they put the fire out, and when did they collect the ashes of the dead? There was in the St John's cemetery one large space some 8 to 10 feet across covered with a layer of charcoal, but that was too small to be the crematorium for such a cemetery. The burning of one body would leave as many embers. Was the pottery made and burnt on the spot? It is not in texture like Roman pottery, well baked in a kiln, but more like the rude ware of Ordessan in the Pyrenees, where I have seen them make vessels for household use by once burning them in a smothered fire of dry fern.

Comparing this cemetery with others it seems to be similar in most respects with those of the Cambridge district, but to be probably older than the burying-place at Saffron Walden. In the Cambridge graves, as in those of Barrington and Haslingfield and Girton and St John's, we found some burned, some buried. Men and women were each with their appropriate accompaniments, the man with shield and spear and great bronze safety-pin; the woman with necklaces and other trinkets, with chatelaine, combs, and buttons, and various small instruments of household use. There was here always some indication that the Romanised Briton had not long gone. At Girton the first objects found when the ground was prepared for building the College were Roman. I secured a large Roman urn and a well preserved skull and presented them to Girton College, but I fear this nucleus of a museum of local interest was not preserved. In the further excavations carried on a few years ago near the same spot, Old English interments occurred among Roman graves. In the St John's cemetery the Romans were represented only by broken fragments of household rubbish. The Saffron Walden cemetery was very different, urns were few and far between, other bodies had been burned whole and were, all but two, I believe, oriented. A few ornaments connected the people buried there with those of the Cambridge cemeteries. Women and children were numerous, but not armed men. This burying-place belonged probably to later and more peaceful times.

From the objects found we can glean but little information as to the condition of the people who were burned behind St John's. There was the warrior with his arms. At Haslingfield I have found some wood preserved in the umbo of the shield and in the socket of the spears; but there the soil in which they were interred was more impervious. The state of preservation of the perishable things depends more on the nature of the soil than on their age. Amber beads are always found in such old English graves around the women's necks, and often round brooches, sometimes jewelled with plates of garnet backed with gold foil. The amber has weathered somewhat, so that the beads are not translucent. Amber, a common product of the Baltic, points to the more eastern home from which these people came. A very remarkable brooch was found, around the margin of which were figures of wolves in chase. It might seem difficult to distinguish between two animals so similar in general form as the wolf and dog; but they have a curious difference in the way of carrying their tails which seems to have been noticed by early observers, and indicated in old pictures as on this Saxon brooch. It is this: wolves when running hard as in chase carry their tails sharply bent near the stump, whereas dogs as a rule carry their tails in one sweeping continuous curve. It is true that some dogs when playing, especially wolf-like dogs, twist their tails in a

wolf-like fashion, which probably indicates reversion to ancestral habits; but the habit is exceptional in dogs and characteristic in wolves.

One very interesting object was dug up by Baron Von Hügel on the breast of a skeleton in such connexion as satisfied him that it was an ornament buried with the body. It was a large spotted cowrie-shell, perforated at the end for suspension, and so well preserved that it will probably be possible to determine even the species with some certainty. It is most like *Cypræa pantherina*, a Red Sea form. This with the queer-coloured oriental-looking paste beads seems to tell of commerce with distant countries.

There is no evidence that the Saxons borrowed their ornaments for the Romanised Britons whom they found here. The majority of them are quite different and larger and richer. Of course a suitable pin or brooch might often have found its way from the natives' into the new-comers' hands, but on the whole the facies of the ornaments as of the pottery is quite different. There seems to be more reason for suspecting that where the character of the objects approached the Roman type it shows the influence of Roman art on Northern German or Scandinavian tribes, long before they left the Continent for these Isles.

An exhibition and description of some of the smaller objects was offered by Baron Von Hügel and Mr Jenkinson to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society on May 21. We may be allowed to hope that they will be encouraged by the University to draw up, in conjunction with Mr Walter Foster, a full and properly illustrated description of the collection for publication.

COMMEMORATION SERMON.

These were honoured in their generation, and were the glory of their times. There be of them that have left a name behind them, that their praises might be reported.—Ecclesiasticus xlv. 7, 8.

It is only recently that it could have happened that one who was never a Fellow of this great Foundation, and never even held a Foundation Scholarship here, should have been invited to stir up your hearts to remembrance at this our Commemoration Day. Under the circumstances I could not but be profoundly sensible of the honour conferred upon me in being chosen as your spokesman, while at the same time I rejoice with especial delight at that which your generous recognition implies. For looking back, as I do, more than 40 years, to a time when this great college was celebrated far and wide for its tenacity to old traditions and its magnificent *esprit de corps*, my memory is at fault and my impressions erroneous if in the old days there was not a tendency rather to treat with *hauteur* and to leave out in the cold such members of this foundation as had never achieved any academical distinction, or added during their undergraduate career to the renown of the College. If in this there was the appearance of a certain narrowness—a certain intolerance of intellectual feebleness, ignorance, or deficient culture—on the other hand it was the outcome of a noble sentiment. For in those days the men of St John's were grandly and justly proud of the history of their college, and the drones, the triflers, the *dilettanti*, the unambitious, seemed to them to be here on false pretences. They were here on sufferance only—idly looking on while others were throwing themselves into the conflict of the Academical arena, and contending heart and soul for the gauntlet that was thrown down. What were we in those days—we the *proletariat* of the University—that when we passed out from the back door, as it were, of the Senate House we should presume to call ourselves members—still members of St John's College?

And yet we were—yet we are! Who shall say us nay? In those old days we were reminded of the fact every year by a picturesque but very significant custom, which I grieve to think has since then been discontinued. Once a year in Hall we received an annual dole from those who were deputed to deliver it—it was the gift of the dead hand, carrying with it a gentle reminder, sometimes it might seem to be a gentle rebuke, from our Foundress,—a reminder that we too were Pensioners of hers, that on us too she had a claim for gratitude—for service. *Spartam nactus es*, she seemed to say, *Hanc exorna*.

I think that picturesque custom went some way towards strengthening in some of us the conviction, or at least the suspicion, that we too had some indefinable share in the heritage that had come down through the generations, and the conviction that we too were debtors to those benefactors whose names were in those days little more than names. We should have blushed with the generous disdain of our budding manhood at the notion that our debt to these benefactors could be estimated in coin of the realm. We too had the sweet meek face of the Lady Margaret hanging up in our rooms. Even then we read Hacket's *Life of Williams*, because that restless and perverse personage, we were told, built the Library. Staring at the coats of arms that were blazoned in the windows of Chapel and Hall we were curious to know why this one or that one was there. It came upon us with a shock of shame one day when we were told that yonder was Bishop Fisher's chantry, where he had intended that his bones should lie; for in those days the place was not the corner which we should have preferred to worship in. And if the sacred precincts of the Fellows' gardens were to us an Eden, with something like a fiery sword at the gate, we mocked at ourselves and at one another with the reminder that Richard Bentley, the king of English scholars, had never the right to enter there; and amused ourselves with maintaining that William Cecil, almost the greatest among the great English

ministers, had for all that we could learn, during his six years' residence here, never been even a scholar of the College.

If as we grew older it began to dawn upon us more and more clearly that a Nemesis is sure to overtake those whose vanity, affectation, superciliousness or eccentricity leads them to adopt a course of their own, and that the world is pretty sure to attribute the *carrière manquée* to idleness, ignorance or stupidity, I for one declare that I have no right, and that I scarcely have any inclination, to protest against the world's verdict. Whoever and whatever else may have been to blame for the fact that such a name as mine is unknown to the class lists, I am bound to confess that it was certainly in a great degree my own fault; it was in no sense whatever the fault of St John's. And less than this I think I can hardly say on this occasion. But there is something more that I think I am called upon to add. However little cause this Foundation has to be proud of me or of my doings, I cannot conceive that the day should ever arrive when I could be other than proud of having been and having always continued to be one of its members. I can never forget the blessed influences that here were cast upon my life—never forget the priceless friendships I formed here—nor the precious recollections that rise up as I pass through the old courts. Memory, with her strange caprices, brings back in almost painful vividness the hour when I first knelt down in the old chapel; and when, for the first time in my life, I heard Beethoven's *Hallelujah to the Father* burst forth—the overwhelming surprise of that sublime storm of adoration startled me into an irrepressible sob. Or that dreadful minute when I was first put on to bungle through a passage in the *Prometheus* in lecture—which swam before me as I read it—and the kindly encouragement which followed, notwithstanding the humiliating sense of failure; or those hints and cautions—those flashes of light and wisdom which came at times from the incomparable teacher whose pupil I was*—whose moral earnestness awed us, while his genius and enthusiasm lifted us above ourselves!

But some will be inclined to ask what has all this to do with our benefactors? It has everything to do with them! The feeling of proprietorship, the patriotism that grows up in men towards a great institution, seems to require time for its developement—it implies a historic past—implies time-honoured traditions—implies relations with historic personages, who have stamped their personality more or less distinctly upon that past. When a man says he loves every stone in these walls he means that he loves all the poetic or heroic associations which those walls call up; they speak to him of the great dead—dead and yet alive in that which they left behind them: and God forbid that we should ever take the pitiful and sordid view and estimate the value of the legacies which fall to us only by the visible and tangible evidences that any huckster can appraise. After all, the noble men and women, whose stream of benefactions flowed on so largely and so continuously till by their means St John's grew to what it has become, were moved to make the offerings that they did because they were stirred within them by the conviction that a great college is a means to a great end. The facilities for research which our benefactors hoped to further by securing a sufficient provision for the student was to subserve the wide dissemination of knowledge among the multitude. The fostering of learning and learned men, though itself a noble object, was to be a means to all greater ends—to wit, the stimulating of intellectual activity among the lowliest, the offering to every young man of promise a reasonable hope of a career, the protecting the scholar of straitened means and narrow resources from the temptation to 'desert the student's bower for gold,' and the raising of the standard of culture and intelligence in the nation at large. Indeed from the first there has seemed to be the pulsation of a peculiar vitality, making itself apparent in

* The Rev F. W. Harper, Canon of York, formerly Fellow of St John's.

the history of St John's. It is abundantly plain that our most munificent benefactors were *living* men and women, who gave us of their substance before this world had no more to offer them. If the Foundress' life had been prolonged this College would have been the richer. Her death, happening at the time it did, was a loss and not a gain to St John's, and the same thing is observable more than once in our annals. As a rule the great services and the great benefactions bestowed upon us have not been the gifts of the dead hand; the hands of *the living* have made veritable sacrifices, and this may almost be said to be one of the traditions of the place. Happily it is a tradition which the moderns and the living have not failed to keep alive. Could we ask for a more splendid instance than this sanctuary where we are gathered to-day? It is a glorious witness of the unselfish generosity and grateful love of living members of this College. And while to-day we join in commemorating the benefactors of the generations that were before us, let us not forget those other benefactors who have not disgraced their forefathers. They, too, are the benefactors whom it behoves us to remember—some of them perhaps among us to day—though some have fallen asleep.

The poet always pushes back the golden age to a distant past. To him the present seems too prosaic for his song. Know—he says—

Know that the men of old renown
Were men of simple needs:
Bare to the Lord they laid them down,
And slept on noble deeds.

But there will come a time when the poets of the future will sing how, even in our 19th century, there were still witnesses for the old simplicity, and how, even then, the old spirit of self-denial was not dead. If the past will win a glory from its being far, shall we forget to give the men of our own time their due?

Nay! The Roll of benefactors is not at an end. It keeps on, it will keep on, growing. I am sure that some of your names whom I address will be inscribed upon it. The masterful force of generous example is upon you—the kindling flame of inspiring traditions will not leave all of you outside its glow. Among you, too, there are those whom generations, yet unborn, will learn to honour. You will not pass away without adding to the common heritage. Some will doubtless be benefactors in the narrower—some in the wider meaning of the word—some, it may be, by increasing the resources of the college, and so increasing its power for usefulness—some by their achievements in literature or science—some by the abiding influence of an exemplar life and a valiant war with all that tends to degrade the tone of society—some one way, some another. For all good work done, and all heroic sacrifices made, and all worthy endeavours after a high ideal cannot but leave behind their legacies, their benefactions, which the men of the future will recognise with thankfulness as part of the great possession which it is their duty to hand on. They are the cynics who die and are forgotten. The men who live and leave a name behind them are the men of enthusiasm, the men who are in sympathy with the living past, the men of large hearts, beating responsive to every appeal to their loyalty.... As long as the old custom is kept up as we are keeping it to-day—and as long as the flame is fanned by our gathering together to commemorate the great men whose benefactions we enjoy—so long, I doubt not, will the glow of noble sentiment be kept alive among us, and the fire of a generous enthusiasm continue to burn. And so long—and so long only—will this College hold its own. There may be times of eclipse, there may be temporary decadence, there may be influences acting adversely in this way or in that, but while the pride of ancestry among us lasts, so long will the conviction that *noblesse oblige* last too, and the glories of the future will continue to reflect the glories of the past.

AUGUSTUS JESSOPP.

THE LIBRARY.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Lady Day, 1888.

Donations.

DONORS.

The Medical Directory for 1887. <i>Library Table</i>	
The Practitioner. January to March, 1888 ..	
Meyer (Dr Lothar). Modern Theories of Chemistry. Translated from the German by P. P. Bedson and W. C. Williams. 8vo. Lond. 1888. Xx. 27.21.....	
Gunton (George). Wealth and Progress. 8vo. Lond. 1888. Ww. 37.....	Dr D. Mac Alister.
Studies from the Morphological Laboratory in the University of Cambridge. Edited by Adam Sedgwick. Vol. III. Part ii. 8vo. Lond. 1888. Xx. 24	
Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year 1885—86. 8vo. Washington, 1887. Y.	
Demosthenes und Seine Zeit. Edited by Dr Arnold Schaefer. 2nd Edition. Band III. 8vo. Leipzig, 1887	Dr Sandys.
Blass (Friedrich). Die Attische Beredsamkeit. Abth. I. Von Gorgias bis zu Lysias. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Leipzig, 1887.....	
Möbius (August Ferdinand). Gesammelte Werke. Band III and IV. Edited by F. Klein. 8vo. Leipzig, 1886-87. Xx. 35.	
Report on the Age of the Manuscripts of the Utrecht Psalter. By E. A. Bond and others. With a Preface by Dean Stanley, and with three Facsimiles. fol. Lond. 1874	
Ballhorn (Friedrich). Alphabete Orientalischer und Occidentalischer Sprachen. 8vo. Leipzig, 1870. Xx. 35.31 ⁶	Mr Pendlebury.
Dircks (Henry). Perpetuum Mobile; or search for Self-Motive Power. 8vo. Lond. 1861. Xx. 38.66	
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- Nöldeke (Theodor). Geschichte des Qorâns. 8vo. Gottingen, 1860
- Chronicon Monasterii de Bello. 8vo. Lond. 1846
- Ebert (Frid. Adolfus). Bibliothecae Guelferbytanæ Codices Græci et Latini Classici. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1827
- The Rebellion of the Beasts: or the Ass is Dead! Long Live the Ass!!! By a late Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge. 12mo. Lond. 1825. Aa. 3.33
- Laishley (R.). Report upon State Education in Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Belgium and the United States of America. 4to. Wellington, New Zealand, 1866. SL
- Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society. Vol. XLIX. Part I. Xx. 7
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- Mr Scott.
- The Master.
- Royal Astronomical Society

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- Demosthenes und seine Zeit. Edited by Dr Arnold Schaefer. Vols. I. and II. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Leipzig, 1886.
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- Essen (Dr M. H. N. von). Index Thucydideus. 8vo. Berolini, 1887.
- Foster (Joseph). Alumni Oxonienses. 1715—1886. Vol. II. 8vo. Lond. 1888. Yy. 25.
- Hume (David). Essays: Moral, Political and Literary. Edited by T. H. Green and T. H. Grose. 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1882. Ww. 27, 24 and 25.
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- Kölbing (Eugen). The Romance of Sir Beves of Hamtoun. Part II. E. E. T. S. 8vo. Lond. 1887.
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- Whitaker's Almanack for 1888. *Library Table*.
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- Zupitza (Julius). The Romance of Guy of Warwick. Part II. E. E. T. S. 8vo. Lond. 1887.

Between 30th May 1887 and 30th May 1888 **1850** volumes have been taken out; **146** (134 separate works) presented; **112** (102 works, exclusive of serials), purchased.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE EAGLE, No. 86.

The following Club notices were unfortunately received after we had gone to press, and consequently could not be inserted in their proper place.

CRICKET CLUB.

The cricket season opened with a two-day match, on April 19th, between the XI and XVIII Freshmen. The XVIII went in first and made 209; the XI had no chance of testing the Freshmen's bowling, as the second day was too wet for cricket. Mr Bourne bowled well for the XI, taking 8 wickets for 72, and Pullan was conspicuous among the XVIII for his hard hitting. The match was left unfinished, the XI having made 7 for 1 wicket.

May 3—The first College match was played against Magdalene. The XI went in first and made 168: Newbery headed the list of scorers with 36 not out. Magdalene then went in, and when time was called had made 69 without losing a wicket.

May 4—Against Queens' the XI made 79 for 5 wickets (Moulton 29 not out). Queens' scored 169.

May 5—An exciting match against Trinity Hall. The XI went in first and made 133 (H. Hanmer 31, Mr Thompson 22). The Hall then went in, and at first everything went well, as 9 wickets fell for 68; the last wicket however put on 47 runs. The last man was run out in the last over, and the XI won by 18 runs.

May 7—Against Christ's the XI made 112 (Moulton 34, Grenfell 25 not out). Moulton's bowling proved too good for the Christ's XI, and they all came out for 64. Moulton got 6 wickets for 22.

May 8—The XI kept Corpus in the field all day, and made the excellent score of 438 for 8 wickets (H. Hanmer 86, Newbery 83, Grenfell 68, Mayall 68 not out, and Mr Thompson 45).

May 10—Against the Crusaders the XI made 175, the chief feature being the careful batting of Grenfell, who carried his bat all through the innings for 55. Pullan soon made 27 and Barnett 23. When the Crusaders went in it looked very much as if Chambers' bowling would be too much for them, as they lost 6 wickets for 37. Cotterill 53 and Miller 36, however, made a determined stand, and when time was called had raised the score to 127.

May 11, 12—Clare kept the XI out in the field all the first day, and made the very brilliant total of 452. Campbell 138, Lord 108, and Todd 78 not out, all played well. On the second day the XI did not score very freely, considering the state of the ground, and their innings closed for 228 (Moulton 78, Newbery 38, Mayall 29). The match was left a draw.

May 14, 15—The XI kept Trinity in the field for most of the first day, chiefly through the fine batting of Grenfell, who carried his bat through the innings for 107, and Walsh 46. On the second day Trinity scored freely, making 428. The match was thus left a draw.

May 16, 17—The match with Pembroke had to be given up on account of the weather.

May 18—The XI made a poor display against King's, chiefly owing to a crumbly wicket. They went in first and made 112 (Newbery 23, Moulton 18, Edwards 18). King's then went in and won the match by 6 runs, the fielding of the XI being very feeble.

May 19—The XI gained an easy victory over Emmanuel by 6 wickets and 37 runs, the XI making 174 for 4 wickets. Barnett's freely scored 74 won the match, as there was only just time to make the runs. Grenfell 34 and Pullan 22 were the not outs. Emmanuel scored 127.

May 21, 22—The XI were fortunate in beating Jesus by 5 wickets. The victory was chiefly owing to Moulton's bowling 14 wickets for 78 runs and Mayall's batting (21 in first innings and 27 not out in second). Jesus went in first and made 57 and 72. The XI made 67 and 65 for 5 wickets. Chambers also bowled well for the XI.

May 24—The XI made a feeble show against Caius on a fast wicket. Going in first they made 74, Pullan playing a good innings of 33 not out. Caius then went in and made 185 for 6 wickets. The fielding of the XI was very slovenly and poor.

May 25—The XI kept Selwyn out in the field most of the afternoon, scoring 248: the last wicket put on more than 50 runs. Grenfell 51, Mr Thompson 43, Gillmore 39, Pullan 26, Barnett 21. Selwyn then went in for a short time and made 21 for 1 wicket.

May 26—The match with the Hawks ended in a draw. The Hawks went in first and made 190. The XI then played out time, making 93 for 6 wickets (Walsh 27, Mayall 21 not out).

June 2—Peterhouse kept the XI in the field most of the afternoon, scoring 215. The XI made 54 for 4 wickets.

Thus a fairly successful season ended with the following results, 9 drawn matches, 4 won, 2 lost.

The want felt throughout was that of a regular fast bowler who could be more or less relied on. There was plenty of moderate material, which came off occasionally. The batting, though not above the average, was by far the strongest point in the XI. The fielding at times was woefully slovenly, run after run being thrown away. We hope that there will be a great improvement next May Term and that the XI will try to cover more ground.

J. G. Grenfell was a good captain, and set his XI a brilliant example in the batting line. He seldom failed to make runs, and on several occasions was of the greatest assistance to his side. Kept wicket fairly, and was generally lucky with the toss.

H. Hanmer made runs freely at times, shewing his usual impartiality for bowling of every kind; has lost all his bowling power, but was as good as ever at cover-point.

W. F. Moulton—A good slow bowler on a wicket that suits him; a hard hitter on the off side, punishing loose bowling; a poor field.

W. Barnett—A quick run-getter when set; weak defence. A smart field, with a good return.

H. Roughton—A free bat; was unfortunately unable to play regularly, so never shewed his true form. Rather weak in the field.

H. Mayall—A greatly improved bat, generally to be relied on for runs; has a good defence, but might punish loose bowling more effectually by hitting harder. Slow in the field.

H. Pullan generally makes runs in a free, but rather crude, style; a good field, covering plenty of ground.

H. C. Newbery—A free hitting bat, very partial to weak bowling; moderate change bowler. An energetic out field, and good thrower.

E. A. Chambers—The fast bowler of the XI, in which capacity he has been fairly successful; should be very useful next year. A weak bat; moderate field.

The Second Eleven were as usual successful. Against Peterhouse, Mayall made 114, not out.

Batting Averages.

	No. of Matches.	No. of Innings.	Times not out.	Total runs.	Most in an inns.	Average.
J. G. Grenfell.....	14	15	4	392	107*	35.7
H. Hanmer.....	6	5	0	149	86	29.4
H. Mayall	13	14	4	268	68*	26.4
W. F. Moulton	9	9	1	187	78	23.3
H. C. Newbery.....	11	12	1	254	83	23.1
H. Pullan.....	14	15	4	213	33*	19.4
F. L. Thompson	10	10	0	160	45	16
W. Barnett.....	9	10	0	143	74	14.3
F. A. H. Walsh	14	15	0	165	46	11
H. Roughton	5	5	1	34	15	8.1
E. Chambers	10	10	2	47	15*	5.7

* Signifies 'not out.'

Bowling Averages.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
W. F. Moulton	186	44	503	38	13.7
E. A. Chambers	222	51	475	27	14.2
W. Barnett.....	20.2	3	65	4	16.1
H. C. Newbery	90	24	217	12	19.1
H. Hanmer	57.2	12	186	6	31

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

At a meeting, held in C. Collison's rooms, the following officers were elected for the ensuing season:

Captain—H. C. Barraclough. *Secretary*—F. A. H. Walsh.

THE LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

We have this Term been most unfortunate in losing five of last year's unusually brilliant team. Also Bushe-Fox has been prevented by the claims of the L. M. B. C. from playing in all except the first two or three matches; Brown has not yet

been available, and we have vainly endeavoured to fill the vacant places in a satisfactory manner. Twenty matches were arranged, but rain compelled us to abandon several of the earlier ones; so far eleven have been played, of which we have won two (St Catherine's and Christ's) and lost nine (Corpus, Emmanuel, Jesus, Mayflies [2], Pembroke [2], Selwyn [2]). At the beginning of the Term a match was played between the First and Second Six (with 15), which the Second Six won easily. The following played for them: Halsted and Hayward, Gibson and Owen, Baily and Rudd.

The regular Six has been made up as follows:—

L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, R. F. Davis, T. E. Haydon, C. E. Owen, T. W. Parry, and H. Simpson.

Gibson has played in eight matches and Hensley in five, and Baily, Halsted, Hayward, and Kellett have occasionally represented us.

In the later matches Gibson and Hensley have played well together.

In the semi-final round of the Single Ties Davis beat Owen and Simpson beat Haydon. In the final Davis beat Simpson.

In the semi-final of the Doubles Haydon and Wynne-Willson beat Brooks and Cousins, and Gibson and Hensley beat Parry and Simpson. In the final Gibson and Haydon drew together against Hensley and Wynne-Willson and were victorious.

The Handicap Singles have reached the fourth round.

Two ash courts, near "Merton House," have already been taken for next October Term, and it is proposed to take more, if necessary.

We are glad to see that Brown is again playing for the 'Varsity.



THE BISHOPS AT ST JOHN'S.

DURING the Long Vacation our College Hall was the scene of a festivity that deserves somewhat more than a passing notice in the *Eagle*. The Vice-chancellor (our Master) in the name of the University invited the Archbishops and Bishops attending the Lambeth Conference to visit Cambridge, and the Council of the Senate agreed to offer graces for conferring honorary degrees upon the Archbishops and metropolitan Bishops as representing the episcopal body. The invitation was accepted, and on July 18 the guests to the number of something over eighty arrived, and during the day were entertained at luncheon in the various colleges, and taken in well-marshalled groups to see the various 'sights' of the University. The proceedings in the Senate-house are well sketched in a letter to the *Guardian* of July 25, and we borrow freely from this account and that in the *University Reporter* of September 29.

The ceremony began at 2.30 p.m. A special notice of the necessity for strict punctuality had been issued to the luncheon parties, and those who obeyed it had their reward in getting to the Senate-house dry. Those who did not obey it had as their penalty one of the very worst duckings that tropical rain has ever inflicted. The rain had kept off all the morning, and it took the same obliging course during the remaining parts of the day, but for something like a quarter of an hour at this point it certainly did deliver itself in a very violent manner. Notwithstanding

the absence of so many residents, the Senate-house was very full. The Bishops were seated on one side, before the dais, and the members of the Senate on the other side, the visitors selected for the honour of a degree being seated in front. The selection would have been by no means an easy process if the Council of the Senate had not adhered rigidly to a simple principle. The Archbishop of Canterbury had prepared a list of the Bishops attending the Lambeth Conference in order of consecration, with the Archbishops and metropolitan Bishops at the head of the list. The Council proposed that all of those at the head of the list should receive honorary degrees, unless they were already Doctors of the University. This "unless" excluded the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Primus of Scotland, and the Bishops of Rupertsland and Sydney. The remaining metropolitans were the Archbishops of York, Armagh, and Dublin, and the Bishops of Guiana, Calcutta, Capetown, and Fredericton, all of whom accepted the offered honour, though the Bishop of Capetown had to withdraw at the last in consequence of a return of ill-health. In the case of the American Bishops the choice was difficult, for the presiding Bishop (Connecticut) was not in England; and as his is the senior see the choice of the senior see was precluded. Fortunately the Bishop who is senior by consecration, Dr Whipple, of Minnesota, was here and is a great favourite in Cambridge; and it seemed an obvious thing to add to him the Bishop of New York, who though one of the youngest of the Bishops holds the most important of all the sees, and one which stands as high in seniority of foundation as any now represented in England, New York and Pennsylvania dating from the same day of the year 1784. It is unnecessary to say that the speech of welcome of Dr Sandys, the orator, took up the more prominent of the endless points presented by a gathering so entirely unique, while the individual speeches in which

he presented the several prelates were in all cases pithy and appropriate. Dr Sandys has had an unusually severe call upon his resources this summer, for he had scarcely finished with his fifteen speeches on the occasion of Prince Albert Victor's degree when he was called back from an attempt at a holiday in Germany to present the prelates for their degrees. His services, however, are always rendered as ungrudgingly as gracefully, and to say that is to say a great deal.

It required an effort of the will to come near to realising the uniqueness and far-reaching importance of an occasion which set side by side, in the gowns of their new doctorate, the Archbishops of York, Armagh, and Dublin, and the Bishops of Guiana, Calcutta, Fredericton, Minnesota, and New York, with the Primus of Scotland and the Metropolitan Bishops of Rupertsland and Sydney close at hand, and with them nearer four than three score of Bishops from all parts of the world. Such a sight has never before been possible. And the *personnel* of the honorary graduates was remarkable. The stalwart frame of York, the unusually handsome features of Armagh, the tall, spare form of Dublin, the fresh and upright eighty years of Guiana, the massive head of Calcutta, the small frame and quiet air of Fredericton, the lofty head and prairie stride of the Apostle of the Red Indians, and the cheery youthfulness of New York, each gave something distinctive for the eye to rest upon. And it need scarcely be added that this would still have been emphatically true if the figures of Sydney and Rupertsland and Brechin had been included. The Archbishop of Canterbury, it is understood, thought it as well that his University should be left free to devote its whole attention to its distinguished visitors, and his Grace had very recently spent some time in Cambridge on the occasion of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales ; but several of the Cambridge Bishops of English

dioceses had made the effort to be present, and their presence added much to the interest of the assembly for Cambridge men. It was enough to mark the occasion as very noteworthy that Carlisle and Lichfield and Manchester and Ely were there.

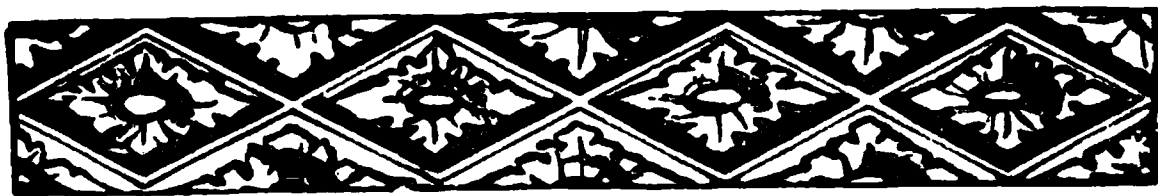
A special service in King's Chapel and a reception in Trinity Lodge by the Master, Dr Butler, then followed; and at seven o'clock the Bishops and the members of the Senate and others who had been asked to meet them began to converge towards St John's.

The guests assembled before dinner in the Library, entering by the Combination-room. As each entered his eye ran down the long low room, with its marvellous ceiling and its four pictures side by side of Selwyn, Herschel, Adams, and Wilberforce, through the open doors of the smaller Combination-room and the Library, and on to where, 300 ft. away, the great terminal oriel of the Library stands, rising straight out of the waters of the Cam. With the punctuality which had marked every stage of the day's proceedings, the Vice-Chancellor moved from the Library exactly at the appointed time, 7.45, and led the large party to the Hall, where covers were laid for 150 at seven tables. The dinner was simple, well designed, well cooked, and well placed on the table. The wines were few and sound. The guests were so arranged that except at the table where the honorary graduates and metropolitans were massed together, with the Vice-Chancellor and Professor Stokes at the centre, no two Bishops sat next each other, members of the Senate alternating with Bishops in all cases. The red gowns of the Doctors gave a touch of colour to the scene, and there was great heartiness about the whole of the proceedings. The Bishops needed no set assurances of sympathy in the arduous and anxious work of their lives from the University of Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, assembled in a College which owes its existence to the steadfastness of John Fisher, and in a Hall where

there looked in upon them from the windows of one of the oriels the heraldic bearings of three at least of the Seven Bishops whose acquittal drew forth the cheers which startled King James in his camp at Hounslow two hundred years ago the Wednesday before. The Vice-Chancellor proposed "The Queen;" Dr Butler "The Prince and Princess of Wales;" the Vice-Chancellor "The Honorary Graduates," to which the Archbishop of York replied; the Master of Clare "The Bishops of the United Kingdom," to which the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Brechin (Primus), and the Archbishop of Dublin replied; Dr Westcott "The Indian and Colonial Churches," to which the Bishop of Guiana and the Bishop of Sydney replied; Dr Humphry "The American Bishops," to which the Bishop of New York replied; and the Bishop of Minnesota proposed "The University," to which the Vice-Chancellor replied. It is difficult to select for mention any of the speakers, and space would fail for referring to all. The Bishop of London spoke with a vigour of manner, justness of language, sequence of idea, and fulness of heart, which greatly delighted his audience. The Bishop of Brechin gave a lift to every one's spirit by a story of his Dean, *à propos* of the enormous area of the work represented by the Bishops present and the impossibility that all should everywhere go always well: a Scottish lady, who had become exceedingly bulky in her older age, informed a questioner that she was "weel i' pairts, but she was ower-muckle to be a' weel at ae time." The Bishop of New York gave a similar lift by describing how his Quaker ancestry on Rhode Island saw the canoes of the 'red men' approaching, and, as it was against their principles to fight, placed food and drink on the shore; so treated, they found the savages quiet and well disposed—"You have repeated the experiment upon us 'red men,' and we think it has succeeded." The Bishop of Sydney, whose magnificent

voice reduced to nothing the length of the Hall of St John's, worked out a comparison between the service all had so much enjoyed at King's, without the accompaniment of the organ, and the colonial Church, without the accompaniment of time-honoured associations, of endowments, of national establishment, driven back upon first principles of clearness and soundness to produce perfect harmony, having a simple beauty of its own. It was nearly midnight when the party dispersed.

So ended a day which will long be remembered in Cambridge, and will not be forgotten in any part of the world in which there is a Church in communion with the English Church. The Bishops will go to their distant homes with the conviction that the University of Cambridge has earnest sympathy with honest work whatever and wherever it may be; and also with the conviction that the University is not altogether given up to dreamy abstraction, but can on occasion carry out with success an affair which must have made no small demands upon the business powers of the Vice-Chancellor, and of those whom he called to his aid.



THE LADY MARGARET BALL.

June 14, 1888.

IT is characteristic of the Unseasonable Man, says Theophrastus, among other unpleasant habits, that "when he is minded to dance, he will seize upon another who is not yet drunk." While noting the delightful catholicity of the *not yet*, the Historian of the Lady Margaret Ball is reduced to a painful dilemma if he is to make his account square with the dictum of the philosopher; for either there must have been a considerable number of Unseasonable Men present in the Master's Lodge on June the fourteenth, or else—but the alternative is unthinkable even by the firmest believer (like myself) in the equality of the sexes. Perhaps we may escape the difficulty by remembering that the same Authority defines Unseasonableness as "a chance meeting disagreeable to those who meet," and when we reflect that the Stewards on that occasion were

Mr H. S. Foxwell	}	(sic, on the programme, ' <i>quibus non reservatur senioritas sua.</i> ')
Mr J. E. Marr		
Mr R. F. Scott		
W. A. Cousins		
J. S. G. Grenfell		
A. Hill		
S. H. A. Lambert		
R. P. Roseveare		
J. F. Tarleton		
E. Prescott		
and P. H. Brown,		

we may rest assured that there were "no chance meetings disagreeable to those who met," and therefore—*cadit quaestio*.

In attempting to pourtray the varied aspects of a Ball, one is met at the outset with the same difficulty which the Prince of Historians tells us besets the description of a battle; for each combatant sees only what occurs in his immediate vicinity, and when he observes the enemy advancing or retiring or setting to partners, he is too apt to think that the whole cause is lost or won accordingly. We might indeed condescend to mere generalities; we might observe that dancing was maintained with spirit by the votaries of Terpsichore till such-and-such an hour, that the varied hues of the ladies' dresses mingling with the soberer habits of the men formed a scene of kaleidoscopic beauty, which will not soon be forgotten by the inhabitants of the good old town of so-and-so; but we have no pecuniary interest in the number of lines of copy, and moreover we feel that this kind of thing has been done before. We prefer therefore to divide our subject into such heads or sections as seem most appropriate, to discourse soberly thereon, making such comments and so meting out our praise that it may commend itself to the ingenious reader. First then

Of Dancing.

Dancing may perhaps be defined as the sympathetic movement of two bodies in an epicycloidal curve, combined with that free interchange of ideas, which is the proudest boast of our English civilisation, on which indeed the Sun never sets. (Qy. Subject for Fellowship Dissertation; Worms, I am told, are about played out.) The desire of expressing joy in this simple fashion would seem to be innate in man, from the rude savage triumphing over his writhing foe to the highest type of the Nineteenth Century, who waltzes—and that too reversing—while every one else is dancing the polka as by Law established. And this brings me to the subject of waltzing. We have one Queen, one Church, one General; why not one Waltz? Why should we waste

the best years of our life in acquiring an art, only to find ourselves regularly two seasons behind some gilded youth whose personal equation in my limited experience is $x=0$? I would not be illiberal in this matter; I would let any innovator plead the cause of a new step with a halter round his neck, after the custom of a certain conservative city of old, when Tories *were* Tories, and none of your compromises; if he proved his case—so; if not, he should be spared the remorse of failure.

Of Our Partners.

Here I am on delicate ground; indeed every one must be a law to himself, steering self and partner and not caring *that* for his neighbour—like a Cyclops. Let me, however, define the, to me, ideal partner. We all, doubtless, met one (or more) such ideals on the occasion I am attempting to describe, and therefore, multiplying by the number of cavaliers, we arrive at a most satisfactory result. The ideal partner then should resemble the Fellows of All Souls in the good old times; she should be well-born, well-clothed, and—moderately educated.

Of Proposals of Marriage.

We are here speaking only by hear-say, but we are informed that this form of amusement was indulged in to some extent last June the fourteenth. However, were proposals as plentiful as blackberries, we would pass on to the next section.

Of the Supper.

Which should perhaps have come before the last. On this head it may suffice to say that the most revolutionary of Dinner Committees would have found it hard to find fault with the fare the Kitchens provided; the soup, it may be incidentally mentioned, seemed to flow from a perennial fount.

Of the Second Supper.

This institution, by no means to be despised, was duly done honour to by the Committee and some others who stayed to refresh themselves after the fatigues of the evening. It was described by a speaker on that occasion—though in a more sporting phrase—as a cross between a Bump-supper and a Council Meeting, combining, as he no doubt implied, the conviviality of the one with the dignity of the other. The new Smoking-room proved also in handy proximity.

Of the Champagne.

We, the *Eagle*, are as a rule an abstemious, not to say teetotal bird, but on this occasion we thought it our duty, for the good of the college, to sample the brand, and we unhesitatingly pronounce it a credit to France.

Of Lady Margaret.

It would seem ungracious to close this account without some reference to our Foundress, without whose generosity we should probably not have been where we were on the night in question, or, if we had been, should have been somebody else. What would she have thought of this invasion of her domain, if she could have stepped down from her frame into our midst, shaking the dust of centuries from her eyes and the paint of the Restorer from her face? Well, she was, as the Church Service says, herself a married man (so to speak), and even if we throw in Bishop Fisher, we must allow our two great Patrons an average of 1.5 consorts, to reduce it to a common denominator. Perhaps then she would have thought with us that it was a time spent pleasantly and innocently, as things go; that, apart from the gratification of the moment, it was a thing worth doing if—and on that we are all agreed—it was done well.

"The United States of America has reasserted hisself, and will shortly open a bar-room in Paris. Also, cigars and other necessaries of life." Such, if we are to credit a historian of the American War, was the proclamation of one "Captain Villiam Brown, Eskevire;" and perhaps, with due allowance from our more conventional civilisation, this voice from the Far West may have its application even for us.

CLUVIENUS.

[Perhaps here, better than in the body of an article which may not be taken altogether seriously by some, we may refer to the kindness of the Master in offering us the use of his Lodge, and the Council in granting the Combination-Room. To them, and to all who worked for the success of the Ball, our thanks are due.]



HENLEY REGATTA, 1888.

AFTER seven years' interval Henley has become once more a source of interest to all members of St John's, through their having once again a representative crew taking part in the Regatta. On the 20th of June our crew arrived at Henley fresh from their success on the Cam, and keen and confident in consequence. Their well-known flag was soon hoisted from an upper window of their quarters, 3 River Terrace, and they made their first appearance on the Thames the same evening. On the next day practice and training began in earnest, the crew going out regularly twice each day under the charge of their 'Mentor' (as the sporting papers have it), S. D. Muttelbury of Third Trinity. The daily routine was as follows:—7 a.m. (generally later with most members of the crew), got up and went for a short stroll. 8 a.m. Breakfast. 10.30 a.m. Practice. 1.30 p.m. Lunch. 5.30 p.m. Practice. 7.30 p.m. Dinner. 10.30 p.m. (usually before) Bed, and very glad to get there. Dress—Flannels and blazers every day and all day.

Time, it must be confessed, hung somewhat heavy on our hands. 'Clocking' our opponents was a source of endless interest, without much satisfactory result. We hesitate to describe how some delighted to inspect the House Boats' occupants; how others lived on penny novelettes; how the studious one 'worked' lying on the sofa with his eyes shut, and his book face downwards on the floor; how another occupied himself in testing the skill of the local barber on a non-existent beard; how our cox deserted us to

inhabit a palatial suite of apartments in the principal street of the town. No! let us stop and draw a veil: we all have our little failings.

Dietary disputes were frequent—the merits and demerits of “too much fish”—the advantages of rival brands of lime juice—and whether porridge should or should not be included in the menu. But bloodshed was averted by the admirable management and firm coercive government of our trainer Kirby. However, we all agreed that, in cooking beef and in brewing beer, Henley could give points to Cambridge.

Our evenings were enlivened by various companies of itinerant musicians. There was the gentleman who warbled enquiringly for the “Boys of the Old Brigade,” and waxed very pathetic because they were not; there was the lady who sang about how “She wanted to go to R’yal ‘Enley”; and we fell in with an unsuspected relative in the shape of a disreputable nigger minstrel, who styled himself Uncle John, and endeavoured to establish his identity and at the same time exact backsheesh by exhibiting the autographs of former Presidents of the C. U. B. C. Pembroke were next door to us, and sweet strains from their piano kept us from forgetting the fact.

We must not fail to record how two of the crew started off one Sunday morning to find a church ‘in the country’; how they passed within fifty yards of one without seeing it, and had a three mile walk before they came upon another; and how they considered themselves rewarded by hearing a distinguished member of the present Government read the Lessons. The remainder of the crew are reported to have gone to church in Canadian canoes.

Occasional visits from Lady Margaret men helped to prevent the period of practice from becoming too monotonous, and to remind us that we were but a small part of a large and enthusiastic whole.

Meanwhile the course was becoming enlivened by

the daily arrivals of gaily adorned House Boats, with which by the opening day of the Regatta one side of the river was lined from start to finish. Within two days of the Regatta all the crews (except Eton, whose custom is to drive over on the day of the race) had arrived, and their flags might be seen floating from their quarters in various parts of the town. At last "the glorious fourth of July" appeared, bringing with it its train-loads, boat-loads, and carriage-loads of visitors, the majority of whom come not so much to witness the racing as to take part in what is considered the pleasantest picnic of the year. Racing began at twelve: half past one was the time fixed for the heat of the Ladies' Plate between First Trinity and L. M. B. C. The former had proved themselves extremely fast over the first part of the course, and we went down to the start prepared to find ourselves led at the half-way post, but confidently trusting to alter the relative positions by the end of the course. Both crews went off very fast, but in a short time L. M. B. C. had secured a lead of a few feet; at the quarter-mile post First had drawn up nearly level, but we gained gradually again, and were a length to the good three-quarters of the way over. First Trinity then made a desperate spurt, which, however, died away without reducing the lead more than a few feet. Almost immediately afterwards a 'crab' knocked them to pieces, and we eventually won easily by five lengths. Four hours afterwards we appeared again to row against London Rowing Club (second crew) in the heat for the Thames Cup: the race was a hollow one, as we were clear at the quarter-mile post and paddled in five lengths ahead. We had a lucky escape from having a serious mishap, for on getting out Backhouse found that his oar was cracked clean across under the leather of the button, and only held together by it. The other races on this day were not exciting, though great

amusement was caused by the performances in the Diamonds of a South coast sculler, who was almost up to the standard of the freshers whom we see diverting themselves and others in the neighbourhood of the Bridge of Sighs.

The second day's racing opened with a magnificent struggle between Trinity Hall and Leander for the Grand; the latter started tremendously fast, got a lead at once, and, rowing beautifully together, kept it to the end. The Leander eight was composed of five Oxford Blues, two Oxford Trial men, and Muttletbury. The race between Eton and Pembroke was also a good one, and the latter had not much to spare at the finish. Late in the afternoon we rowed Dublin University for the Ladies' Plate, but the race was uninteresting, as we led from the start and won easily by four lengths. The race between Nickalls and the German sculler, Doering, promised to be of an exciting nature, but was spoilt by the latter unfortunately running into a boat which had carelessly encroached upon the course. N. P. Symonds (our First Captain in 1886, who rowed in the 'Varsity boat in that and the previous year), and Buck, an old Oxford Blue, easily beat Bell and Landale of Trinity Hall in their heat for the Goblets.

On the third day the finals produced some splendid racing. To begin with, Leander and Thames did battle for the Grand: a finer race was perhaps never witnessed, there never was half a length between the two. Leander led at first, but were overhauled about half a mile from the finish, and, although they spurted magnificently at the end, they lost by a quarter of a length. The victory of Thames was evidently a very popular one, as they were cheered to the echo. Next came our race with Pembroke for the Ladies': our crew, as usual, soon showed in front, and won easily by three lengths; one of the Pembroke men unfortunately broke his slide, but the accident

did not materially affect the result. The Hall Four, composed of four Blues, had practically a walk over for the Stewards', but their second Four had to succumb to Brazenose in the Visitors'. For the Goblets, Buck and Symonds completely rowed down Muttletbury and McLean, the former of whom was much exhausted by his race in Leander, and fainted when about half-way from home and fell out of the boat. In the final for the Thames our crew had an easy task, beating the Thames Rowing Club (second crew) by five lengths; and, although we paddled part of the way, we succeeded in beating 'record' for this event by one second. The race for the Diamonds was the last but not the least exciting on the programme, as last year's first and second were again left in for the final. Nickalls of Magdalen, Oxford, however, succeeded in turning the tables on his former conqueror, Gardner of Emmanuel, and in beating the previous 'record' by 15 seconds. No account of anything is complete without some mention of that ever-present and all-engrossing subject—the weather. Well, the less said about it the better, it was miserable on the first day, atrocious on the second, and barely tolerable on the third. The fireworks on the last night were really good, but those who ventured out to see them got well wet through for their trouble.

It only remains to add that our success is to be attributed, not only to the steady determination and keenness of each member of the crew, but also to the kindly interest and excellent coaching of Muttletbury, to whom we owe a large measure of thanks.

And thus Henley Regatta, 1888, has come and gone, adding one more bright page to the annals of the Lady Margaret Boat Club, and leaving behind it an example for those who are to maintain its honour in the years to be.



THE LATE WRECK COMMISSIONER.

THROUGH the death of Mr H. C. Rothery on the first of August last, in his seventy-first year, the College loses one of its most distinguished and loyal members.

Mr Rothery came from Shrewsbury School to the College in October 1836, was elected a Foundation Scholar in November 1837, and took his degree as 19th Wrangler in 1840. His year was a strong one, wherein there were no less than seven Johnians in the first twelve of the Wranglers.

Efforts have been made to obtain some details as to his university life from members of the College of his own time, but without much success. We are so intimate while we are here and yet know so little of one another. Moreover, in those days the men on different 'sides,' *i.e.* under different tutors, attended different lecturers, and this increases the difficulty. So that, although a member of the College in Mr Rothery's year writes—"The impression left on my mind, however, is strong. I can see him and hear his voice, he was marked by frankness, intelligence, and kindness," nothing of importance has been gathered from this source. The following letter from Mr Rothery himself, written in September 1886, gives us as much as we are likely to learn of this period of his life. It is characteristic of the kindness of the man, pathetic now that he is gone, and illustrates his strong love for the College and all that concerned it.

"I was very pleased to hear your account of old Hymers. I should like to see the old man again, as he was very kind to me when I was a youngster at St John's. It was Hymers who persuaded me, after I had been nearly a year at the University, to go in for Mathematics altogether; up to that time, coming up from Shrewsbury with tolerable reputation, I had given myself up almost entirely to Classics. Mr Hymers advised me to go in for Mathematics, and I have never regretted it, for I thus acquired a certain knowledge of both Classics and Mathematics, which has been useful to me ever since. If it had not been that the then Dean refused to allow me to stay up my last Long, because I could not shew an attendance of eight chapels a week during the preceding Term, and thus prevented me continuing my studies with Griffin, whose pupil I was, and of whom I was very fond, as he was very fond of me, I should, I believe, have been very high in the Mathematical Tripos. As it was, and with the loss of my last Long, I did tolerably, and I heard that in Problems and one or two other subjects I was first. However, it is perhaps just as well, for I should probably have remained up at the University as an old Don to be laughed at by you youngsters. It was better for me to go and fight my way up in the world.

"Poor old Isaacson gone too! He was a good tutor in his day, but it makes one feel how time flies; and people will soon be saying, 'Why, there's old Rothery gone.' However, you'll come to us, won't you, later in the Autumn, for I like to keep up the connection with my old College, and to talk of College affairs."

On leaving Cambridge, Mr Rothery devoted himself to the practice of the law, and on 22 Nov. 1842 was admitted to practice in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Court in Doctors' Commons. He obtained his first official appointment in 1844, when he was

sent by the Treasury to Cayenne to endeavour to obtain a reversal of a decision given by the French Colonial Courts against the British Government for the alleged illegal detention of a ship called the *Marabout* by H.M.S. *Rose*. He was successful in obtaining a reversal of the decree, both in the Court of First Instance and in the Cour Royale.

In 1845 he was appointed an Examiner in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts, and in 1846, at the request of the Treasury, he investigated a charge brought by a M. Guitard against the Messrs Rothschild of misappropriating large sums of money paid by the French Government for the losses sustained by British ships during the Great War, the distribution of which had been entrusted to a Commission, of which the Messrs Rothschild were the Brokers. As the whole of the papers belonging to the Commission had been lost, this necessitated a visit to Paris and a prolonged examination of the 'Grand Livre' to trace the appropriation of the money.

On the 3rd Nov. 1853 Mr Rothery entered the public service, being appointed by the late Dr Lushington to be Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty, and in the same year he was appointed Registrar of Her Majesty in Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Causes; from that date for thirty-five years he was continuously in the public service.

During his private practice in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts Mr Rothery had his attention called to certain grave evils and inconveniences attending the then existing procedure. To these he had drawn attention in a pamphlet published in the early part of 1853. Among his first duties as Registrar was to prepare, with the sanction and under the authority of Dr Lushington, a new set of Rules for the Court. He also prepared a new Table of Fees, in which provision was made for collecting the fees by means of adhesive stamps attached to the documents,

a system which has since been adopted in all the Courts of Justice. These Rules were approved by the Privy Council. New Rules were also prepared by him for the trial of Ecclesiastical and Maritime Appeals, which tended greatly to expedite the hearing of Appeals. The simplification of procedure thus brought about led to a great increase in the business of the Court.

In 1854, on the outbreak of war with Russia, the trial of Prize cases was referred to the Court of Admiralty, and as Registrar Mr Rothery had to prepare all the Proclamations, Orders in Council, and other official documents, and to regulate the practice of the Court; a task of no little difficulty, seeing that there had not been any war for nearly 40 years. At the request of the Treasury he drew up a Report on the practice during the war at the end of the last and beginning of the present century with regard to the distribution of prize money. The Report was not finished until 1857, but it was on the principles laid down in that Report that the proceeds of all prizes captured during the Russian war were distributed.

In February 1864, at the request of Lord Cardwell, Mr Rothery advised as the course which should be pursued in regard to the *Alabama*, the *Tuscaloosa*, and other Confederate cruisers. This was drawn up after a careful examination of all the British and American authorities, and he reported that the *Alabama* had been fraudulently taken out of our jurisdiction, that a gross breach of neutrality had been committed, and that it would be competent for us to seize her on the high seas or in any of our ports; that if we did not take measures to repossess ourselves of the vessel, the United States would have just cause of complaint. Had the advice thus given been followed by the British Government, we might not have had to pay £5,000,000 as compensation for losses inflicted by the *Alabama* and her consorts.

In July 1865 the House of Commons issued an order for a "Return of all appeals in causes of Doctrine or Discipline made to the High Court of Delegates from its erection by the 25 Hen. VIII. cap. 9 (A.D. 1533) until its abolition by the 2 and 3 Will. IV. cap. 92 (A.D. 1832)." At the request of Mr Gladstone, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Rothery undertook the work, which was of the most laborious kind, involving the study of a mass of unclassified and dilapidated documents, written for the first 200 years in a kind of law Latin extremely difficult to decipher, owing to the abbreviations and the crabbed character of the handwriting. This Return, which was published in 1868, has been of great use in the trial of ecclesiastical cases, and is still the work of authority on the subject.

In 1870 a claim was preferred against this country by the Brazilian Government for compensation for certain alleged damages amounting to nearly a million sterling. The claims had been investigated by Mr Thornton, H. M. Minister at Rio, who reported that though the greater number of claims could not be admitted, there were a considerable number which appeared to him open to consideration, and it was proposed to offer a sum of £150,000 to £200,000 to the Brazilian Government in full satisfaction of all demands. This was refused, and, at the request of Lord Clarendon, Mr Rothery undertook to report on the matter. The enquiry was extremely difficult and tedious, involving a careful examination of all the records of the Foreign Office, the Treasury, the Admiralty, and the Paymaster General's Office, from the early part of the century to the year 1852. The result was to shew that most of the claims were inadmissible, that in others the claim had been already satisfied, and that out of 98 there were only 5 in which compensation of any kind was due, and that these would be satisfied by the payment of £5082. 15s.!

Mr Rothery had, we believe, much to do with the drafting of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, the nearest approach to a code which has ever been passed by our legislature. Under this and the amending Acts enquiries into Shipping Casualties were held before Stipendiary or Borough Magistrates, with Officers of the Royal Navy, or Captains of the Merchant Service, sitting as Assessors. But the system was not a success. Casualties continued to increase, ships became more and more deeply laden, foundered, and were missing, until at length in 1873, on the publication of Mr Plimsoll's book, public indignation was aroused. This led to the Commission on Unseaworthy Ships, of which Mr Rothery was a member. The Report of the Commission resulted in the passing of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1876, by which it was provided that a Court should be established to be called the Wreck Commissioner's Court, and on the 1st October 1876 Mr Rothery was appointed to the post by Lord Chancellor Cairns. The post was a specially arduous one, almost of necessity bringing the holder into conflict with ship-owners. Bitter and unscrupulous attacks were made on the Court from time to time, as was perhaps inevitable when the interests of a powerful class were threatened, but they only shewed that the Court was doing the work it was set to do, namely reforming serious abuses. But while the Court was regarded with disfavour no complaint could justly be made against the Judge, whose work was always done diligently and conscientiously. Mr Rothery regarded the Court as in a measure his child: he had assisted at its birth, watched over its growth, settled its practice and its principles, was jealous of its reputation, and anxious for its success.

Mr Gray, in giving evidence before the Royal Commission on Loss of Life at Sea, said that he was "very much struck with the powers of the Wreck Commissioner. He seemed to have a thorough

mastery of the subject and a great gift of sifting things to the bottom." The effect of this was soon seen. Mr Rothery's reports on the cases which came before him made known a large number of preventible causes of maritime loss, and the number of wrecks greatly diminished. His judgments on fires at sea in coal-laden vessels, on certain modes of stowing grain cargoes, and on stability and overloading, were especially valuable.

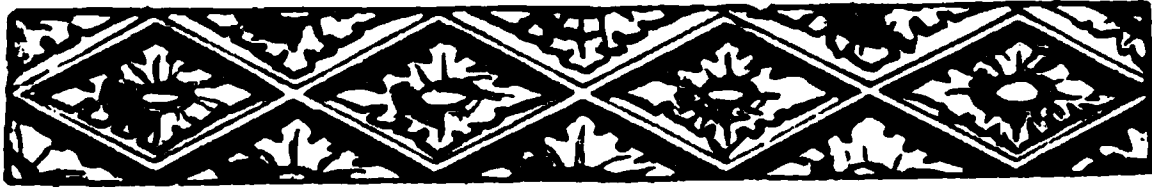
The duties of the office were extremely wearing. Thus in three months of 1879 Mr Rothery had to try a case at Cardiff, thence he went to Glasgow, thence to Sunderland, to Plymouth, to Lowestoft, to Newcastle, to Liverpool, to Glasgow, to London, to Plymouth, to Swansea, to Liverpool, to London for three cases, to Falmouth, and thence to Plymouth. Subject to all these journeys at all times of the year and in all seasons, hurried from place to place before there was time to draw up the Report on the case just heard, sitting up late at nights to overtake the work, absent from home for weeks, and without regular or settled vacations, Mr Rothery's life was a laborious one, and it was no wonder that, after eleven years of it, his health began to fail, and that he should seek for rest in retirement in the beginning of the year. Alas! the bow was unstrung too late, and on the first of August he passed away at his residence, Ribsdon, near Bagshot. He was buried in Woking Cemetery on August 7, the service being read by the Right Rev Dr Cowie, Bishop of Auckland; the College was represented at the funeral by the Bursar.

The above is but a mere outline of Mr Rothery's official life, but he had much else to do. For 28 years he was the Legal Adviser of the Treasury on slave-trade matters, advising the Government on many questions of public importance, involving nice and difficult points of international law. He was at different times a member of no less than twelve Royal

Commissions and Committees. Among these he was Chairman of the Committee on the Tay Bridge disaster, and secretary of several of the others, drawing up the Report; but for none of this work did he receive any pay or remuneration.

In the midst of all these harassing duties, Mr Rothery kept up his connexion with the College, hardly ever letting a year pass without paying us a visit, and always shewing a keen interest in its prosperity and welfare. His fine presence and cheery voice will be much missed on St John's Day, and it will be felt that another link with the past is gone.

R. F. S.



A SHORT HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

THE latest addition to the *Epochs of Church History* series, which Professor Creighton is editing, is *A History of the University of Cambridge*, by Mr Mullinger. It would be scarcely appropriate to attempt in the pages of the *Eagle* anything like a formal review of a book that has been appreciatively discussed in a number of journals which make reviewing their principal business, but we may be allowed to collect into a short article those facts which are specially interesting to us, whether in our narrower capacity as Johnians or in the wider one of members of the University of Cambridge.

To us, who are the undergraduates of the passing moment, the earlier part of Mr Mullinger's book will be the more attractive. Those of us who have attended service in St Giles' Church, or who reside in the New Court, and are therefore parishioners of St Peter's and St Giles', will be interested to find that the church was founded by a Norman as early as the 12th century, and that the body of secular canons connected with it afterwards formed the nucleus of the important monastic foundation of Barnwell Priory. The few but worthy Johnians who inhabit the Chesterton Road will point out with pride to the more numerous denizens of Portugal Place that the original Cambridge was on their side of the river, under the shadow of 'the Castle,' and that 'the borough,'* as the parish of St

* The roughs militant of Castle End still take a proper pride in the name of 'Borough Boys': note the sign of a tavern at the 'Backs' end of Northampton Street.

Giles' is still called, had an independent existence before it overflowed to the other side of the river, and joined the separate village that clustered round the ancient pre-Norman church of St Benet. Members of the Amalgamation also will ascertain with pleasure that the original Merton Hall or 'School of Pythagoras,' just opposite one corner of the cricket-field, was built as early as the 12th century by a Norman country gentleman, probably a leading personage in the Cambridge of the day.

To all who appreciate the dramatic flavour which Proctors give to life, and who scorn a merely vegetable existence, it is gratifying to learn from Mr Mullinger's pages that the institution of 'town and gown rows,' provided by the wisdom of our ancestors lest much learning should make us mad, is as ancient as it is useful and venerable. The differences of the 12th and 13th centuries, however, appear to have been characterised by a somewhat greater degree of acerbity than those of the present day. The smaller hostels were occasionally sacked; in 1261 the University records were burnt, and in 1381 the University Chest itself was broken open, and the bonfire in the Market-place with which the town then celebrated by anticipation the Fifth of November was supplied from charters and records belonging to the Masters and Scholars. This historical fact disposes of the doubts of those sceptics of our own day who have profanely suggested that the University Chest has only a figurative existence. In the earlier stages of the great fratricidal war the town seems to have had physical force on its side, but in the long run it was demonstrated that 'the pen is mightier than the sword,' and the tongue, though 'a little member,' is capable of doing much to annoy the opposite party. About the close of the 16th century, near the end of the reign of Elizabeth, we find the Mayor and burgesses of the town of Cambridge complaining to the Privy

Council that the undergraduates lampoon them in a College play, and the dons refer to them sarcastically 'in publick sermons'—presumably in Great St Mary's. To-day the weapons of our warfare are once more carnal, but it is a notable fact that even the University Pulpit was once pressed into the service of *Alma Mater* in her quarrels with her good cousin, the Town.

The town and gown row is not the only familiar institution that our author traces to its original source. The original Sizar appears in the statutes of Peterhouse, which direct that "if the funds of the foundation permit, the Master and the two Deans shall select two or three youths, 'indigent Scholars well grounded in Latin,' to be maintained, 'as long as may seem fit,' by the College Alms; such poor scholars being bound to attend upon the Master and fellows in church, on feast days, and on other ceremonial occasions, and also to wait on the Master and fellows at table, and in their rooms." This was in 1338! But if the original Sizar can be run to earth in Peterhouse, the original entrance examination can be traced to St John's. In the statutes given to the College by King Henry VIII in 1545 a clause is inserted requiring that no Pensioner shall be admitted 'who did not already possess such a knowledge of Latin as would enable him to profit by the regular course of instruction and prevent his proving an impediment to the progress of others.'

Another ancient institution concerning the origin of which our Historian writes is the *University Calendar*. The date of its birth is 1796, so some of us will see its centenary. It was the private venture of one G. Mackenzie, a Trinity B.A., who describes the work in his first preface as 'neither useless nor uninteresting to the members of the University.' G. Mackenzie's faculty for statistics seems to have been greater than his historical acumen. He allowed himself to be beguiled into attempting an account of the origin of

the University, in which, with combined audacity and guilelessness, he fixed the date of its foundation at 370 B.C., and identified as its founder 'one Cantaber, a Spaniard.'

It is worth noting, while we are upon ancient institutions, that the modern cap, which in various stages of decay is still a necessary part of academical dress within the meaning of the Act, dates only from 1769. Before that year undergraduates 'had worn round caps lined with black silk, and with a brim of black velvet for Pensioners or black silk for Sizars.'

Pessimists who find the financial prospects of the Colleges and University somewhat alarming may or may not be reassured by learning that things were much worse in 1538. Then the University was so hard up that 'useless books' in the Library were sold; the amount of money in the University Chest fell to under £20; and the only way the University lecturers in Hebrew and Greek could be paid was by suspending the mathematical lecturer and using his salary for the purpose. Past history has sometimes dictated expedients for present politics. Let mathematical lecturers pray that the agricultural depression may speedily come to an end! The expedient by which the University and Colleges were rescued from a depression still more fatal than that which was at its worst in 1538-40 is also worth noting by the way. Sir Thomas Smith, an Elizabethan Statesman and Economist, foreseeing to a certain extent the rapid depreciation of the precious metals which followed the discovery and opening up of the New World, established 'corn-rents' under the sanction of an Act of Parliament, *i.e.* it was made lawful in all new leases issued by the Colleges to require the payment of at least one-third part of the rent 'in corn or in malt.' As corn rapidly rose in price, while the value of money declined, this 'corn-rent' of a third came to be worth more than the other two-thirds in money

taken together, and so the value of College endowments was kept up.

Our author notes the frequent and destructive fires that appear to have made large gaps in the records which are the materials for the history of the University. In this connexion he quotes a sentence from Fuller, which those of us who dispense with fire-guards, and leave candles burning inside sported oaks, would do well to take to heart. 'Whoever shall consider in both Universities the ill-contrivance of many chimneys, hollowness of hearths, shallowness of tunnels, carelessness of coals and candles, catchingness of papers, narrowness of studies, late reading and long watching of scholars, cannot but conclude that an especial Providence preserveth those places.' This doctrine of a College Providence may be comforting to those Johnians who cannot manage to put their trust in a 14-gyp power College squirt.

We are able to gather from our author some clear idea of what it really was that happened in Cambridge during the great Civil War. Thus is another piece of territory conquered and reclaimed from the realms of nebulous tradition! All the Colleges contributed to the King's cause, but Mr Mullinger can only give us two definite amounts—St John's £150 and Sidney £100. The Town, however, sided with the Parliament, and thus the old feud revived in a more serious form. The townsmen fired at the windows of some of the collegians, and Parliament talked of a raid on the College plate. It was therefore packed up and sent off to the King, but Cromwell intercepted most of it, and proceeded to commit to prison three Heads who were supposed to have had a share in the transaction. One of these was Dr Beale, Master of St John's. In the spring of 1643 Cromwell occupied the town with an army of 30,000 men, and Cambridge became a sort of military centre for the Parliamentary forces. During this period of occupation the Colleges suffered a good

deal. The materials accumulated for re-building Clare were appropriated for fortifications; all the Jesus trees and a good many others were felled; the St John's, Trinity, King's, and Queens' bridges were pulled down; and though Mr Mullinger does not believe the story about the windows in King's College Chapel, he admits that a large number of 'superstitious images and pictures' in College Halls and Chapels were removed. Cromwell is credited with so much in conversation that it is interesting to find precisely what it was that he did in history.

As a loyal Johnian, Mr Mullinger has a good deal to say about the Lady Margaret and Bishop Fisher, and on this attractive subject we must refer our readers to the book itself. One or two points, however, we may note by the way. (1) The Hospital of St John the Evangelist, out of which our own foundation grew, was founded as early as 1135; in a certain sense Peterhouse also was an offshoot from it. Thus our earliest history carries us back to the days of Henry I. (2) When the Hospital was dissolved and the College founded, the endowment bequeathed by the Lady Margaret would have made us the richest College in Cambridge, with the exception of King's. This was lost on a technical legal point, and Bishop Fisher only saved less than one-fifth of the original endowment. Thus it behoves us to remember on May 6 that what we still enjoy of the Lady Margaret's bounty is only a fifth of what she intended. (3) At the beginning of the 18th century our numbers were larger than Trinity's, and in 1710 a German travelling in England described the Hall of that College as 'very large, but ugly, smoky, and smelling so strong of bread and meat, that' he says 'it would be impossible for me to eat a morsel in it.' It was under the administration of Bentley, himself a Johnian, that Trinity recovered the ground it had lost, and since then St John's has not been able to contest its

supremacy. (4) At the accession of William and Mary the Nonjurors were very strong at St John's. No less than twenty-two of the Fellows were deprived for refusing to take the oaths, and among these was Thomas Baker, the historian of the College, whose famous work has been published in our own time by Professor Mayor.

We have occupied ourselves in this article entirely with the earlier history of Cambridge, but Mr Mullinger's concluding chapters are also of considerable interest. He distinguishes as landmarks in the modern history of the University two events which have a special interest for us. In 1867 the first influential attack was made upon the exclusive predominance of classical studies. The standard of rebellion was raised in a volume, since become famous, of *Essays on a Liberal Education*, and the contributors, most of them still in harness, are familiar names—C. S. Parker (Oxf.), H. Sidgwick, John Seeley, E. E. Bowen, F. W. Farrar, J. M. Wilson, J. W. Hales, W. Johnson, and Lord Houghton. In the same year, singularly enough, the University Extension Movement began, with a course of lectures delivered by Professor Stuart in three great towns of the North. This movement has since, as we all know, met with remarkable success. If in the coming chaos the Ancient Universities survive, it will be because the Extension Movement has converted them from the educational luxuries of rich men's sons into institutions that are national in the best sense of the word. We of only twenty years after are scarcely able to appreciate the vast importance of this movement. It will be for the historian of the next century to estimate the critical nature of the change. Oxford and Cambridge were not dead but only sleeping, and they awoke in time to regain by a marvellous effort a hold on the respect and confidence of the nation that they were on the point of losing for ever.

In these few pages we have only had space to collect information concerning the antiquities of those 'common objects' of University Life which we come across in our daily walk and conversation. Many of our readers will seek to pry into deeper mysteries, and these we refer to Mr Mullinger's admirable little volume, where they will learn to appreciate the Cambridge Platonists, to know which Colleges they ought to despise as of inferior antiquity, to trace back the Tripos to its source, and many other things besides. The thanks of all undergraduates are due to Mr Mullinger for having brought the history of the University within their reach. We have all been ready to be interested in it, but how should we learn without a teacher? The two stout and learned volumes of our Librarian's larger work were beyond the reach of our purses and the limits of our time. Now in the *Epoch Series* the history of the University is brought to every man's door.

Obituary.

THE REV JOHN HALDENBY CLARK.

The Rev John Haldenby Clark, Vicar of West Dereham, Norfolk, who died on the 14th of April last, was born at Chesterfield, and educated at the Grammar School of that town. He will be remembered by many old Johnians, beyond the circle of his personal friends, as one of the earliest contributors to the *Eagle*; and the grace, delicacy, and freshness of some of his poetical contributions must live in the recollection of many who were in residence between 1857 and 1861, in which last year Mr Clark took his degree. A small volume of his sacred poems, many of which had previously appeared in the *Sunday Magazine*, was described by the late Bishop of Lincoln (Dr Wordsworth) as 'a valuable addition to English Sacred Poetry.' There are also, in Dr Grosart's edition of Crashaw's Latin poems, many translations by Mr Clark, signed "C," and there are similar (unsigned) translations in Dr Grosart's edition of Vaughan. But to some contemporary Johnians he may be better known as the joint author of a little volume published in 1858 and entitled *Poems by Undergraduates*, in which he was assisted by another Johnian poet, also a contributor to the *Eagle*, whose later productions have won him the gratitude of many lovers of pure and intelligible poetry. Mr Clark was an accomplished antiquarian and botanist, and he borrowed some of his inspiration from the varied beauties of his native county of Derbyshire. His earliest poetry will always have a charm for one who, like the present writer, made his first acquaintance with hills and valleys in his company, and who can never forget the revelation of freshness

that opened itself to a Londoner, when led for the first time to a Derbyshire moorside spring by a Derbyshire poet. E. A. A.

The Editors have to thank Mrs Clark for her kind permission to print the following unpublished sonnet by her late husband.

ETERNAL HOPE.

WHEN the clouds gather we may watch then roll;
 We know them born of earth, and we may trace
 Their eddying course across the fair sky's face,
 Find whence they rise, anticipate their goal.
 So in the vast horizon of the soul
 Troubles and doubts and sorrows interlace
 Their bonds about us, and we know their place—
 Sad symptoms of a state that is not whole.
 Yet Love still lives, tho' hidden from our view,
 Beyond all accident of cloud or night:
 This we believe; with longings of delight
 Our hearts are confident to find it true;
 But finite cannot compass infinite,
 No thought can fathom Heaven's eternal blue.

Ascension Day 1882.

RICHARD ANTHONY PROCTOR.

Few men of Science—none, indeed, who had contributed so comparatively little to original research—were so well known as Mr Richard A. Proctor. For, though earlier in life he made some meritorious technical investigations, he had for more than twenty years devoted himself almost entirely to the useful task of popularising other men's discoveries by his pen and in the lecture-room. His fertility as an author was amazing. Book after book appeared with his name on the title-page, and for years there was scarcely

a month during which he did not contribute to some of the Magazines. The principal theme of these volumes was, naturally, Astronomy from various points of view. But he did not limit himself to the compilation of Star Atlases, to the discussion of Other Worlds than Ours, or to treatises on the Sun, the Moon, the Universe, and the infinities around us. The mathematical elements entering into whist and betting, the Hamiltonian mode of learning languages, the purpose of the Pyramids, strength and happiness, the right way of hanging a man, and the plot Dickens had in view when death put an end to the story of Edwin Drood, were among the multifarious subjects on which he exercised his teeming brain. But it was as a lecturer that he was most widely known. There was not a large town in Great Britain in which he had not discoursed; and more than once he extended his journeys across America, and to Australia and New Zealand, lecturing in all the Colonial capitals to crowded audiences. But even this busy life was too idle a one for a man so energetic. Letters, signed and anonymous, on all sorts of subjects, filled-in some of his spare moments, and when not carrying on a lively correspondence with the Astronomer Royal on the question of an Eclipse Expedition, he was pretty certain to be scarfing some quack with a new theory of the Universe. He even preached, though, as he occasionally chose his texts from Colonel John Hay's ballad of "Jim Bludso," it may be inferred that Mr Proctor's theological excursions were not always confined to peculiarly ecclesiastical ground.

A mind so active and many-sided might, no doubt, have made a more lasting mark on the age in which he lived. But it is doubtful whether Mr Proctor would have really advanced Science better by burying himself in an Observatory than by the course he pursued. His talent lay not so much in unearthing fresh facts, as in the clearness with which he could

explain to the unscientific the nature and bearing of the old ones. Deep, neither his lectures nor his books were, nor pretended to be; for it was part of the secret of his success that he knew just how much his audience would be able to carry away, and then practised what John Dryden declared was the most difficult art in the world—the art of leaving off. In this admirable work he was, perhaps, unrivalled. Though not the first of the ever-increasing army of popular scientific writers and lecturers, he has the distinction of being among the pioneers who, aiming at making themselves understood of the people, did not consider it “derogatory to the dignity of Science” to appear on the platform, instead of playing the oracle in their studies at home, or in the drowsy atmosphere of the University class-room. It is now, however, no longer a reproach to be “popular.” On the contrary, it is generally understood that the *savant* who is unable to make the abstruse moderately simple is not gifted with a very clear intellect, or is deficient in that literary ability which is so marked a characteristic of the leading latter-day writers on scientific subjects. It is notorious that the commendable improvement in University teaching which has taken place within the last two decades is largely due to the example Mr Proctor and others set the Tutors and Professors from outside.

Mr Proctor was born in Chelsea in 1837, and took his B.A. degree from St John's in 1860 as twenty-third wrangler; there were thirteen Johnian wranglers in that Tripos. He removed his name from the boards in the same year and never proceeded to the degree of M.A.

His last illness and death came as a sad surprise to his friends. He had been visiting the United States with his family, and left them in Florida with the purpose of returning to England on September 15. On reaching New York he took ill with what was

believed to be yellow fever, and soon had to be removed to the Willard-Parker Hospital. Here he rapidly sank, and died unconscious on Wednesday, September 12.

[See *Times*, Sept. 14, 1888.]

THE REV FRANCIS LLEWELYN LLOYD, B.D.

The late Vicar of Aldworth, who died August 20, 1888, was born in October 1818 in the parish of Tamworth, Staffordshire. His father was the Rev Robert Watkin Lloyd, eighth Wrangler in 1804, afterwards a Fellow of St John's, and for 42 years incumbent of the Chapelries of Wilnecote and Wigginton in the parish of Tamworth; he was the son of John Lloyd, Rector of Caerwys, Flintshire, a Welsh antiquarian and the companion of Thos. Pennant in his travels through Wales. R. W. Lloyd married in 1812 Anne, daughter of Francis Blick, for 46 years Vicar of Tamworth; she was sister of Charles Blick, Fellow and Bursar of St John's College, and of Edward Blick, Fellow of Clare Hall and Rector of Rotherhithe.

Francis Llewelyn Lloyd was entirely educated by his father; he entered St John's College in 1836, and was 25th Senior Optime in 1840. The fellowship founded by Mr Bailey and appropriated to natives of Tamworth soon after falling vacant, he was appointed to it. The income derived from the fellowship enabled him to comply with his father's wish that he should assist him in the charge of the Curacies of Wilnecote and Wigginton. The villages are four miles apart on opposite sides of the town of Tamworth, so that there could only be one service on Sunday in each; the whole emolument of the united curacies was £130.

Through the Curate's exertions schoolrooms were built in the districts. The Sunday services increased

and week-day services were given. At a later period an opportunity offered for purchasing a small piece of land near the church suitable for a parsonage. This the Rev F. Ll. Lloyd and his father at once secured, and through their liberality and that of other friends, with the assistance of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, a parsonage was built, and thus provision was made for a resident minister at Wigginton. The like was at a later date secured for Wilnecote by a bequest of the Rev R. W. Lloyd, met in like manner by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and so the rapidly increasing population of the two villages has been provided for. This is a specimen of the way in which the Church has been endowed by the liberality of private individuals, often of her own ministers.

In 1854, the Rev R. W. Lloyd, being no longer able to take part in the duty, resigned Wigginton, but his son continued with him as Curate till in 1858. The living of Aldworth becoming vacant, F. Ll. Lloyd accepted it and went to reside at Aldworth on Christmas eve, 1858. He married the following February Jessy, the daughter of Henry Harding, Esq. His domestic happiness was of short duration, as his wife died in January 1864, his youngest son died at Rhyl in 1869, his third son in 1881. Two sons survive him.

His fondness for architecture led him to undertake the restoration of Aldworth Church, he enlarged the churchyard, repaired the tower, had the bells re-cast and re-hung, restored the south aisle completely, built the handsome south porch and vestry, and a lych-gate from a design of the late Sir Gilbert Scott. In every work undertaken for the benefit of the people of Aldworth, and these were many and important, the vicar was ably seconded by the chief landlord, J. Bligh Monck, Esq., of Coley Park.

BENJAMIN WORTHY HORNE.

Benjamin Worthy Horne died at Mereworth, near Maidstone, on the 17th of last July. Our society changes so rapidly, that to many readers of the *Eagle* this is only a name and a date; but a goodly number of Cambridge men and some still resident in College feel a rift in their lives, and know that they have lost a friend who had grown very dear to them.

Horne's life was not eventful and the main facts of it are few. He was born near London in July 1831, the eldest son of Benjamin Worthy Horne, one of the founders of the great carrier firm of Chaplin and Horne. From his father he inherited his practical sense and judgment, his business-like clearness of head, and his power of grasping and appreciating facts. His early education was at Bruce Castle School; afterwards he was entered at Shrewsbury, where he was followed in their turn by five of his seven brothers. The bent of his mind was towards mathematics, and to mathematical study under Alfred Paget* he mainly owed the place which he attained in the Sixth Form, for the wise forbearance of Dr Kennedy did not allow the usual classical training of the School to bear too heavily upon him. Still, he was by no means wanting in classical lore, and had a fair knowledge of French and Italian literature.

While at school he was in the First Eleven at cricket, and though at Cambridge he did not, like his brother Edward, achieve a place in the University team, he was a capital judge of the game, and in after years was very often to be seen on the University Ground.

Even in his school-days he was an excellent chess-player, and was no unworthy antagonist of "The Doctor" himself, by whom he was often invited to

* Formerly Fellow of Gonville and Caius, and brother of Sir George Paget.

an encounter. Afterwards he used to resort occasionally to Simpson's Chess Divan in the Strand and pit himself against the acknowledged chiefs of the Chess world, such as Loewenthal, Bird, and the redoubtable Steinitz, and he required a great deal of beating even by them. For a few years the Senior Chess Club in Cambridge was revived, between 1870 and 1880, and of this he was the life and soul. Several correspondence games were played with strong Clubs, and, with one exception (against Nottingham) with successful issue.

In 1850 he began his residence in St John's. He had a sound mathematical training to start with, and his progress was sure and rapid. In 1854 he was 4th Wrangler, Dr Routh and the late Professor Clerk-Maxwell being Senior and 2nd Wranglers respectively. Two of Horne's Johnian school-fellows also took brilliant degrees that year, S. H. Burbury being 2nd Classic and 15th Wrangler, and H. G. Day 5th Wrangler and 9th Classic.

As an undergraduate and B.A. Horne was a leading spirit among a bright and genial set of men. Many were his contemporaries or juniors at school, such as Burbury, Campbell of Magdalene, Day, E. C. Clark, Potts, Raikes, and Arthur Holmes. He was a founder of the 'Tachypod' Club, an association of velocipedists of the remoter age, which gained no small social and topographical success. Long journeys on wheels involved returning late and sometimes reckonings with Proctors. Horne's practical mind at once met this difficulty by forming an Anti-Proctorial Assurance Company. A small subscription covered all the fines—one condition being that the delinquent should give the Proctor a run for his money—and when the Club was ultimately broken up the funds in hand sufficed to provide the members a good dinner.

Horne's degree was followed in due course by a Fellowship, and he was soon asked by Mr Atlay (now

Bishop of Hereford) to lecture on his side. He had all the qualities which a lecturer should possess, clearness of conception and exposition, sympathy with all genuine wish to learn, patience and courtesy in an unusual degree. A series of mathematicians, many of the highest eminence, have borne unvarying testimony to the brilliancy and thoroughness of his work. For some years also he was a popular and successful private tutor.

In 1870 he vacated his Fellowship by marriage. This involved the demise of his Lectureship too. Apparently no proposal was made for his re-appointment, and he was the last of men to prefer a claim; none the less was it matter for regret that his services should be lost to the College in the full maturity of his powers. As a senior Fellow his judgment had been of solid value in our governing body, and he had taken part in University work in examining; but from this time his official connexion with Cambridge dwindled and gradually died away.

Very different was the case with his social interests: his friends did not lose but gain. He was singularly happy in his marriage, finding in his wife a friend and companion who was interested in all his tastes, and who was in every way a true comrade and partner. It often happens that marriage separates a man—surely though not all at once—from his bachelor days and earlier intimacies. This was not the case with Horne. His wife's loyalty to him extended to all his friends, and she ever welcomed them with a cordial geniality which has won their lasting devotion and regard. Their house in Cambridge was the centre of a true and genuine hospitality, with the charm that comes from unfailing sympathy and kindness.

He had always been fond of animals and of a country life, though he continued to reside in Cambridge after 1870 till his mother's death in 1880, when he went to live at the country house which had been built by his father at Mereworth, a village about seven

miles from Maidstone. While here he delighted in a walk in the country with one or two friends, or sometimes he would arrange a walking party of seven or eight for the day, covering from 16 to 25 miles. These walks will long be remembered with pleasure by those who enjoyed them.

He possessed moreover in a high degree a genuine love of art, not a passing and affected admiration for the so-called 'art' which happens to be in vogue for the time being, but of work which will always retain its place in the judgment of true artists. This is well evidenced by the well-chosen collection of water-colours and bronzes which adorned the rooms of his house, as well as the solid and instructive criticisms which fell from him as *obiter dicta*.

After 1880 he lived almost uninterruptedly at Mereworth, where he soon became popular with the country gentry of the neighbourhood, and a few years ago was invited by the Lord Lieutenant to occupy a place on the bench of County magistrates. For this position he was admirably qualified by his just and evenly-balanced mind, sterling common-sense, and wide-reaching sympathy, as far removed from harshness as from mawkish sentimentality.

But it is with his friends—and they are very many in number—especially those who were privileged to know him intimately, that his memory will remain as something to be carefully treasured. To many his genial and kindly manners, racy humour, and robust common sense, in addition to his wide reading and retentive memory, made him a favourite. To those who knew him best his loss leaves an irreparable void, and we may fairly apply to him the sentence used by Munro of Conington, that "he could not lose a friend or make an enemy."



THE LILY FAIR OF JASMIN DEAN.

THE loveliest, tenderest flower that grows
The softest south-west wind that blows
The burn o'er moss-grown stone that flows,
A sudden gleam one knows not whence
The rose that's dear to every sense
Wee daisies' smile of innocence
Heaven's bow that mocks at permanence
Sweet breath of cattle o'er the fence,
The double May, the Lime's fresh green,
Pale glow, soft eve and night between,
Awake a joy not half so keen
As midst the tangled fern-roots seen
The print of where her foot hath been,
The Lady fair of Jasmin Dean.

—But, though heavenly-graced she were
(And is) as Venus in the air
Wantoning with her harnessed pair
Of doves, where eagles might not dare,
Showering down roses everywhere,*
No! by that Opal ring I swear,
Gage of some fond lover's care†
Her hand as white and fine doth wear,
Her smiles I would not wish to share
Resigned her cold disdain to bear

* *E fior gittando di sopra e d'intorno*

‘*Manibus o date Lilia plenis.*’

Purgatorio XXX. 20, 21.

† Given to her by one who loved her very dearly—her father.

And faded wreaths to tatters tear
Were she not good as she is fair.

Oh! who in laudatory style
Howe'er unschooled, can watch her smile,
Scan the free brow where lurks no guile,
Those orbs from whose pure ray, things vile
As from Ithuriel's lance resile
See her in wistful mood awhile
Repay a father's fond caress,
Mirror of heaven's own loveliness,
Whose every feature vies to express
Each lingering love-fraught look confess
The very soul of tenderness—
Or like an angel fair and bright,
Clad in her own soul's spotless white
So greet the new come guest's dazed sight
That he could weep for pure delight—
Can with me endure to quaff
The mortal sweetness of her laugh
(As gossamer light or wind-borne chaff)
That Prospero hearing, breaks his staff
And writes his lost years' epitaph,
Then mark her soaring notes' gay sound
O'erleap Melpomene's utmost bound
In rapturous cadence haply found
To make the giddy stars reel round—
And not to Heaven, Earth, Sea, declare
Yes! she is good as she is fair.

She is the daintiest flower I ween
On mortal soil or shores unseen,
That angel's hand or man's can glean—
Pure as the Huntress' bow faint seen
Enchantress, Priestess, Fancy's Queen
Sun that lights up this Earth's dull scene
Distilling holy medicine
From Life's low cares chilled hearts to wean

To embrace the Light that aye hath been,
From Sin's dark pit freed souls to win
To fields of Paradise ever green—
Nature's sweet pattern, happiest mean
The loved Pale Star of Jasmin Dean.*

* Den, Dene, or Dean, as in Deepdene Bramdean Hawthornden (but not necessarily united with the governing word), means a valley or a depression between hills.



ΧΡΥΣΕΟΝ ΓΕΝΟΣ.

Χρύσεον μὲν πρῶτιστα γένος μερόπων ἀνθρώπων
ἀθάνατοι ποίησαν Ὀλύμπια δώματ' ἔχοντες,
οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ Κρόνου ἦσαν, ὅτ' οὐρανῷ ἐμβασίλευεν
ὥς τε θεοὶ ζώεσκον ἀκηδέα θυμὸν ἔχοντες
νόσφιν ἄτερ τε πόνων καὶ οἷζύος· οὐδέ τι δειλὸν
γῆρας ἐπῆν· αἰεὶ δὲ πόδας καὶ χεῖρας ὁμοῖοι
τέρποντ' ἐν θαλίῃσι κακῶν ἔκτοσθεν ἀπάντων,
ἄφνειοι μήλοισι, φίλοι μακάρεσσι θεοῖσι.
θνήσκον δ' ὥς ὕπνῳ δεδμημένοι· ἐσθλὰ δὲ πάντα
τοῖσιν ἔην· κάρπον δ' ἔφερε ζεῖδωρος ἄρουρα
αὐτομάτη πολλόν τε καὶ ἄφθονον· οἱ δ' ἐβελημοὶ
ἡσυχὰ ἔργα νέμοντο σὺν ἐσθλοῖσιν πολέεσσιν.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ δὴ τοῦτο γένος κατὰ γαῖα κάλυψεν,
τοὶ μὲν δαίμονές εἰσι, Διὸς μεγάλου διὰ βουλὰς,
ἐσθλοὶ, ἐπιχθόνιοι, φύλακες θνητῶν ἀνθρώπων·
οἳ ῥα φυλάσσουσιν τε δίκας καὶ σχέτλια ἔργα
ἡέρα ἐσσάμενοι, πάντα φοιτῶντες ἐπ' αἶαν
πλουτόδοται, καὶ τοῦτο γέρας βασιλῆϊον ἔσχον.

HESIOD: *Works and Days*, 109—126.



THE GOLDEN AGE.

Oh all of bright gold was the first race of men,
That was made by the great ones on high,
And they lived in the beautiful ages of Then
When Kronos was king in the sky.
They lived just like angels; their hearts knew no care,
Far away from distresses and woe,
And the lines on the forehead, the gray in the hair
Never came in the days long ago.
And their feet were so springy, their cheeks were so
clear,
And their young eyes too happy to weep;
With their flocks in good plenty the Gods held them
dear,
And their death was a rocking to sleep.
And the Earth bare them harvests with never a tilling,
Because she was glad that she could,
And they lived on their own lands in peace and good-
willing
And every manner of good.
When earth wrapped them up in her bosom so fair
At the end of the ages of Then,
They were turned into fairies, good spirits of air,
For the guardians of poor mortal men.
They have wrath for the wrong, and the right they
recover,
They have riches for small and for great,
The mist is their mantle, they roam the world over,
And this is their kingly estate.

C. F.



LESBIA'S SPARROW.

After Catullus i. 3.

LAMENT ye nymphs, ye cupids a',
Lament ye lovers blithe and braw,
My Jeanie's tint her birdie sma',
Her birdie's dead.

He was the apple o' her ee,
Sae couthie and sae crouse was he,
And hiney-sweet as sweet could be,
Her dawtie dear.

He lo'ed her weel and wadna rest
Till nigh her heart he fand his nest,
Like bairn that seeks its minnie's breast
And winna steer.

And oot and in he'd flit and flee,
And chirp and cheep fu' cantilie,
Nae ither mistress wad he dree
But only Jeanie.

And noo the darksome gate he's ta'en,
The gate that's traiveled back by nane:
Foul fa' ye, Death! Ye aye are fain
To wale the bonnie.

Puir peckless bird, ye little ween
The dule and wae ye've brocht my Jean,
The saut tear blin's her bonnie een
A' red wi' greetin'.

D. M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A SHREWSBURY EXERCISE.

DEAR MR EDITOR (may I call you *Aquilifer*?),

Turning over some old papers lately, I stumbled on an exercise of my schoolboy days, bearing the date Oct. 4, 1822, about a month before I completed my 18th year, and a year before I came into residence at Cambridge. My dear College has been so kind to me from 1823 to 1888, and has had so many Salopians among its Fellows and Scholars during those years, that I think it possible some readers of *The Eagle* may be interested in seeing this specimen of the kind of work by which in those times we were preparing ourselves for the competitions of the two Universities. Our numbers then were less than 200, and in its palmiest days which followed 1824 the school never had more than 300. But it was then the only school which possessed the freely emulative system established by the wisdom of Dr Butler, of which system the signal success achieved by it in both Universities was the natural result. A subject for two Latin Verse Compositions was given out on Tuesdays to the Sixth and Upper Fifth Forms, who were together in the Doctor's School at second lesson. The first, Elegiac Verse (Praepostors being allowed to write Heroic if they chose), was shown up on Thursday; the second, Lyric (Praepostors being allowed to substitute a Greek Verse Translation from Shakespeare), on Friday. The Doctor gave out a Thesis, with a paper of 'Hints,' usually translated from an Elegiac original. These the Fifth Form boys diligently took down as well as they could, not the Praepostors, who made a point in general of taking a line of their own, avoiding servile imitation of 'the Hints.' Hence I have no doubt that, in the case of this exercise, 'the Hints' turned upon the miseries of a guilty conscience generally, and that the adaptation of the subject to the 'Fall of Man' in Genesis was an act of my own choice. Six stanzas were required as the minimum of a lyric

exercise in the Sixth, four in the Fifth Form. The production of 12 stanzas was a contribution to the extra half-holiday given to the Sixth for good exercises, and 20 × *E* on the paper indicates that mine was an accepted exercise.

B. H. KENNEDY.

*Raro antecedentem scelestum
Deseruit pede poena claudo.*

Inominatis quum Satanae dolis
Olim subacti per vetitum nefas
Ruere primaevi parentes,
Nec licitos tetigere fructus,

Sol obstupescens tum caput igneum
Caliginosis nubibus abdidit,
Motusque confestim per imas
Intremuit Paradisus umbras:

Dixitque probri conscius impii
Adamus, "Eheu, quos agar in specus?
Qua rupe, quo fallam recessu
Terribiles oculos Jehovae?

Quid ore vano desipiens loquor?
Nil solitudo, nil fuga proderit;
Quacumque me verto, per omnes
Conscia mens sequitur latebras:

Et, seu qua blandis arbor inhorruit
Adflata ventis, seu celeri ferae
Dumeta commovere gressu,
Membra quatit labefacta terror;

Seu forte, somno traditus, anxios
Sedare conor pectoris impetus,
Cor horret insomne, et malignis
Turbat imaginibus quietem.

Hinc semper aegro mens trepidat metu,
Et luctuosae sollicitudines
Noctu fatigantes dieque
Perpetuum mihi pondus adsunt:

Mox et furoris supplicium grave
 Passurus, horto pulsus amabili,
 Qua natus in glebam resolver,
 Morte brevem rapiente vitam.
 Nec nostra solum poena erit: ultimis
 Illata cerno damna nepotibus:
 Delicta lugebit parentum
 Progenies, data praeda leto.
 Tuque, O fidelis nata mihi comes,
 Commune crimen dum luimus, virum
 Tune, Eva, solari valebis,
 Ipsa tuo cruciata luctu?
 Valebis; et spes optima providet
 Post te maritis femineum genus
 Lenimen angoris futurum,
 Dante Deo, sociumque curæ.
 Speremus ergo, deliciae meae,
 Si pravitatis nos bene paenitet,
 Legesque divini Parentis
 Quod superest veneremur aevi."

THE INAUDIBLE SERMONS.

DEAR EDITORS OF THE *Eagle*,

As you well know (by repeated letters that have in former Numbers been addressed to you, as yet without effect), those who sit in the stalls of the Choir in our College Chapel are unable, as a general rule, to hear the consecutive words of the sermon, owing to the distance from them at which the pulpit is placed. I believe that those who sit in the stalls next to the Choir do not find this difficulty, so that the grievance of which the Choir complains would be easily remedied if the pulpit were moved a few yards nearer them. The difference would not affect the hearing of those behind the Preacher, whilst it would enable the Choir to benefit by the utterances from the pulpit, and to escape what is now more than a *mauvais quart d'heure*. Confident that the influence of your powerful magazine will be used to remove this grievance,

I remain, Yours truly,

UNUS E CHORO.

THE COLLEGE CONCERT.

To the Editors of the 'Eagle.'

DEAR SIRS,

It is usually my lot to bear my disappointments in silence, and I rarely carry my grievances to the public press. For once, however, I am conscious that in pouring my private sorrows into your sympathetic ears I am at the same time making articulate the discontent and dissatisfaction of many members of the College, and a very large percentage of their lady-friends. This consciousness of a mission must be my excuse for inflicting upon you a letter relating to a matter of ancient history—the Concert of last May Term.

In the May Term of 1887 the College Musical Society gave a Concert, which was pronounced by everyone who was present to be by far the most successful College Concert of the season. It was held in the College Hall; with a few exceptions, the vocalists were all members of the Musical Society or members of the Choir; and refreshments were served in the Combination Room during the interval. The Concert itself was not perhaps of so ambitious a character as in former years, but it did not disgrace Dr Garrett's distinguished reputation, and visitors went away feeling that they had been offered a hospitality that was not unworthy of the fame of the College.

Last May Term, however, this was changed. Instead of following up a new departure so attractive as that of 1887, the Musical Society unaccountably relapsed into the intolerable system of former years:—the Guildhall about half full; the orchestra sparsely populated with white shirt fronts and obtrusively cuffed and collared boys; a performance far too elaborate to be followed with any pleasure by an audience already exhausted by the day's sight-seeing, and exasperated by the phenomenal discomfort of the forms on which they were required to sit; and, to crown all, a programme *sold* to the Society's invited guests at an exorbitant price!

Why does the Musical Society fly so high? Our May Term guests do not want the best music. They prefer an entertainment that does not make a great demand upon their nervous energy, and this is why the more casual concerts in the Halls of the smaller Colleges are regarded as so infinitely more enjoyable than our stilted performance in a hired room. If our

object is really to give pleasure to our visitors, and not to glorify ourselves, let us abandon cantatas for glees and songs; let us give up the cold and civic splendours of the Guildhall for the domestic brightness of our own buildings; and let us admit the execrable taste of selling programmes to our guests, and make up our minds to abandon that lucrative practice.

Some one whispers that the Concert of 1887 cost more than the Concert of 1888. My answer to that would be to point out that the 1887 Concert was unnecessarily expensive. Then a vocalist was brought down from London; in future let us rely on our own resources. In 1887 the refreshments were of an elaborate kind; next year let us ask our visitors to be content with ices, or, if that makes too heavy a demand upon an impoverished exchequer, with tea and cake. If it is not possible to print programmes containing the words, let us rather be content with a simple list of items, for anything is better than driving a trade with our guests. If we economise in every possible way, there can be no doubt whatever that a Concert in our own Hall must in the nature of things cost less than one in a room that is hired at a considerable expense.

Our guests will forgive us if we do not offer them luxuries which we cannot afford; what they do not, and cannot forgive, is that we should sacrifice their pleasure and even their personal comfort to our pretentious and useless efforts to rival the Cambridge Musical Society, and that we should forget ourselves so far as to descend to such an inhospitable meanness as the sale of programmes—a meanness which brings an annual blush of shame to the cheek of every decent Johnian, including that of

Your obedient Servant,

AN HONORARY MEMBER

OF THE MUSICAL SOCIETY,

THE PROPOSED READING ROOM.

DEAR *Eagle*,

Do you know when we are likely to have the use of the Reading Room in the Third Court that was promised us last May Term? I have waited week after week for news of it, I have peeped into the windows of the quondam Lecture-

room VI to spy what changes were in hand, I have asked Metcalfe, who knows everything except this, and I have paired against the motion on the subject which was brought before the Debating Society; but still the door keeps grimly shut, and there is nowhere to go between lectures, or between Hall and Chapel, for a man who doesn't live in College and can't afford the Union.

You raised our hopes in this affair, please see if you can't help to fulfil them by a word in the proper quarter, and you will earn the thanks of

AN UNENFRANCHISED LODGER.

THE KITCHEN TARIFF.

DEAR MESSIEURS THE EDITORS,

There has been for some time a very strong and growing feeling of discontent with our kitchen tariff, and, as it will not be denied that the *Eagle* is the proper place for that feeling to find some expression, we have ventured to address you on the subject.

From the parallel statements which follow it will appear that the Trinity kitchen turns out the same dishes for smaller prices than ours does. This is indisputable; but we have no desire to comment on it further till some intelligible explanation of the difference has been offered by the proper authorities.

	<i>St John's.</i>	<i>Trinity.</i>	<i>Difference.</i>
Sole, fried.....	1/6	1/-	-/6
„ à l'Indienne	1/9	1/3	-/6
„ curried and rice ..	2/-	1/3	-/9
Turbot, boiled	2/-	1/3	-/9
Beef steak.....	1/4	1/-	-/4
Turkey, roast	10/- to 30/-	9/- to 27/-	1/- to 3/-
Ducks	4/- to 5/6	2/9 to 5/3	1/3 to -/3
Pheasants	4/6 to 6/-	4/- to 5/9	-/6 to -/3
<i>Puddings.</i>			
Bread and butter	1/- to 2/6	-/9 to 2/3	-/3
Chelmsford	1/6 to 4/6	1/- to 3/6	-/6 to 1/-
Cumberland	1/6 to 3/6	1/- to 3/-	-/6
Old Sir Harry	2/6 to 4/6	1/- to 3/6	1/6 to 1/-

Yours faithfully,

WE TWO.

LORD DENMAN'S PORTRAIT.

[One of the Editors has received from Mr Justice Denman the following letter in reference to the portrait of his father, Lord Denman, presented to the College by Mr Scott.]

Royal Courts of Justice,
Nov. 23, 1888.

MY DEAR SIR,

I am very glad to hear that your College possesses the engraving you mention. I have been seeking for the very thing in order that I might offer it to the College, but it has become very scarce. It is from a picture by Eddis, R.A., who is a brother of A. S. Eddis, the Senior Medallist of 1839 (now a County Court Judge). It was taken about 1850 from the original portrait, which is in possession of my sister-in-law, Mrs Richard Denman, and is at Westergate near Arundel—her home. It is much the best likeness of my father.

I am, Yours very truly,

GEORGE DENMAN.

THE FIRST COURT PUDDLES.

To the Editorial Committee of the 'Eagle.'

GENTLEMEN,

Have you ever had to come through the screens into the First Court on a dark rainy night, with a poised umbrella or a gown wrapped round your head for shelter? If so you have had more skill or better luck than your humble correspondent, if you have not plunged into a treacherous puddle that invariably gathers at the foot of the steps. Three or four minor editions of this puddle intervene between the screens and the gateway; in trying to avoid one you flounder into another, and before you leave the College your feet are in a state that it is on the whole safer for you to imagine than for me to describe.

In my first year I used to think, for I heard every one say, that the cobbles in the Second Court were an outrage on civilisation and on corns; but now in my second year I have come to see, by the light of bootmakers' and doctors'

bills, that something worse is possible, and that is the smooth-seeming, but (on a wet day) most hollow and deceptive, flag-paving of the First Court.

It is rumoured that we have a Junior Bursar whose eye is everywhere, and whose zeal for the mending of our ways is according to knowledge; I can only reconcile this with the facts I have ventured to recite by supposing that he never goes out on wet nights.

Yours respectfully,

MADEFACTUS.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Michaelmas Term, 1888.

Since the last number of the *Eagle* was published the College has received two munificent benefactions from donors who for the present desire to remain anonymous. A distinguished member of the College has presented a sum of £2000, without specifying any particular purpose to which it may be applied. Certain other donors who desire to improve the musical services in the Chapel have provided for the establishment of four Choral Scholarships or Exhibitions of £40 a year each, the conditions of tenure of which are at present under consideration and will presently be announced. It is plain that the well-spring of generous benefaction, by which the College has so largely profited in the past, is not yet dried up. In view of the increasing and expanding activities of the College in directions new and old, we cordially commend the example of these benefactors to our readers.

At the annual election on November 5 the following were elected Fellows of the College:—William Nicholas Roseveare, B.A., Scholar, bracketed sixth Wrangler 1885, first division Part III 1886, late Mathematical Master at Westminster; Edward Hamilton Acton, B.A., Scholar, second class Natural Sciences Tripos Part I 1883, first class (Botany) Part II 1885, assistant to Mr Main in the Chemical Laboratory of the College; Frederick William Hill, B.A., Scholar, bracketed third Wrangler 1886, first class Part II 1887; Thomas Darlington, B.A. (M.A. London), Scholar, first class Classical Tripos Part I 1884, second class Part II 1886, Members' Prizeman 1885, Head Master of Queens' College, Taunton; Henry Frederick Baker, B.A., Scholar, bracketed Senior Wrangler 1887, first class (div. I) Part II 1888.

Among the dissertations submitted by the successful candidates for Fellowships at the late election were the following:—*A new method of solving the Spherical Harmonic Equations intended to apply to Partial Harmonics*, by Mr Roseveare; *Acrolein and certain other organic compounds considered with reference to the assimilation of Carbon by green plants, The Oxidation of Cellulose, Reactions of the commoner Carbohydrates, and The Septal glands of certain monocotyledonous Plants*, by Mr Acton;

The Gyroscope, by Mr Hill; *The Folk-speech of South Cheshire*, by Mr Darlington; *A study of the Weierstrassian Elliptic Functions and their applications*, by Mr Baker.

It will be seen from the Tripos Lists published on another page that our College claims seven Wranglers, headed by the Senior, Mr Orr. In the Second Part of last year's Tripos the 'jubilee' Seniors, Messrs Baker and Flux, keep their places in the first division of the First Class. Mr Brooks appears alone in the first division of the First Class in the Classical Tripos, his place corresponding to that of Mrs Butler (*née* Ramsay) in 1887. We may therefore fairly call him Senior Classic of his year. Once more St John's has secured the honour of heading the two older Triposes.

We regret that Dr Kennedy is, owing to the pressure of other claims, obliged to postpone the preparation of the autobiographical papers which he had hoped to begin in the present number of the *Eagle*.

The Editors announce with regret the resignation of Mr Tanner, who has acted for several years as a most efficient Press-Editor. The renascence of the *Eagle* is very largely due to his energy and skill. Mr Roseveare has been elected in his place.

The following is the speech made by the Public Orator, Dr Sandys, in presenting Professor Adams for the honorary degree of Doctor in Science on June 9.

Extra ipsas Athenas, stadiis fere decem ab urbe remotus, prope ipsam Platonis Academiam, surgit Coloneus ille tumulus Sophocleo carmine olim laudatus, Neptuni templo quondam ornatus, astronomi magni Metonis cum memoria consociatus. Et nos Colonom nostrum iactamus, clivum illum spatio a nobis eodem distantem, locum arboribus obsitum, avibus canorum, ubi in templo quodam stellis observandis dedicato vivit Neptuni ipsius inventor. Quid si Colono nostro deest Cephisus? sed aqua de clivo illo antiquitus deducta, Collegii Herscheliani sub hortis transmissa, Newtoni in Collegio in fontem exsilit. Quid si Neptuni inventi gloria cum altero participatur? sed, gloriae illius geminae velut imago perpetua, Geminorum in sidere est stella quaedam quae caeli totius inter stellas duplices praeter ceteris fulget. Idem neque stellarum geminarum cursus, neque Saturnum neque Uranum inexploratum reliquit; neque faces illas caelestes, Leonides vocatas, quas ter in annis fere centenis orbes suos magnos conficere ostendit; neque motum illum medium lunae qui cum motu diurno terrae collatus per saeculorum lapsus paullatim acceleratur. Talium virorum laudibus non debet obesse quod inter nosmet ipsos vivunt; pravum enim malignumque foret 'non admirari hominem admiratione dignis-

simum, quia videre, alloqui, audire, complecti, nec laudare tantum, verum etiam amare contigit.'

Tot insignium virorum nominibus hodie velut cumulus accessit vir illustris, Professor ADAMS.

The biennial election to the Council of the Senate took place on November 7. Professor Macalister and Mr Hill, Fellows of the College, were returned, Professor Liveing retiring. Mr Hill has been appointed Secretary to the Council.

On the 21st of June the Master laid the foundation-stone of a chancel at Barlaston to be built in memory of Professor Blunt, formerly Tutor of the College. He was presented with a mallet bearing on a silver plate the following inscription—*Presented to the Revd C. Taylor, D.D. Master of St John's College Cambridge and Vice-Chancellor of that University on the occasion of his laying the foundation stone of the chancel of Barlaston Church Staffordshire now being built as a memorial to the late Revd J. J. Blunt B.D. Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity in the said University. June 21st 1888.*

We are glad to hear that the Council have agreed to devote a portion of a recent benefaction to the erection of an ornamental screen in front of the Organ in the College Chapel. The present arrangement in black baize has long been a blot on the beautiful decorations of the interior.

A biography of *Augustus Selwyn, D.D., Bishop of New Zealand and of Lichfield* (Kegan Paul) has just been brought out by Canon G. H. Curteis.

Dr Donald Mac Alister has been appointed Treasurer of the Cambridge Branch of the Universities' Settlement Association (Toynbee Hall) in succession to Dr Vines.

The preachers in the College Chapel this term are the Master, Professor Mayor, Mr Ward, Mr Whitaker, Mr Bushell, and Mr Caldecott.

The Rev Joseph B. Mayor has been appointed Lady Margaret's Preacher on the resignation of Bishop Lightfoot; Mr Garnett, Principal of the Newcastle College of Science, has been appointed a Local Centres Lecturer under the new affiliation statute; Mr R. F. Scott (late Junior Proctor), an additional Pro-proctor; the Rev W. Moore Ede, a Governor of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Royal Grammar School; Prof W. G. Adams and Mr Hart, University Examiners in Physics; Mr Harker, University Examiner in Geology; Mr Weldon, University Examiner in Zoology; Mr Larmor, Examiner for the Mathematical Tripos Part II; Mr Tottenham, for the Classical Tripos Part I; Mr Caldecott, Mr Stout, and Mr Ryland, for the Moral Sciences Tripos; Mr Marr, for the

Sedgwick Prize of 1892; Mr E. L. Levett and Dr A. G. Marten, Examiners for the Yorke Prize; Mr Hill, a member of the General Board of Studies; Dr Clark, one of the Sex Viri; Dr Taylor, a member of the Divinity Board; Mr Mason, of the Oriental Board; Mr Marr, of the Biology and Geology Board; Mr Gwatkin, of the Historical Board; Mr H. S. Foxwell, of the Library Syndicate; Mr Marr, of the Museums Syndicate; Mr Scott, of the Proctorial Syndicate; Mr E. Foxwell, of the Fire Prevention Syndicate; Mr W. F. Smith, of the Local Examinations Syndicate.

The Queen has appointed the Rev Dr Kynaston, Principal of Cheltenham College, and known to a former generation of Johnians as Snow, to the Vicarage of St Luke's, Kentish Town. Dr Kynaston was bracketed Senior Classic in 1857, and was formerly a Fellow of the College.

Mr Bateson, Fellow of the College, with Mr Walter Gardiner, Fellow of Clare College, have been awarded the Rolleston Memorial Prize given by the University of Oxford for the best contribution to biological science. The prize is open to graduates of Oxford or Cambridge of not more than ten years' standing from Matriculation.

On November 4 the new buildings of the University of Durham College of Science at Newcastle-on-Tyne, the erection of which is due chiefly to the energy of Principal Garnett, a former Fellow, were formally opened by Princess Louise.

Mr J. J. H. Teall, formerly Fellow, has been appointed to the Geological Survey. *Nature* (June 21, 1888) says that he holds a foremost place among the petrographers of this country. He will be specially charged with the study of the crystalline schists and the problems of regional metamorphosis, and will be closely associated with the field officers who are mapping these rocks in different parts of Scotland. The Survey is to be heartily congratulated on this appointment.

The Trustees of the British Museum have appointed Mr A. Barton Rendle, B.A. (First Class Nat. Sciences Tripos Part II 1887), Scholar of the College, and late Assistant Demonstrator of Botany, an Assistant in the Department of Botany at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington.

Mr Paton, Fellow of the College, has been appointed to a Mastership at Rugby School.

Mr Greenhill has been elected Vice-President, and Mr Larmor Member of Council, of the London Mathematical Society.

The Rev W. Warren, late Fellow, has resigned the living of Horningsey; the new Vicar is the Rev H. H. B. Ayles, Senior in the Theological Tripos of 1885-6, Tyrwhitt Scholar, and Naden Divinity Student.

The College has presented the Rev William Leighton Newham, who has been Vicar of Barrow-on-Soar since 1854, to the Vicarage of Aldworth, Berks, vacant by the death of the Rev Francis Llewelyn Lloyd.

Mr Lewis T. Dibdin, of Lincoln's Inn, who is already Chancellor of the Diocese of Rochester, has been appointed Chancellor of the Diocese of Exeter in succession to Archdeacon Phillpott.

In the list, issued by the Council of Legal Education, of the successful candidates in the Bar Final Examination, we see the names of Messrs Fernando and Sheriff of Lincoln's Inn, and Mr Bagley of the Inner Temple. Judging from the dinner contingent we send up terminally to one or other of the Inns of Court, it would appear that the legal element in the College is certainly on the increase. On November 19 the following Johnians were called to the Bar at the Inner Temple: W. H. Moresby (B.A. 1884), W. S. Sherrington (B.A. 1883), J. H. Butterworth (B.A. 1886), and A. H. Bagley, our co-editor; and at Lincoln's Inn, C. S. Fernando (B.A. LL.B. 1888) and Mahomed Sheriff (B.A. LL.B. 1888).

Dr William Hunter, Fellow-commoner and University Student in Pathology, has been appointed Arris and Gale Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology at the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Dr J. McKeen Cattell, Fellow-Commoner of the College, has been nominated to a Professorship of Psychophysics in the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia U.S.A.

Mr Charles Sayle, B.A. Oxford, has been appointed an assistant to the Librarian, and is taking an active part in the preparation of the new catalogue. It is understood that the catalogue will be completed within two years.

Mr Telford Varley, B.A., late Scholar of the College, B.Sc. of London, and University Mathematical Scholar, has been appointed Second Master of Queen Elizabeth's School, Mansfield.

The following members of the College have been admitted to Holy Orders since our list in No. LXXXV was printed:—

Lent Ordination.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>
Bevan, J. A.	London	Ch. Ch. Hampstead
Roberts, A. C.	London	H. Innocents, Hornsey
Speed, F. B.	London	
Heppenstall, F. W.	Carlisle	
Pratt, R.	Manchester	St George, Mossley
Dadley, E. B.	Ripon	Ravensthorpe

Trinity Ordination.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>
Bradley, H. W.	Rochester	St Mary, Battersea
Burland, W.	Rochester	St Paul, Newington
Walker, H. H.	Rochester	H. Trinity, Milton, Gravesend
Benoy, J.	London	St Peter, Fulham
Wilson, L. E.	Manchester	Parish Ch., Lancaster
Mitchell, W. M.	Peterborough	All Saints', Northampton
Nicol, A. R. A.	Peterborough	Towcester
Ashburner, T.	Southwell	Whittington
Davies, D.	Worcester	Lower Mitton

September Ordination.

Simpson, E.	Lichfield	St Thomas, Stafford
Mitchell, J. H.	Southwell	Hasland
Tarleton, J. F.	Durham	Ryton-on-Tyne

After leaving Cambridge Mr Bevan studied at the London College of Divinity, Mr Roberts at Ely, Mr Dadley with Mr Warren at Horningsey, Mr Bradley at Wells.

These eighteen names added to the fifteen in our last list show a total of thirty-three members of the College ordained in the last Academical year.

The Rev J. C. Brown, a university 'blue' (C.U.B.C.) in 1885, has been appointed Vicar of St James', Hull.

Mr Ernest Hampden-Cook, B.A. (Theological Tripos Part I 1885) has been appointed Minister of the Congregational Church at Thames Goldfield, Auckland, New Zealand.

Mr E. W. Middlemast (tenth Wrangler 1886) has been appointed Professor of Mathematics at the Civil Engineering College, Madras.

Dr Howard Tooth (B.A. 1877) has been appointed Gulstonian Lecturer at the Royal College of Physicians. Mr John Phillips (Nat. Sciences Tripos 1876), whose services to the L. M. B. C. will be remembered by Johnians of his standing, took his M.D. degree on October 25.

Mr Albert Carling (Nat. Sciences Tripos 1887) has gained a Scholarship of fifty guineas at Charing Cross Hospital; Mr J. H. Edwards (B.A. 1881) has gained the Shuter Scholarship at St Bartholomew's; and Mr W. Simmons (B.A. 1887) a valuable entrance Scholarship at St Mary's Hospital.

The series known as *Epochs of Church History*, edited by Professor Mandell Creighton, has been enriched by a volume on *The University of Cambridge* from the practised hand of our Librarian, Mr Bass Mullinger. In 232 pages he has succeeded in giving a clear and continuous picture of the development of the University, from its national as well as its ecclesiastical side. Some account of its contents is given in the present number. The work will be welcome to all Cambridge men, and especially to all Johnians.

Mr Torry has brought out in a collected form his interesting papers on the *Founders and Benefactors of St John's College*, first published in the *Eagle*. The volume is furnished with some additional notes and a complete index, and should be much valued by Johnians as a work of reference.

The new road through the building estate of the College on the Madingley Road, on which five houses have already been erected by Fellows of St John's and Christ's, has been appropriately named *Lady Margaret Road*.

The few remaining copies of the medallion portrait of the Lady Margaret will be sold to subscribers to the *Eagle* at the reduced price of 3d each: application to be made at the Buttery.

A handsome portrait of Lord Palmerston has been presented to the College by Mr C. F. Haskins, Fellow and Lecturer. It is a copy in water-colour of the oil painting in the Reform Club, London, and is the work of Miss A. F. Hole. For the present the picture will hang in the Hall.

A number of valuable presents have been made to the new common-room, among them certain interesting engravings of Johnian worthies, which we here enumerate.

(1) A very fine full length portrait of Lord PALMERSTON, engraved by S. Cousins from a picture painted by G. J. Partridge for presentation to Lady Palmerston, and now in the possession of Mr Cowper-Temple. Lord Palmerston is represented standing in his library, with the Star and Ribbon of the Garter. *Presented by Rev W. D. Bushell of Harrow, formerly Fellow.*

(2) A mezzotint of MATHEW PRIOR bearing the following inscription: *Illustrissimo & Honoratissimo Viro Georgio Comiti de Halifax &c. (in cujus Museo Archetypa suspendetar Pictura) Hanc MATTHÆI PRIOR Imaginem in Aere expolitam—G. Kneller, Baronettus, Pinx. 1700—D. D. C. Johannes Faber 1728.* This picture is from the Duke of Buccleuch's collection.

(3) A very rare mezzotint (from the J. Young Collection) of the Seven Bishops committed to the Tower in 1688, including the three Johnians, Bishop TURNER of Ely, Bishop LAKE of Chichester, and Bishop WHITE of Peterborough. The print is a proof before letters, and is probably by Gole. *Nos. (2) and (3) are presented by Rev W. A. Cox, senior Dean.*

(4) A charming engraving by Francis Holl from a picture by Alfred Elmore, A.R.A. with the inscription—*The origin of the stocking loom. WILLIAM LEE, of St John's College, Cambridge, was about the year 1589 expelled from the University for marrying contrary to the Statutes; having no fortune the Wife was obliged to contribute to their joint support by Knitting, and LEE, while watching the motion of her fingers, conceived the idea of imitating*

those movements by a Machine. This Plate, from the work of a distinguished Irish Artist, is printed and published in Ireland for the Members of the Royal Irish Art Union 1850—By order Ormonde, President, Stewart Blacker Hon. Secry.

(5) An octavo engraved portrait of "THEOPHILUS LINDSEY, M.A., formerly Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge. Resigned his living A.D. 1773 principally on account of objections to the Book of Common Prayer."

(6) A folio lithograph of the LIBRARY STAIRCASE with two figures, a lady and a cavalier, in XVII Century costume. "C. J. Richardson, del. Figures by Weld Taylor. Published by T. McLean, 26, Haymarket, 1842." Nos. (4), (5) and (6) are presented by Mr W. E. Heitland, Tutor.

(7) An engraving of "ERASMUS DARWIN, M.D., F.R.S. Author of the *Lives of the Plants*: Rawlinson pinx. ad viv. Holl sculp. London, published by Dr Thornton No. 1 Hinde St. Manchester sq. February 1, 1803." The portrait is in an oval surmounted by a wreath, and below is an allegorical piece of Cupid, Psyche, doves, and flowers.

(8) A copperplate engraving of "RICHARDUS BENTLEIUS AET : XLVIII. MDCCX. I. Thornhill pinxit. Geo : Vertue sculp."

(9) An octavo steel engraving of "The Rev HENRY MARTYN, B.D., late Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge, and Chaplain to the Hon. E. I. Company, Bengal." Nos. (7), (8), and (9) are presented by Dr Donald Mac Alister.

(10) A small photographic copy of the portrait of THOMAS LINACRE, preserved in the Royal College of Physicians of London. Presented by Mr Bowes.

(11) A large photogravure copy of the painting of the Rev Dr B. H. KENNEDY by Oules, now in the College Hall. Presented by Mr W. F. Smith, Steward.

(12) A small reproduction in reddish-brown of the portrait of "BLESSED JOHN FISHER. From Holbein's sketch made in the 59th year of the Bishop's age and eight years before his Martyrdom." This is taken from Mr Bridgett's recent biography of our Founder.

(13) An octavo steel engraving of the Rev ROWLAND HILL, A.M.

(14) A brilliant folio mezzotint portrait of THOMAS, LORD DENMAN, Lord Chief Justice of England (B.A. 1800), engraved by Walker after Eddis (proof before letters).

(15) A fine engraving of "CHARLES, MARQUIS CORNWALLIS," Commander of the Royal Forces during the American War, Governor General of India, and Lord-lieutenant of Ireland 1798 to 1801. "Painted by D. Gardiner. Engraved by I. Jones, Engraver-Extraordinary to His R. H. the Prince of Wales and

Principal Engraver to His R. H. the Duke of York. Published as the Act directs, March 6th 1773, by I. Jones, No. 75 Great Portland Street, Portland Place."

(16) A folio steel engraving of "LUCIUS CAREY, VISCOUNT FALKLAND, *from the original of Vandyke in the Collection of the Right Honble Lord Arundell of Wardour. Drawn by Wm. Hilton, A.R.A., and engraved with permission by E. Scriven."*

(17) A quarto copperplate portrait of THOMAS, LORD FAIRFAX, Parliamentary General, with the inscription: "*Plus gladius, quam sceptrum valent. Tomas Fairefax, anagramma, Fax erit famosa. Plus gladius quam sceptrum valet FAIRFAXIUS ex lex Dicit, et in Regem sævit, et in proceres: Quid mirum FERRI FAX est, si civibus ignes Fulmen, et exitium, mox sine lege ferat.*" Nos. (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), and (17) are presented by Mr R. F. Scott, Bursar.

Any of our readers who possess, and would like to present to the College, engraved portraits of the following notable Johnians are requested to communicate in the first instance with Dr Donald MacAlister:—Sir Thomas Wyatt, poet (1542); Sir John Cheke, scholar (1557); Roger Ascham, scholar (1568); Robert Greene, dramatist (1592); Lord Burleigh, lord treasurer (1598); Thomas Nash, dramatist (1600); William Gilbert, physician (1603); De Vere, Earl of Oxford, poet (1604); Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset, poet (1608); Thomas Sutton, founder of Charterhouse (1611); Henry Constable, poet (1614); Samuel Purchas, geographer (1626); Henry Briggs, mathematician (1630); Randle Cotgrave, lexicographer (1634); Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, prime minister (1641); Robert Herrick, poet (1674); Thomas Otway, poet (1685); Titus Oates, of the Popish Plot (1705); Brook Taylor, mathematician (1731); John Henley, 'orator' (1756); Charles Churchill, poet (1764); Mark Akenside, poet (1770); William Heberden, physician (1801); Henry Kirke White, poet (1806); John Horne Tooke, philologist (1812); Sir William Molesworth, editor of Hobbes (1855).

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE WINDOW FUND.—The last report and balance-sheet for this Fund was published in the *Eagle* for the May Term of 1886 (vol XIV, p. 190). It then appeared that in April 1886 the Fund consisted of £250 Reduced three per cents and £56 5s 5d cash in hand. This was transferred from the Trustees to the Senior Bursar, and the Fund has since been managed by him.

As announced in the *Eagle* of last Lent Term (vol XV, p. 114) arrangements were made with Messrs Clayton and Bell to fill in eight windows in the Chapel Tower with Coats of Arms of College worthies, their estimate for the work being £646 2s. The deficiency was made up out of a Fund which has been known in the College Accounts as the Miscellaneous Donation

Fund. Part of this arose from the unexpended balance of the Fund for putting up a window to the memory of Mr Hadley, and the rest grew out of various small donations for which no special object had been assigned by the donors.

The final account stands as follows :

BALANCE SHEET.—October 1888.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Cost of Transferring				Balance handed over by			
Stock	0	15	0	Trustees	56	5	5
1887, Feb. 3, Purchase				1886, Oct. Dividend on			
of £59 2s. 11d. Consols	59	2	11	Reduced Consols	3	12	6
Interest on Investments	17	12	0	Messrs Clayton & Bell			
Bonus on Conversion of				For Windows	646	2	0
Stock	0	15	5	For Scaffolding	20	0	0
By Sale of £309 2s. 11d.							
2½ per cent. Consols							
(Goschens')	301	8	4				
From Miscellaneous Do-							
nation Fund	346	6	3				
	£725	19	11		£725	19	11

The account is thus closed.

Professor Mayor has recently presented to the Library three books of special interest. The first is a copy of the *Lexicon of Hesychius*, presented by John Cheke to Roger Ascham, in which the present donor has inserted the following note:—“This book has the autograph of Sam. Knight, son of Dr Samuel Knight, author of the lives of Colet and Erasmus. Samuel Knight the younger built Milton Hall, and his library came into the possession of John Percy Baumgartner, Esq., of Milton Hall, a representative of the Knight family. I had long known that the Strype and Patrick papers were at Milton, and made many ineffectual attempts to secure them for the University. At last I induced the late Mr George Williams of King's College to take the matter up. He induced Mr Baumgartner to present the MSS to the University Library, and drew up an elaborate calendar of their contents (Catalogue of the MSS preserved in the Library of the University of Cambridge, vol. v. 1867. pp. 1—192). In the sale of Dr Samuel Knight's books by Puttick and Simpson, this book formed lot 598 (28 June 1861). I bid for it, but did not succeed in obtaining it. It was afterwards sold by auction, among the stock of Boone the bookseller, and then I secured it. I have no note of the date, or of the price that I gave for it. Observe the red pencil marks on the inside of the binding (καλὴ ἡσυχία) and on the back of the 2nd flyleaf (Qualia sunt musarum studia? ἡχῶ, anima). Also Cheke's letter to Ascham on the 2nd flyleaf *recto*, and the younger Knight's autograph and note below. Also Cheke's autograph on the title page, and the

note on the back of that page on the religion of Hesychius; also columns 3, 122, 267. The binding and lettering are original, except that I had the book rebaked. I have pleasure in depositing the book in the College Library, in the hope that in each generation of Johnians there will be one or two old-fashioned enough to venerate relics of our early days, days of outward poverty and privation, but days when St John's stood foremost for learning among all the foundations of Cambridge. 11 June 1888."

The second volume is the edition of Ascham's Latin Letters and Poems, printed in London by Francis Coldock in 1576, formerly the property of one Edmund Coles, and containing many MS notes. The volume includes also the Oration of Ed. Grant on the life and death of Ascham.

The third is a copy of an *Anthologia* from Lactantius by the celebrated Protestant divine, and member of our College, Thomas Becon, printed at Lyons in 1558. Becon has arranged his selection in the form of commonplaces (*loci communes*)—i.e. passages suitable for a brief exposition—and has prefixed to it a short preface written at Marburg in 1557. The volume appears to be one of some rarity, for it is not to be found in the British Museum Catalogue nor in that of the Bodleian; nor is it referred to by Dr Grosart in his recent sketch of Becon in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

Mr Scott has presented to the Library a 12mo manuscript volume purchased by him at the sale of the MSS from the Hartwell Library. The volume contains a series of lectures on Logic, delivered by the Rev John Whitehouse, in St John's College, about the year 1785. It contains the following notes in the handwriting of Mr Lee, of Hartwell:

"The manuscript was purchased for me by my friend the Reverend Mr Hawksley of Souldrop, who was at the sale of the Reverend Mr Whitehouse's effects, and the possession of this book is to me a memento of a man whom I occasionally had the benefit of being in company with at Mr Hawksley's house, and whose character for piety, benevolence and humility was a pattern to many.

1825, April 22. No. 5, Doctors Commons.

Mr. Whitehouse composed several good poems and was extremely fond of painting and a person of much taste and learning."

Then in another hand:

"The following Manuscript is certainly the handwriting of the late Revd John Whitehouse, Rector of Orlingbury, Northamptonshire, and is a copy of the Logical Lectures delivered at St John's College, Cambridge, about the year 1785."

J. W. H.

"The shorthand used in this MS was invented above a century ago by a gentleman of the name of Rich. F. P."

The MS is dated in the handwriting of Mr Whitehouse, 31st May 1786.

The following books by members of the College have recently appeared:—*Life of Blessed John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester* (Burns & Oates), by T. G. Bridgett; *Stories and Legends, a First Greek Reader* (Macmillan), by F. H. Colson; The earliest version of the Fables of Bidpai (David Nutt), edited and induced by Joseph Jacobs, B.A.; *Introduction to Latin Lyric Verse Composition* (Macmillan), by Rev J. H. Lupton; *Carmina Lyrica sive Eclogae Poetarum Anglicorum in Numeros Horatianos a variis vv. dd. conversae* (Macmillan), concinnente I. H. Lupton, A.M.; *Founders and Benefactors of St John's College, Cambridge* (Metcalf), by Rev A. F. Torry; *History of the University of Cambridge* (Longmans), by J. Bass Mullinger; *History of the Law of Tithes in England* (Cambridge University Press), by W. Easterby; *Great Circle Sailing* (Longmans), by Richard A. Proctor; *The Revised Latin Primer* (Longmans), by Dr B. H. Kennedy; *The Arian Controversy* (Longmans), by H. M. Gwatkin; *The Student's Atlas* (Longmans), by R. A. Proctor; *Some Contributions to the Religious Thought of our Time* (Macmillan), by Rev J. M. Wilson; *The Supplices of Aeschylus* (Macmillan), by T. G. Tucker; *Passages for Translation* (Macmillan), by A. S. Wilkins and J. Strachan; *An Investigation into the Pathology of Pernicious Anaemia* (Lancet Office), by Dr William Hunter; *Fragments of the Greek Comic Poets, with renderings in English verse* (Swan Sonnenschein), and *Aeschylus' Choephorae* (Deighton), by F. A. Paley; *Examples for practice in the use of Seven-Figure Logarithms* (Macmillan), by Dr Joseph Wolstenholme; *History of Jerusalem, the City of Herod and Saladin: new edition* (Bentley), by Walter Besant and E. H. Palmer; *The Frog, an introduction to Anatomy, Histology and Embryology: third edition* (Smith, Elder & Co), by Dr A. Milnes Marshall; *Mathematical Examples, pure and mixed* (Deighton), by J. M. Dyer and R. Prowde-Smith; *Key or Companion to Examples and Problems: second edition* (Deighton), by Rev A. Wrigley; *Elementary Geometry of Conics: fifth edition* (Deighton), by Rev Dr C. Taylor; *Cambridge Legal Studies* (University Press), by Dr E. C. Clark.

THE SAXON CEMETERY BEHIND THE CRICKET GROUND.—Professor Middleton has communicated to the Society of Antiquaries of London the following account of the discoveries referred to in the last number of the *Eagle*:

"It may interest the Society to hear that a Saxon Cemetery of large extent has been discovered in the cricket-field of St John's College, Cambridge, during the process of levelling the ground. The field lies about a third of a mile to the west of the College. A large number of graves have been found; some with cinerary urns, and others with complete skeletons

of men, women, and children. The sepulchral urns are rudely made by hand of badly-fired clay, scantily ornamented with simple series of incised lines. A considerable number and variety of objects have been found in the graves, including many large bronze fibulae with iron pins, some of them of massive metal, decorated with sunk lines and small bosses, in some cases partly gilt; bone combs, discs, and other ornaments, usually decorated with small incised circles; bronze tweezers with simple hatched lines of ornament across them; knives with iron blades and bronze handles fastened by rivets; pendant ornaments, consisting of bronze discs decorated with rows of *repoussé* dots in circles; and a number of small plates of bronze, which seem once to have been attached to leather belts or other articles of dress. One of those plates is specially remarkable, and appears to be of foreign workmanship; perhaps brought in the course of trade from the far east. On it is stamped from a die (like a coin-die, only rectangular instead of circular) a conventionally treated lion, not unlike the lions on archaic Greek pottery. The whole of this little plate, about one inch by half-an-inch, was thickly plated with gold; it was fastened to its leather ground by little bronze pins at the angles.

"The date of this cemetery appears to be early in the Saxon period, while the invaders were yet pagans. A few Roman coins of the fourth century have been found in the graves, *e.g.* a coin of Julian the Apostate." (*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, vol. XII, no. 2)

JOHNIANA.

In October 1712, at a time when he was an important diplomatist, with a share in negotiating the Treaty of Utrecht, Matthew Prior visited England. He went up to Cambridge to display the plenipotentiary to his wondering brother-fellows. The Master of St John's, Dr Robert Jenkins, to show he at least was not dazzled, let the great man stand before his elbow chair. Prior, in half-feigned indignation, indited an epigram to the effect that the dignitary should not have his interest for a bishopric.

Stebbing: Some Verdicts of History
Reviewed, p. 112 (1887).

[The epigram in question is as follows:—

I stood, sir, patient at your feet,
Before your elbow chair;
But make a bishop's throne your seat,
I'll kneel before you there.
One only thing can keep you down,
For your great soul too mean;
You'd not, to mount a bishop's throne,
Pay homage to the queen.

It is difficult to see how these words bear the explanation Mr Stebbing gives them in the last sentence of the paragraph quoted above.

The following note concerning the circumstances under which it was written appears in the *Aldine Edition* of Prior's Works:—

"This epigram is printed from a pamphlet published in 1751, entitled *The friendly and honest Advice of an old Tory to the Vice Chancellor of Cambridge*, 8vo, from whence also is extracted the following account of the

occasion which gave birth to it. 'In the year 1712, my old friend Matthew Prior, who was then Fellow of St John's, and who not long before had been employed by the Queen as her plenipotentiary at the Court of France, came to Cambridge; and the next morning paid a visit to the Master of his own College. The Master loved Mr Prior's principles, had a great opinion of his abilities, and a respect for his character in the world; but then he had a much greater respect for himself. He therefore kept his seat himself, and let the queen's ambassador stand, who immediately on his return wrote the above epigram.']

For years I had a little literary grievance against the authorities of the British Museum because they would insist on saying in their catalogue that I had published three sermons on Infidelity in the year 1820. I thought I had not, and got them out to see. They were rather funny, but they were not mine. Now, however, this grievance has been removed. I had another little grievance with them because they would describe me as 'of St John's College, Cambridge,' an establishment for which I have the most profound veneration, but with which I have not had the honour to be connected for some quarter of a century. At last they said they would change this description if I would only tell them what I was, for, though they had done their best to find out, they had themselves failed. I replied with modest pride that I was a Bachelor of Arts. I keep all my other letters inside my name, not outside. They mused and said it was unfortunate that I was not a Master of Arts. Could I not get myself made a Master? I said I understood that a Mastership was an article the University could not do under five pounds, and that I was not disposed to go sixpence higher than three ten. They again said it was a pity, for it would be very inconvenient to them if I did not keep to something between a bishop and a poet. I might be anything I liked in reason, provided I showed proper respect for the alphabet; but they had got me between 'Samuel Butler, bishop,' and 'Samuel Butler, poet.' It would be very troublesome to shift me, and bachelor came before bishop. This was reasonable, so I replied that, under the circumstances, if they pleased, I thought I would like to be a philosophical writer.

Samuel Butler : Universal Review, July 1888.

New patterns....are just what the Irish worker ought to excel in; for centuries he was the chief pattern-maker for Western Europe. Did you ever hear of the Book of Kells? If you visit Dublin this season, don't fail to look at it in Trinity College Library. At home, at St John's, Cambridge, you may see an Irish Psalter, less rich but even more characteristic.

H. S. Fagan : Gentleman's Magazine, August 1888.

The following letter was picked up last week in Trinity [? St John's] College, Cambridge, shortly after the conferment of honorary degrees on Prince ALBERT VICTOR, Lord SALISBURY, and other distinguished personages. If it doesn't speak for itself, *Mr Punch* declines to speak for it. It seems to be addressed to the Professor of Latin in the University:—

DEAR MAYOR,—Kindly look at the enclosed draft of my forthcoming address in introducing the new LL.D.'s to the Chancellor. I want particularly to know if the *Latin is all correct*—and of course you, from your official position, are the right person to tell me *that*. I flatter myself the address will cause a sensation; but, if you don't approve, would you just send me a few hints as to what *you* would say under the same distressing circumstances? (N.B.—Don't put in *too much JUVENAL*!) Yours,

St John's College.

J. E. S-ND-S.

NOBILISSIME CANCELLARI,

PRIMUM eminentem Tumorem quem habeo presentare ad te est Princeps ALBERTUS VICTOR, "Ingenui vultus puer, ingenuique pudoris," ut dicit Latinum Grammarium. (Query—How about the "puer"?—will this

be thought *cheek*? If so, please substitute some other word.) Pater ejus est Princeps BALÆNARUM, et est facile princeps, primus inter pares, et e pluribus unum. (Rather eloquent that, I fancy?) Sumus læti videre suam Regalem Altitudinem hic ad præsens, et essemus lætiores si ALEXANDRA (Query—Too familiar?) venisset eocum. (Better than “cum eo”? Shows *style*.)

Secundus est Marquis SALISBURII, Primus Ministrus. Illum recipio libenter, ut collegam mei et fratrem, nam ambo sumus oratores, ego Publicus, ille (I thought I'd better bring in *some* allusion to the Licensing Clauses, if possible) Publicanus! Nomen nobilis Marcujus est celeberrimum. Igitur solum dicam de eo—(I think its best to end up with a poetical quotation. Don't you?)—

Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis.

Nunc, O Cancellarius, RANDOLPHUM CHURCHILLIUM, virum gravem, ad te introduco. Quum video nobilem Marquem SALISBURII et RANDOLPHUM in eodem loco, fio enthusiasticus, et compellor exfrangere ut sequitur—O Gemini! (Any danger of people thinking this vulgar?) O Magni Twin-Frateres! Quomodo speramus ut ante longum tempus tu, RANDOLPHE, rursus eris Membrum Dominationis (rather neat for “Government,” eh?); nam Campus (Query—good Latin for “the country”?) non potest progressere sine te. Non audeo decidere si tu es optime aptatus (“fitted”—Latin again?) esse Cancellarius Exchequeri, Indicus Scriba, Domesticus Scriba, Dominator-Generalis, vel potius Premier. Egomet (query—conceited?) sum inclinatus dicere ut omnes hi loci, *eodem tempore*, sunt tuus proprius spherus, et tu, probabiliter, putas eandem rem. Nemo alius est tam modestus, tam eminentè consistens, tam doctus et tam courteosus ad opposcentes. Ut poeta canit

Ibam forte viâ Sacra, sicut meus est mos.

In conclusione, tu potes dicere de Parliamentariis bellis, Quorum pars magna fui! (would “pars quarta” do better?) cum veritate.

Hic est (query—bald?) Earlus ROSEBERII. Nescio quia Universitas gaudet honorare eum, sed sine dubio est pro ejus profundâ doctrinâ. Habet elegantem oratoricum stylum, et olim fuit ludorum patronus (can't get any nearer to “sportsman” than this—not bad, eh? Now for a tag of poetry)—

O ubi Campi

(i.e. the *fields* of horses, you see!)

Spercheusque (*Ascot*) et virginibus bacchata Lacænis

Taygete (*Goodwood*—*why not*?)!

GOSCHENUS est proximus, “inexorabilis, acer” custos publicarum divitiarum. Ut SALLUSTIUS habet id, “De *non* largiundo gloriam adeptus est.”

Alios graves viros, O Cancellari, introduco simul, et sine plure Latino—(O fortunati nimium, sua si bona nôrint!)—ut non possum producere aptas quotationes omnis dies longa. Ut HORATIUS dicit—

Quid Cantabridgiæ faciam? Mentiri nescio.

(I.e., I can't go on exaggerating their virtues for ever—does this sound *churlish*? Then I should end up with about ten lines out of the Prosody or the Gradus,—nobody'll notice them, and they'll *sound* learned. Tell me what you think of the above, *candidly*.)

Punch: June 23, 1888.

[The following has some interest at the present time, when the University and the Town seem at variance concerning schemes of drainage.]

DOCTOR RICHARD HOWLANDE to LORD BURGHLEY.

1578, Oct. 10.—Understands that the new mayor, Mr Wallis, and other townsmen purpose to sue out a commission of sewers, and are ridden up about the same, not making the University privy thereunto. Suspects their dealing may be hurtful to some of the colleges adjoining the river, and craves, therefore, that there may be a convenient number of University commissioners with them. Otherwise, it is to be feared that, under pretence of scouring the river (which is a thing very necessary), they will shoot at other men's

possessions, which would breed great inconvenience. They have great cause to suspect the man; who was heretofore very troublesome in Mr Slegge's business. The University is clear from sickness; that in Queen's College wrought more fear than danger, the parties being now known to die upon a surfeit of fruit. Yet, to avoid further inconvenience, that company is dissolved, and no least suspicion falling out since that time, we have thought good to begin our term and continue our exercises in the schools.—St John's College, 10 October 1578.

Historical MSS. Commission: Hatfield House MSS, ii. 213.

Incited it is supposed by the encouragement of his patron, the Rev Mr Tighe, rector of Drumgooland, to seek an English University, we find him [Patrick Brontë, father of 'Currer Bell'] in 1802 at the gates of St John's College, Cambridge. His name is entered as follows in the Register of St John's College—*Admissions 1802—1835 fol. 1 no. 1235: Patrick Branty, Ireland, Sizar: Tutors, Wood and Smith, Oct. 1, sub. 1802* (Extracted by C. Taylor, D.D., Master of the College, January 22, 1887). In *Graduati Cantabrigienses* lately published by the University (Messrs Deighton, Cambridge), p. 70; *Bronte, Pat., Joh. A.B. 1806..* It is thus evident that *Branty* has been written by the University [? College] authorities, but that *Bronte* is his own signature, as is shown by the University books, both when matriculating and graduating.

Erskin Stuart: The Brontë Country p. 5 (1888).

I had the beloved fervent old poet (Wordsworth) always by me to tell me everything (at Cambridge). He himself was doubtless my great interest in those most interesting scenes to him. The remembrances of his youth seemed all pleasant to him, though he had no University honours to remember, nor had he ever aspired to any. He said he always felt that 'he was not for that time or place.' What mad presumption would it have been deemed had he uttered aloud then what he always felt! Even now it could hardly be borne by his contemporaries. The room that he occupied at St John's was not known; a Fellow of that College who accompanied us when he took us to it will not suffer it again to be forgotten. I remembered the description of it in his autobiographical poem, and most faithful it was; one of the meanest and most dismal apartments it must be in the whole University, 'but here' (he said in showing it) 'I was as joyous as a lark.' There was a dark closet taken off it for his bed. The present occupant had pushed his bed into the darkest corner, but he showed us how he drew his bed to the door that he might see the top of the window in Trinity College Chapel under which stands that glorious statue of Sir Isaac Newton. This, too, he has recorded in his poem.

Miss Fenwick: Correspondence of Sir Henry Taylor p. 122 (1888).

Dr Routh's mantle, which passed to him from the late Mr Todhunter, has now fallen on a former pupil, Mr Robert Webb, of St John's, like himself a Senior Wrangler.

Pall Mall Gazette, Nov. 5, 1888.

TRIPOS EXAMINATIONS, 1888.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS.

Part I.

<i>Wranglers.</i>	<i>Senior Optimes.</i>	<i>Junior Optimes.</i>
Ds ORR (<i>senior</i>)	35 Millard	72 { Moody
3 Sampson, R.A.	48 Godwin	72 { Webster
8 Harris, H. H.	49 Roseveare	80 Woodhouse A. A.
10 { Palmer	50 Simmons, E.	100 Hartley, T. P.
10 { Rudd	61 Smith, A. H.	
26 Carlisle	68 Strouts	
32 Salisbury		

Part II.

Class I. (div. 1).
Ds Baker
Ds Flux

Class II.
Ds Morris

CLASSICAL TRIPOS.

Class I.
Div. 1 (1).
Brooks (*senior*)
Div. 2 (5).
Smith, H. B.
Div. 3 (17).
Davis, R. F.
Forster, R. H.
Spenser

Class II.
Div. 1.
Humphries, A. L.
Neatby, T. M.
Noaks
Watson
Div. 3.
Collison

Class III.
Div. 2.
Bigg
Div. 3.
Firmstone

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS.

Part I.

Class I (20).
Baily
Hankin
Horton-Smith
Locke
Simpson, H.

Class II.
Godson, A. H.
Price, J.
Shaw

Class III.
Hodson
Maxwell
Robertson

Aegrotat Alexander, H. R.

Part II.

Class II.
Ds Brindley
Evans, T. H.
Harris, W.
Ds Percival

LAW TRIPOS.

Class II.
Bagley
Sheriff
Fernando }
Ds Muudahl }

Class III.
Ds Matthews, W. G.

LL.M. degree.
Ds Stuart, R. A.

HISTORICAL TRIPOS.

Class II.
Neatby, W. R.
Anthony

Class III.
Martin, T. H.
Newbery

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS.

Part I.

Class II.
Scullard

Class III.

Cousins, W. A.
Greenwood
Judson
Legg
Macklin

Portbury
Ds Russell, W. A.
Tarleton
Ward, E. B.
Ds Woodhouse

Part II.

Class II.
Ds Ewing, G. C.

INDIAN LANGUAGES TRIPOS.

Class II.
Sheriff

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, June 1888.

<i>Chemistry and Physics.</i>	FIRST M.B.	
	Barracclough	Lewis, C. E. M.
	Basden	Ds Parry
<i>Elementary Biology.</i>	Henry	
	Barracclough	Lewis, C. E. M.
	Buchanan	Roughton
<i>Pharmaceutical Chemistry.</i>	Glover, F. B.	Seccombe
	Langmore	
	SECOND M.B.	
<i>Anatomy and Physiology.</i>	Mag Edwards, J. H.	Ds Mason, G. A.
	Godson, J. H.	Newnham
	Hankin	Ds Parry
<i>Surgery, etc.</i>	Harvey	Mag Sankey
	Henry	Ds West
	Hodson	
	THIRD M.B.	
	Ds Carling	Ds Grabham
	Edmondson	Horton-Smith
	Godson, J. H.	Ds West
	Ds Chaplin	Ds Lloyd, G. T.

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR.

M.D. John Phillips

LL.D. T. R. Sydenham Jones

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS, 1888.

Prizemen.

MATHEMATICS.

THIRD YEAR.
First Class (Dec. 1887).

Orr
Sampson
Harris, H. H.
Palmer
Rudd
Salisbury
Millard
Carlisle

SECOND YEAR.

First Class.

Burstall
Monro
{ Cooke
Lawrenson
Kahn
{ Brown, W.
Shawcross
Humphries, S.

FIRST YEAR.

First Class.

Reeves
{ Bennett
Dobbs
Owen
{ Alexander
Finn
Wills
Schmitz
Pearce

CLASSICS.

THIRD YEAR.

First Class.

Candidates for Part I.
Brooks
Smith, H. B.
Spenser
Davis, R. F.
Forster, R. H.

SECOND YEAR.

First Class.

Div. I. Sikes
Div. II. Stout
Spragg
Smith, Harold

FIRST YEAR.

First Class.

Div. I. Radford
Nicklin
Constantine
Willson, St. J. B. W.
Div. II. Blackett
Tetley

NATURAL SCIENCES.

Candidates for Part I.

THIRD YEAR

First Class.

Simpson, H.

SECOND YEAR.

First Class.

Hankin
Horton-Smith
Locke
——
Baily

FIRST YEAR.

First Class.

Blackman
Hewitt
Lehfeldt
Schmitz

THEOLOGY.

FIRST YEAR.

First Class.

Bamber

Neal

SECOND YEAR.

First Class.

{ Brown, P. H.

{ Harbottle

LAW.

FIRST YEAR.

First Class.

Brown, W. J.

MORAL SCIENCES.

SECOND YEAR.

First Class.

Gibson

MEDIÆVAL AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

SECOND YEAR.

First Class.

Sapsworth

Special Prizes.

GREEK TESTAMENT.

3rd year. Scullard

1st year. Neal

HEBREW.

1st year. Neal

READING.

1 Williams, E. F.

2 Gowie

SIR JOHN HERSCHEL'S PRIZE.

Salisbury

HUGHES' PRIZES.

Brooks

Orr

WRIGHT'S PRIZES.

SECOND YEAR.

Brown, P. H.

Burstall

Hankin

Sikes

THIRD YEAR.

Brooks

Orr

Simpson, H.

FIRST YEAR.

Blackman

Radford

Reeves

HOCKIN PRIZE.

Not awarded

NEWCOME PRIZE.

Not awarded

ENGLISH ESSAY.

1st year. None.

2nd year. Moulton.

3rd year. Nicholson, E. B.

HUGHES EXHIBITION.

Scullard

HUTCHINSON STUDENT.

Ds Turpin (for Organic Chemistry)

SCHOLARS (with augmented Scholarships).

Baker

Flux

Simpson

Darbishire

Norris

Orr

Harris, H. H.

Rudd

Brooks

Forster, R. H.

Smith, H. B.

Dobbs

Reeves

Nicklin

Bennett

NEW SCHOLARS ELECTED

THIRD YEAR.

Carlisle

Davis, R. F.

Palmer

Simpson, H.

Spenser

SECOND YEAR.

Baily

Brown, P. H.

Burstall

Cooke

Gibson

Hankin

Harbottle

Horton-Smith

Lawrenson

Locke

Sapsworth

Sikes

EXHIBITIONERS.

Bamber

Blackett

Blackman

Brown, W.

Brown, W. J.

Constantine

Finn

Kahn

Neal

Radford

Salisbury

Schmitz

Shawcross

Smith, Harold

Spragg

Stout

Wills

Willson, St. J. B. W.

PROPER SIZARS.

Constantine

Finn

Neal

Tetley

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, *December 1887 (Residence beginning in October 1888).*

Foundation Scholarships of £80.—Summers, W. C., City of London School; J. Lupton, St Paul's School.

Foundation Scholarships of £50.—Chevalier, W. H. C., Daventry School; Gedye, E. F., Leys School, Cambridge; Glover, T. R., Bristol Grammar School.

Minor Scholarships of £50.—Aickin, G. E., Liverpool College; Leete, F. A., Wellingborough and Private Tuition; Pickford, A. G., The Owens College, Manchester; Robertson, C., Norwich School.

Exhibitions.—Cuff, A. W., The Owens College, Manchester; Haskett, W. W., Queen's College, Belfast; Long, B., Merchant Taylors' School; Macbride, E. W. Queen's College, Belfast.

EXHIBITIONS LIMITED TO CERTAIN SCHOOLS, *October 1888.*—Foxley, A., Pocklington School; Field, A. P. C., Oakham School; Dinnis, F. R., Peterborough School; Whipple, A. H., Grantham School; Choppin, H. E. and Cole, A. B. F., Hereford School.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

We are happy to be able to report that the hopes expressed last Term have been fully realised.

On the first night of the May Races the second Boat failed to catch Corpus, though they gained considerably on them. The First Boat met with a misfortune which made us think our old ill-luck had not yet deserted us. We were rapidly gaining on Clare and were well out of our distance from Emmanuel, when Hall III, who were ahead of Clare, utterly collapsed in the Gut, and were caught before they reached Grassy. The course was not cleared in time for our Boat, and we were completely stopped. By the time we got clear Emmanuel were right upon us, and securing the advantage of the corner, just managed to hit stroke's blade and claimed a bump. This was disputed and rowed off the next morning, when we had no difficulty in keeping our place, Emmanuel giving up the pursuit about the Willows.

On the second night the Second Boat after a good race bumped Corpus in the Long Reach, and afterwards rowed over at the bottom of the First Division. The First Boat had no difficulty in catching Hall III just before Grassy.

On the third night the Second Boat were rowing over head of the Second Division, when they were stopped at Ditton by the abominable carelessness of a man in a punt. Corpus rowed past and registered a bump. The First Boat bumped Hall II without much difficulty just before Ditton.

On the fourth night the Second Boat, after a tremendously hard chase, bumped back Corpus below the Railway bridge. They then rowed over at the bottom of the First Division, being too much fatigued to make any impression on First Trinity III. The First Boat started at a tremendous pace, as they knew it was their only chance of catching Clare before they bumped Jesus. At First Post Corner we were warned

that this danger was extremely imminent. In the Plough reach Clare were almost overlapping Jesus, while we were several feet from them. Collin now made a tremendous spurt, which was well sustained, until we bumped Clare just before the Red Grind, after one of the most exciting races seen of late years.

On the night after the races a Bump Supper was held in Lecture Room VII, at which we had the pleasure of welcoming Muttelbury and Lehmann, and of thanking them for the great services they both had rendered the Club during the Term.

Owing to the generosity of a senior member of the College and the indefatigable efforts of H. T. E. Barlow, A. R. Pennington, W. C. Kendall, and W. H. Verity, sufficient money was collected to send a boat to Henley. The boat went down to Henley on the 20th of June to train for the Regatta. The May boat crew was entered for the Thames Challenge Cup and the same crew for the Ladies' Challenge Plate, with the exception of P. E. Shaw at 2, as Bushe-Fox was not eligible for that race. We are again indebted to S. D. Muttelbury for coaching the crew during their training. A detailed account of our doings at the Regatta will be found in another part of this number. It is sufficient to say that both the races were won with fair ease. On the day after Henley Regatta the May boat crew competed for the Grand Challenge Cup at Marlow, and were beaten by the Thames crew, which was almost identical with that which won the Grand Challenge at Henley, by half a length, coming in three feet ahead of Leander.

The following crew entered this Term for the Coxswainless Fours which were rowed on November 13 and 14.

<i>Bow</i>	P. E. Shaw	10	10
2	L. H. K. Bushe-Fox*	11	3
3	J. Backhouse	11	10
<i>Stroke</i>	H. G. H. Coombes ..	11	3

* *Steerer.*

We have to thank S. D. Muttelbury and J. R. Orford of King's for coaching the crew. The crew did not quite come up to expectations. On the first day they drew a bye. On the second day they were beaten by Trinity Hall by about 30 or 40 yards. Trinity Hall eventually won the Final Heat, after a very close race with Third Trinity, in the wonderfully fast time of 10.18½.

The Pearson and Wright Sculls were rowed for on November 7. The race resulted in an easy victory for A. G. Cooke by about 80 yards, the other two competitors being C. C. Waller 2, E. Simmons 3.

The races for the Colquhoun Sculls were rowed on November 13 and 14.

The Club was represented by P. E. Shaw, who competed last year, and A. G. Cooke the winner of the Pearson and

Wrights. The result of the draw was most unsatisfactory, as Shaw and Cooke were drawn together. Cooke was beaten by Shaw by 30 yards after a very plucky race. Shaw must be congratulated on the splendid race he made against Muttlebury, the winner, being only beaten by twenty yards. We wish him better success next year.

Subscriptions were collected this term and a handsome present given to S. D. Muttlebury in recognition of his great services to the club. It consisted of a miniature gold oar (7½ inches long), having engraved on the blade the University Arms, and the Arms of L.M.B.C. and Third Trinity. A gold plate was also put on the inside of the case with this inscription: *To S. D. Muttlebury in memory of his services to the Lady Margaret Boat Club, 1888.*

LONG VACATION CRICKET CLUB, 1888.

The following were the officers elected for this club :

Captain :—S. H. A. Lambert. Secretary :—H. Pullan.

The matches played, with their results, are appended.

St. John's L.V.C.C. versus	
Peripatetics.....	Lost
Caius L.V.C.C.	Drawn
King's and Clare L.V.C.C. ...	Drawn
Trinity L.V.C.C.	Drawn
Jesus L.V.C.C.	Won
South Hampstead C.C.....	Lost
Pembroke L.V.C.C.	Drawn
Caius L.V.C.C.....	Drawn
Victoria C.C.....	Drawn
Corpus, Selwyn and Sidney L.V.C.C.	Drawn

Matches were also arranged with the Leys School, and the University L.V.C.C.; but these were not played. The annual match with the college servants resulted in a win for the members of the college. A most amusing match was also played against 20 members of the L.M.B.C., some of whom evidently thought it was unfair to run forward to catch the ball.

A second XI of the L.V.C.C. succeeded in beating a second XI of Jesus L.V.C.C.

The following are the averages of the members who played in most matches :

Name.	No. of runs.	Most in Innings.	No. of Innings.	Times not out.	Average.
J. Mayall.....	133	37	5	1	33.1
J. Backhouse.....	247	76	13	2	22.5
A. Kellett	57	21	4	—	14.1
C. Collison	126	27*	11	1	12.6
Mr A. Harker	50	23	6	2	12.2
H. Pullan.....	94	40	8	—	11.6
D. A. Nicholl.....	79	30	10	1	8.7
S. H. A. Lambert.....	73	26	9	—	8.1
J. Bairstow.....	94	35	12	—	7.10
R. Rowlands	59	20	8	—	7.3
H. C. Barraclough	19	10	3	—	6.1
W. H. Spragg	10	7*	4	2	5
A. P. C. Field.....	27	16	6	—	4.3
A. T. Tallent	14	7	6	2	3.2

* Signifies 'not out.'

Bowling Averages.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
R. Holmes.....	56	14	122	13	9.5
R. Rowlands	94.2	18	264	21	12.12
J. Balrstow	186.3	55	407	25	16.7
A. P. C. Field	22	2	58	3	19.1
Mr A. Harker	25	—	64	3	21.1
H. Pullan	108	18	277	13	21.4
J. Mayall	32.2	6	92	4	23

In addition to the above, E. H. Prior, R. Holmes, H. R. Langmore and some fifteen others played for the team at different times.

We must not omit to record the success of the gyps' supper, which was held in the pavilion after the match with them.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE CRICKET CLUB.

At a general meeting held in Mr Smith's rooms on Saturday, Oct. 25, the following officers were elected :

Captain—F. A. H. Walsh. *Secretary*—H. Roughton.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

October 15.—The 2nd XV played Pembroke 2nd on our ground. The game ended in a win for Pembroke by a goal and a try to two tries. A very even game, and we played two men short. The tries were gained by Fegan and Choppin. Elliott and Wallis were best forward.

October 19.—We played Caius and were beaten by a goal and two tries to *nil*. The game was not so uneven as the result would tend to show. We were outweighed forward. Forward Stacey and Wallis were best, with Fegan, Roseveare and Choppin behind. Nicholl tackled well.

October 22.—Trinity beat us after a well-contested and remarkably even game on our ground. We scored two goals against two goals and a try. The last point was scored against us in the last minute. Nicholl gained the first try with an excellent run and Fegan the second. Behind the scrum Roseveare was far the best. The tackling of the backs was bad. They seemed to be afraid of going for their men low. The combined play of the forwards was distinctly good, but they were rather slow in packing together and breaking up; some of them might shove harder. Stacey and Wallis were the best of them.

October 24.—Our 2nd XV played the Cambridge Old Rugbeians, and were beaten by two goals and a try to two goals. The tries were got by good play on the part of Fegan and Chevalier. The forward play was poor, the men being very slack. Hoare and Hartley were the best on the ball.

October 26.—Peterhouse defeated us by two goals to a goal and a try. The tries were got by Fegan with a good run and by Elliott from a scrum. The forward play was very bad, especially in the second half, when they utterly fell to pieces. Elliott and Wallis were good, but none of the others did anything. It is true that we were without Nicholl, and that the referee failed to whistle on one occasion when both umpires held up their sticks, whereby they got a try, yet the result was lamentable.

October 29.—We beat Trinity Hall by a try to nothing. The try was gained in the last minute by Nicholl after neat passing by Roseveare, Woodhead and Choppin. The forwards played much better and were in better training. Wallis and Elliott were best. The ball was very hard to hold owing to the wet. We had the best of the game at the beginning and end, but were hard pressed for a considerable time.

November 2.—Our next match was against Selwyn on our ground. It ended in a draw, neither side scoring. It was entirely a forward game, the ground being very soppy and the ball hard to hold.

November 7.—The Occasionals beat us by two goals to a goal and two tries. Our three-quarters seem to be unable to try and collar by the legs, but go for the back of their man's head. Pullan was good at back, and the halves played well. The forwards also played better than they have done before. Woodhead and Choppin were absent, but that should not demoralise their substitutes. Fegan, Roseveare and Lupton gained our tries. One goal was disallowed owing to their man having touched it as it went over. Fegan made one very good shot from a difficult place.

November 12.—Pembroke defeated us by a goal and three tries to nothing. They were the heaviest forward team we have met this season, but the tactics of our forwards were very bad. We attempted to keep it tight, and were consequently shoved in every scrum. The forwards were slack throughout, except at the end, when they brightened up a little. Pullan was good at back, collaring in good style, an example we would recommend to the rest of the men behind the scrum. Fegan also played well at half.

November 14.—Our 2nd XV beat Caius 2nd XV by a goal and 4 tries to 1 goal. The tries were scored by Fegan, Elliott, Scholefield, and Wallis. Caius pressed at the beginning, but we had the best of the rest of the game. Pullan was in good form at back and subsequently at three-quarters; Elliott and Fegan of the other backs played well, while Wallis was far away the best forward; he got the ball out of touch every time, and on one occasion, not being marked, got clean off and gained a try. Fegan made one good attempt at goal from a far out try, but his other kicks were poor.

November 16.—Our 2nd XV drew with Selwyn 2nd XV, each side scoring two goals and a try. Our tries were gained by Fegan and Nicholl. We played only fourteen men and the team had to be filled up with 1st XV men. The forwards were very poor, but improved in the second half. Fegan was best behind the scrumage.

November 19.—We beat Queens' by 2 goals and 2 tries to nothing. One goal was dropped by Sanger. The tries were got by Wallis, Nicholl, and Roseveare. Prescott kicked the goal. We had the best of the game throughout, but our play cannot be said to have been very good. Nicholl and Pullan collared well, and the passing behind was pretty fair. Forward, Wallis and Stacey were the best. Nicholl was unfortunately injured in this match.

November 21.—We played Caius on their ground, and were defeated by 3 goals and 2 tries to *nil*. One goal was dropped. Neither side had their full team. We were without Prescott (who was playing for the 'Varsity), Rowlands, and Nicholl. Our halves were not sharp enough for the opposite halves, who nearly always got the ball from the scrumage. Roseveare at half and Pullan at three-quarter played a good defensive game, kicking well into touch. The passing was hampered by the strong wind. The forwards would not use their feet properly in the scrumage, but kicked too hard, and let the other side have the ball. Wallis played a sound game.

November 23.—Emmanuel beat us on our ground by 1 try to *nil*. The game was very even throughout. We were without the services of Prescott and Nicholl, and, for half of the time, of Taylor. But the latter was compensated for by a loss on their side. The forwards were poor, very slow, and never attempting to collar. Fegan was good, as was Roseveare, but neither of them are sharp enough on the ball. Elliott at three-quarter should have passed a good deal more.

Pullan, Wallis, Elliott, Fegan, and Lupton have received their colours.

Our thanks are due to B. Noaks for umpiring during the season.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

So far the present season has not been altogether satisfactory. We have won 4, lost 4, and drawn 2 matches. Three matches have been scratched, namely those against Caius and Jesus (twice), we being the defaulters in the first case. All last year's backs were up again, but unfortunately H. S. Mundahl, being in his fifth year, was unable to play in the cup matches. P. J. A. Seccombe however has very creditably filled his place. It was a sad disappointment to find no good forwards among the freshmen, as we greatly

wanted an energetic centre to shoot goals. The present forwards lack combination, good individual work being strength thrown away against Elevens with strong backs. Their great weakness is the desire to pass in front of goal when a certain point might be scored by an easy shot. Both the drawn games would have been victories but for this fault. The besetting sin among the half-backs is to try difficult kicks instead of taking the man and leaving the ball to the back. The backs sometimes give unnecessary corners, but have proved decidedly to be the strongest part of the team. E. H. T. Prior has proved a fairly successful goal-keeper, but lacks that dash which would be necessary to secure him a place in a first class team.

The following is the team as at present constituted :

•H. C. Barraclough, <i>Captain</i>	}	<i>Backs</i>
*C. Collison		
*F. A. H. Walsh	}	<i>Half-Backs</i>
*M. H. W. Hayward		
*P. J. A. Seccombe		
*A. P. C. Field		
*G. S. Hodson	}	<i>Forwards</i>
*F. L. Allen		
*H. Roughton		
J. Kershaw		
E. H. T. Prior,		<i>Goal</i>

* Colours.

The list of matches played this term is as follows :

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Club.</i>	<i>Goals for against.</i>
Thursday, Oct. 18.....	Old Carthusians	2.....1
Monday, „ 22.....	Pembroke	1.....1
Thursday, „ 25.....	Trinity Etonians	0.....3
Saturday, „ 27.....	Christ's	3.....0
Monday, „ 29.....	Trinity Harrovians	0.....3
Thursday, Nov. 1.....	Trinity Hall (cup tie)	3.....0
Saturday, „ 3.....	Trinity	1.....1
Monday, „ 5.....	Old Westminster.....	0.....2
Tuesday, „ 6.....	Corpus	4.....0
Saturday, „ 10.....	Trinity	1.....3
Tuesday, „ 13.....	Jesus (cup tie)	1.....5
Wednesday, „ 14.....	Emmanuel.....	5.....1
Saturday, „ 17.....	Caius	1.....1
Monday, „ 19.....	Trinity Hall	0.....0

The second eleven have played five matches, winning 2 and losing 3. They beat W. N. Cobbold's XI (9 to 0), and the Old Uppinghamians (3 to 0), and were beaten by Trinity (twice) (0 to 2) and St Catharine's (0 to 3). In this last match they had a very weak team.

GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

The Annual General Meeting was held in Lecture Room VI on Tuesday October 23.

The Rules were revised and passed with some additions. The election of junior members resulted in the return of P. E. Shaw and J. P. M. Blackett.

ATHLETIC CLUB.

At a meeting held in the President's Rooms on November 5 the following were elected :

Secretary—D. A. Nicholl.

Committee—M. H. W. Hayward, H. Roughton, A. S. Roberts, A. E. Monro, W. Harris, L. Norman, R. H. Forster, A. G. Cooke, B. Long, W. Waldon.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

The ash courts have been in considerable request, judging from the number of signatures in the engagement book.

Double Ties, for which 34 entries were received, are being played off on the Merton Courts, but they have not yet reached an interesting stage of development.

On Thursday, November 8, we played Caius on our ground and experienced defeat. We were represented by W. L. Benthall and T. E. Haydon, F. N. Dadina and H. Simpson. A return will probably be arranged and also a match against Emmanuel.

The Merton Courts will be relaid during the Vacation.

The following are the Officers of the Club for the year 1888—1889:—*Captain*—H. Simpson; *Hon. Sec.*—T. E. Haydon; *Treasurer*—E. A. Hensley; *Committee*—W. L. Benthall, L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, J. Gibson, C. E. Owen,

LONG VACATION LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Our team played a number of matches, in which they were very successful, winning every inter-collegiate match, but losing the one played against Shelford L.T.C.

The following were the matches and their results :

<i>Date</i>	<i>Opponents</i>	<i>Ground</i>	<i>Rubbers</i>	
			<i>won</i>	<i>lost</i>
Thursday, July 19....	Christ's	St John's	8.....	1
Saturday, „ 21....	Pembroke	„	7.....	2
Monday, „ 23....	Jesus	„	8.....	1
Thursday, „ 26....	Cavendish	„	7.....	2
Saturday, „ 28....	Caius	Caius	5.....	4
Tuesday, „ 31....	„	St John's	5.....	4
Wednesday, Aug. 7....	King's	„	8.....	1
Thursday, „ 8....	Trinity Hall	„	9.....	0
Saturday, „ 11....	Corpus & Selwyn ..	„	9.....	0
Monday, „ 13....	Emmanuel	„ (not finished)	5.....	2
Wednesday, „ 15....	Shelford L.T.C....	Shelford	4.....	5
Thursday, „ 16....	Trinity	Trinity	6.....	3

The following were photographed as the team :

Bushe-Fox	Lees	Benthall
Simpson	Gibson	Hensley

The following occasionally represented the College: Baily, Wynne-Willson, and Collin, while Brown, Kellett, Green, and Thomas played for us once.

THE EAGLE LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Two meetings have been held this Term; one for the election of Treasurers, at which Mr W. F. Smith was elected Senior Treasurer, and C. H. Stacey Junior Treasurer; and the other for the election of members, when J. Bairstow, J. P. M. Blackett, H. E. Coombes, and L. Harrison were elected.

LACROSSE.

At a meeting of this Club held in the rooms of the President (Mr W. F. Smith) on October 22, the following officers were elected:—*Captain*—H. W. Shawcross; *Secretary*—F. Marvel; *Committee*—W. N. Christie, E. Brooks, and H. B. Smith.

Our first two matches were postponed on account of the weather. On November 13 we joined with King's against Trinity, who playing a strong team succeeded in winning by five goals to three, Shawcross and Reeves scoring for us.

4TH (CAMB. UNIV.) V.B. THE SUFFOLK REGIMENT.

B Company continues to flourish, and to do good work in an unobtrusive manner. During the past Volunteer year we have done well in recruiting, as we have among our numbers a gentleman whose powers of persuasion, to call them by no other name, are unequalled.

In last October Term Sergeant J. C. Wright became Colour-Sergeant *vice* Colour-Sergeant Knight retired. Corporal A. Hill won the Company Cup with a score of 67, thus becoming the holder of Captain Roe's Cup. In the Lent Term the Company Cup was won by Private Nunns with a score of 73. We welcome the advent of a new shot; alas! that during the same Term we should have to deplore the loss of Lieutenant Cousins, a gentleman whose views on examinations are those of the *Nineteenth Century*, only more so. But our loss has been the great gain of Downing. Their College Boat began to go up from the day Mr Cousins took his place in it, while A Company under his command as Captain at once wrested the Efficiency Cup from C Company, who have held it for several years.

The vacant Lieutenancy in B Company was filled up by the election of Corporal A. Hill.

At the end of the Lent Term a detachment went into camp at Colchester, being attached to the Northumberland Fusiliers. Out of a total of 83 (not counting Captain Grantham's dog or Private Moody's puppy) B Company supplied 21. The B Company hut under the charge of Sergeant Hodson was specially commended for its neatness and soldierly appearance, both by the Officer Commanding the Fusiliers and by Sir Evelyn Wood. In spite of the fact that the Arctic Circle had come down sideways so as to include Colchester during our stay, we managed to enjoy ourselves. "B Company is always jolly."

The cookery in the Johnian hut, under the able management of a gentleman whose name is omitted by request, was excellent. All members of the Detachment were made honorary members of the Sergeants' Mess of the Fusiliers and of the N. C. O's Mess of the 12th Lancers. Smoking concerts of a highly festive character were given by the Detachment to the Sergeants of the Fusiliers, and contrariwise, while the Officers and Sergeants were invited to a Ball given by the tradesmen of Colchester to the Warrant Officers, Staff Sergeants, and Sergeants of the Garrison. We left Colchester with regret, accompanied as far as the station by the band of the Fusiliers.

A few members of B Company went on the march to Dover; the recital of their deeds may be seen in the pages of the *Cambridge Review*.

At the Inspection on May 4, B Company led for the March Past. At the examination held by the inspecting Officers Lieutenant Hill obtained the *p* certificate. Afterwards the whole Corps were invited to an *At Home* given by Mrs Humphry and Mrs A. P. Humphry in the Hall of King's College.

In the evening the annual Inspection Dinner was given in the Combination Room of St John's. It appeared that we were in effect celebrating the 28th anniversary of the day on which the first steps were taken whence the Corps derived its existence, and Chaplain and Archdeacon Emery gave a very graphic account of the birth of the Corps, conclusively shewing that the Volunteer movement in England practically originated in Cambridge. His speech has since been published in pamphlet form.

The Company Cup for the May Term was gained by Private Nunns with a score of 72.

The Corps furnished a Guard of Honour, consisting largely of B Company men, at the Senate House, on the 9th of June, when the Prince and Princess of Wales visited Cambridge and honorary degrees were conferred on a number of distinguished persons. Special places were reserved in the Senate House for the members of the Guard.

On October 26, the Johnian Company, assisted by the Trinity Companies, defended Grantchester against the rest of the University. Captain Cronin in command of the defending forces celebrated their victory by a *Social* in his rooms.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—A. W. Flux. *Vice-President*—J. J. Alexander. *Treasurer*—C. Bach. *Secretary*—T. Nicklin. *Committee*—J. T. Hewitt, W. J. Brown.

The Society has met this Term in Lecture Room VI; the following were the subjects debated :—

October 13—"That this House approves of Spelling Reform." Proposed by C. Foxley, opposed by H. D. Darbshire. Carried.

October 20—"That this House welcomes the suggestion of a College Reading and Common-Room." Proposed by T. Nicklin, opposed by J. J. Alexander. Lost.

October 27—"That more stringent legislation against gambling would be for the benefit of the State." Proposed by E. Simmons, opposed by A. M. Mond. Carried.

November 3—"That the home policy in England of Her Majesty's Government is deserving of general condemnation." Proposed by A. S. Tetley, opposed by C. Bach. Lost.

November 10—"That this House approves of the Indian National Congress." Proposed by W. G. Woodhouse, opposed by H. J. Hoare. Carried.

November 17—"That it is desirable that the study of ancient Classics be altogether removed from our system of education." Proposed by E. W. MacBride, opposed by W. J. Brown.

Besides those above mentioned the following have taken part in the debates:—C. E. Fynes-Clinton, J. A. Telford, H. S. Willcocks, J. E. C. Mendis, A. C. Pickford, H. Jones, H. W. Shawcross, F. G. Baily, H. V. Waterfield, E. F. Chidell, F. A. C. Hall (Trinity), W. H. Judd, F. S. Locke, W. H. Verity.

The average attendance this Term has been 20.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

It is with great reluctance that the Committee of the above Society feel compelled to abandon the idea of a Christmas Concert, but under the circumstances there is no other plan feasible for paying off the debt which clings to the Society from the May Term Concert of 1887, and for leaving it unembarrassed for May 1889.

If all Members of the College, whether musical or not, would look upon it as a College Society which has in times past contributed, and it is hoped will still contribute, to the honour and reputation of St John's, there would be better Concerts and no pecuniary encumbrance on the Society.

The first of the three Smoking Concerts which it was decided should be given this Term took place on October 29, and was pronounced by all a great success. The able presidency of Dr Donald MacAlister contributed greatly to this result. The following was the Programme:—

H. Mundahl & G. Middlemiss..	Pianoforte Duet, <i>Hungarian Dances</i>
E. Prescott.....	Song, <i>Killaloe</i>
L. Thomas.....	Song, <i>On the Ramparts</i>
M. Hayward	Song, <i>Father O' Flynn</i>
J. H. Cole	Pianoforte Solo
H. Wheeler	Song, <i>Spongy Muffins</i> (Original)
E. Sanger	Dramatic Recitation, <i>The Heir-at-Law</i>
A. Roberts	Song, <i>The Bended Bow</i>
H. Wheeler	Pianoforte Waltz (Original)
H. Mundahl	Song, <i>Hear the Wild Winds Blow</i>
A. Cole	Song, <i>Johnny with his Big Boots on</i>

The second Smoking Concert was given on Thursday, November 15, and was attended with even greater success than the last; for the large Lecture Room VI was crammed. Mr Heitland very kindly consented to take the chair, and it is needless to say how popular a president he was. Many thanks are due to the performers in both concerts. We were very glad to see some Freshmen coming to the front so well. With so much talent in the College, the idea of the Musical Society languishing seems absurd.

Appended is the Programme of the second Concert.

G. Middlemiss & J. H. Cole ..Pianoforte Duet, *Divertimento* (from Weber's *Precioso*)

Mr W. N. RoseveareSong, *I shot an Arrow into the Air*

R. BakerRecitation, *The Clown's Baby*

E. A. HensleySong, *Will he come?*

Mr W. N. Roseveare, C. H. }
Salisbury, E. Hensley, G. } Quartette
Middlemiss }

E. GroomSong, *My Queen*

H. WheelerSong, (from the *Mikado*)

P. E. ShawSong, *The Storm Fiend*

G. MiddlemissPianoforte Solo, *Polka de la Reine*

A. ColeSong, *Nancy Lee*

Chorus*The Three Chafers*

We must not forget to thank G. S. Middlemiss for so unselfishly putting his piano at the disposal of the Society for the Smoking Concerts.

The following are the Officers for this Term:—*Treasurer*—J. Beauchamp Palmer; *Secretary*—B. Wynne-Willson; *Committee*—C. Salisbury, H. Mundahl, G. S. Middlemiss, J. Bairstow, E. A. Hensley.

COLLEGE CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

The late Secretary to the Editorial Committee desires to apologise to the Secretaries of certain clubs referred to on p. 195 of the last number of the *Eagle*, inasmuch as in some cases he did not send them the usual notice inviting them to furnish the Editors with their reports in time. The Committee have to thank the Secretaries generally for the prompt and full statements which they have supplied for the present number.

COMMITTEE FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL QUESTIONS.

The first meeting for the Term was held on Nov. 8 in Lecture Room VI, to hear a paper by Mr Vallance, Clerk to the Whitechapel Board of Guardians, on "Poor Law Administration in East London." Mr H. S. Foxwell was in the chair, and about seventy members of the University were present.

Mr Vallance commenced by stating that East London differed from other places only in the absence of the richer classes. The proportion of absolute criminals and loafers in

Whitechapel, Stepney, and St George's in the East was not more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., as against $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in irregular work, 68 per cent. in regular work, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the middle classes. The great change in the administration of the Whitechapel Union took place in 1869 and 1870. In the latter year they finally closed their stone yard for out-door relief. As a proof that it was not needed, it was found that only one in ten of those who had been in it chose to enter the workhouse when out-door relief was abolished, many of whom soon left it again. The Guardians were then still prepared to give out-door relief with a view of giving a man a fresh start, or of giving allowances to old people whose poverty was not due to thriftlessness; but these two classes were now dealt with by the Charity Organisation Society and the Tower Hamlets Pension Society respectively. No out-door relief was now given, except in urgent cases while inquiries were being made. Within the workhouse oakum picking and all associated labour had been suppressed, and each man was as far as possible employed at his own trade. In the evenings a sort of school was held, to prevent the disorder and bad conduct which had previously gone on after work hours. The children are sent to District Schools. A few orphans, who had come into the workhouse under the age of ten, are boarded out. The power of parents who are habitual paupers to remove their children from school as often as they choose is a great difficulty in the way of any attempts to permanently improve the children's condition. The question is to be brought before Parliament this session. Referring to the false standard created by unwise administration of the Poor Law, Mr Vallance mentioned that it is a highly popular view among some of the working classes that the Union system is a National Benefit Club, the expectation of whose benefits renders thrift unnecessary and foolish. Children who are called on by the Union to support their aged parents often protest on the ground that their payment of rates ought to entitle them to throw their charge on the parish. There were now fewer cases of starvation in the East London Unions than occurred when out-door relief was freely given. A matter of the most pressing importance was that the poor should know what relaxation, if any, was to be expected in times of special pressure. The distinction between casuals and ordinary paupers should be abolished. Any improvement in the condition of the poor must be looked for rather from organised charity than from the law.

In the subsequent discussion, Mr Vallance stated that he was of opinion that the weakening of parental responsibility was a danger which must be incurred in the interests of the children living in degraded homes. The present Industrial Schools Act is not broad enough.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer was proposed by Dr D. Mac Alister and unanimously passed.

TOYNBEE HALL.

A large meeting in aid of the Universities' Settlement in East London was held in the College Hall on November 27. Professor Macalister took the chair, and addresses were given by Mr Leslie Stephen of Trinity Hall, Mr P. Lyttelton Gell of Balliol College, Dr D. MacAlister (Treasurer of the Cambridge Committee), Prof. Marshall, Prof. Maitland, and others.

Mr F. G. Baily, Foundation Scholar, has been appointed College Secretary for Toynbee Hall. It is proposed to hold a College meeting on this subject next Term. It is much to be desired that the younger students of the College should take an active interest in the invaluable work done under the auspices of Toynbee Hall in the Whitechapel district. We are glad to see the names of one or two Johnians in the list of those who have recently resided at the Hall, and we have abundant testimony of the incalculable value of such residence, not merely to the native East-enders, but also to the University settlers, whatever their after calling in life may be.

THE ST JOHN'S COLLEGE MISSION IN WALWORTH.

The last six months have been momentous in the history of the College Mission. In the first place we have to record the progress of the new church.

On June 18, the foundation-stone was laid in Chatham Street, Rodney road, Walworth, by the Master. He was accompanied in the special saloon carriage which went up from Cambridge by several members of the College, including a volunteer choir of undergraduates.

The Bishops of Rochester and Hereford, Archdeacons Cheetham and Richardson, the Master of St John's, Professor J. B. Mayor, Canon Bailey, Canon Whitaker, Prebendary Harry Jones, the Revs G. F. Reyner, D.D., W. A. Whitworth, J. F. Bateman, T. Merriman, E. Hill, J. T. Ward, W. A. Cox, F. Watson, and many other Clergy, with Mr F. L. Powell, M.P., Mr L. H. Isaacs, M.P., &c., assembled at the old Mission buildings, Darwin Street, and went in procession, singing (the Clergy in surplices and hoods) through the narrow and dingy streets to the site of the new church. Great interest was displayed by the inhabitants of the crowded locality, and every available coign of vantage was occupied by men, women, and children, the men, however, being in a very obvious minority. Arriving at the stone, the Missioners said the service which had been drawn up for the occasion. The lesson was read by Archdeacon Richardson, and the Bishop of Hereford read appropriate collects.

Dr Taylor laid the stone, and after the *Te Deum* had been sung, the Bishop of Rochester delivered an address, in the

course of which he referred to the great needs of the vast population of South London, expressing his thanks to the great college whose members had been pioneers in the work of planting mission districts in the midst of that population. Thankfulness was the key-note of all he had to say that day, a day whose success was largely due to years of patient, humble and devout labours on the part of the two Missioners. Speaking to all, he said their motto for the future must be "Patient continuance in well doing."

After the conclusion of the service the Clergy returned in procession to the old Mission buildings. Later in the afternoon the Master presided at a cold collation at the Cannon Street Hotel, which was attended by a large number of Johnians past and present. After the health of the Queen had been drunk with the usual honours, the Bishop of Hereford, speaking as an old Johnian, proposed "Prosperity to St John's College Mission." He dwelt at some length on the origin of the Mission and the work which was being done. Professor J. E. B. Mayor responded, prefacing his remarks by reading a letter from Dr Parkinson, who, while regretting that through ill health he was unable to be present that day, showed his great interest in the new church by making a contribution of £500 towards the building fund. Professor Mayor was followed by Archdeacon Cheetham, who proposed "St John's College"—a toast which was responded to by the Master, and the proceedings then terminated.

The Church thus begun is now nearing completion, already it is roofed in, and at one time it was thought that the consecration might take place before Christmas; in this, however, we have been disappointed, the architect having expressed his opinion that it will be unadvisable to consecrate before February.

The Church when finished will seat 500 worshippers. It is a plain brick building of Gothic character, and has been designed by Mr Christian, the architect to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Already several handsome presents have been received towards the furnishing of the church. Mr E. S. Dewick has given the lectern, Mrs Parkinson the communion table, Professor Pritchard the service books, the font has been given by a lady (anonymously), and £50 by Mr W. S. Dent (a second donation of £50 promised) towards the lighting and heating. Three stained glass windows will be placed in the apse to the memory of some ladies who worked in the district.

Owing to an alteration in the original plans, by which the church has been put further back from the road, the site for the other requisite buildings has been curtailed; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, however, have stepped forward, and by an additional grant have supplied the deficiency. £3360 has been promised to the Building Fund, of which £2700 has been paid.

The Church can thus be nearly paid for, but funds for building a Mission Room have still to be provided.

The Terminal Meeting was held in Lecture Room VI on Wednesday, Nov. 14. Mr Ward presided, and there was a considerable and enthusiastic attendance of junior members.

After prayers, the Meeting was addressed by the Rev F. H. Francis, the junior Missioner. After referring in a general way to the institution of the Mission as being a landmark in the history of the Diocese of Rochester, Mr Francis went on to speak of the parts of the Mission work with which he was more especially connected. Such was the Lads' Club, by which it was attempted to retain a hold on the lads when too old to attend school. This Club has largely increased of late. After speaking of the various means of supplying recreation to the people, concerts, lectures and the like, and also of the good work being done by the Dispensary under Dr H. D. Rolleston, he appealed to all to come down and see for themselves; there was nothing like living among the people to see what they were and what could be and was being done for them. It would keep the College in touch with the Mission, and that was what the Mission wanted—it must have the College to back it up: those in Cambridge and those in Walworth must work together.

The Missioner, the Rev W. I. Phillips, said there could be no doubt but that apart from spiritual good, a vast amount of temporal good was done by the Mission. In fact it was one of his grievances that during such a very small part of their (the Missioners') time they were parsons at all; he would be afraid to say how many times a week he visited the sanitary commissioner's office, and how often the police station.

Mr Watson then moved the following resolution, which was seconded by C. Foxley, B.A.:—"That the large increase in the district assigned to the Mission, the rapid progress to completion of the New Church, and the necessity for providing a new Mission Room, are important facts which call for earnest efforts on the part of all friends of the Mission."

H. Simpson, B.A., proposed, and the Rev W. I. Phillips seconded a vote of thanks to Dr H. D. Rolleston for his exertions on behalf of the Dispensary.

Both motions were carried unanimously.

A short discussion followed and the proceedings then terminated.

During the Long Vacation the following Members of the College visited the Mission:—W. L. Benthall, G. S. Middlemiss, W. N. Roseveare, W. A. Russell, B. Wynne-Willson, A. R. T. Winckley, D. E. Walker, E. B. Ward.

The Junior Secretary (A. J. Robertson) will be glad to receive the names of any who can stay at Walworth during any part of the Christmas or Easter Vacations.

The Executive Committee was elected at the beginning of

Term. The senior Members remain the same, the junior Members are:—H. E. H. Coombes, E. A. Hensley, J. B. Palmer, A. J. Robertson, H. Simpson, R. H. Stacey.

The Senior Treasurer and the two Secretaries were re-elected, and W. L. Benthall was elected Junior Treasurer.

It is earnestly hoped that the establishment of the Dispensary will appeal to the numerous Johnians who are students of science and medicine as a new and strong claim upon their interest in the College Mission. Advanced students, and those recently qualified, who are attending hospitals in London, are invited to visit the Dispensary, and, if they are able to give active help, to communicate with Dr Rolleston at St Bartholomew's Hospital E.C.

COLLEGE CALENDAR 1889.

Lent Term.

Men come upMondayJan. 14.
Lectures beginWednesdayJan. 16.
College ExaminationsaboutMarch 11—16.
[Term keptSunday.....March 17.]

Easter Term.

Men come upThursdayApril 25.
Lectures beginFridayApril 26.
College ExaminationsaboutJune 3—8.
[Term keptTuesdayJune 11.]

Michaelmas Term.

Sizarship ExaminationTuesdayOct. 1.
Freshmen come up byMondayOct. 7.
„ Lectures begin.....WednesdayOct. 9.
Other years come upWednesdayOct. 9.
„ „ Lectures beginFridayOct. 11.
College ExaminationsaboutDec. 2—6.
[Term keptSaturdayDec. 7.]

Entrance Examinations will be held on Jan. 15,
April 25, June 14, and Oct. 8.

CORRIGENDA IN NO. LXXXVI.

Page 172 line 6: *for* suspense *read* surprise.
„ 173 „ 10: *for* Part *read* Past.
„ 179 „ 20: *for* illum *read* illam.
„ 197 „ 28: *for* burned *read* buried.

THE LIBRARY.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Midsummer, 1888.

Donations.

DONORS.

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Professor Mayor.

Mr H. S. Foxwell.

F. V. Theobalds, Esq.

Mr Pendlebury.

Mr Scott.

The Council of the
Philological Society.

The Author.

Prof. B. H. Kennedy.

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THE TRICENARY OF THE *EAGLE*.

THE first number of the *Eagle* appeared in the Lent Term of 1858; it has therefore now more than completed its thirtieth year. Last Term it was suggested by one of our Editors, who has since left Cambridge for Burma, that it would be well to celebrate in some fitting way this epoch in the life of the lusty Bird. No way seemed likelier to bring together in the celebration the past and the present Editors than the old English way of a friendly dinner, and as time was too short and examinations too long to arrange for it last Term, it was agreed to hold the dinner early in the present one. Accordingly, on February 2, the resident subscribers who had served on the Editorial Committee met in the rooms of the Permanent Editor, Dr MacAlister, and spent an evening which, by the testimony of hosts and guests alike, was at once happy, and Aquiline, and Johnian. Two ex-editors only were missing—Mr Whitaker, away in the Engadine for his health, now happily as we hear in a fair way to be restored, and Mr Foxwell, kept back at the last moment by a pressing engagement. Here is a list of the diners—The Master, Mr F. C. Wace, Mr Graves, Dr Sandys, Mr Caldecott, Mr Mullinger, Mr Tottenham, Dr MacAlister (*Chairman*), Mr Tanner, Mr Roseveare, Mr G. C. M. Smith (*Press-Editor*), Mr G. J. Turner (*Treasurer*), Mr Sikes, Mr Hankin, Mr Wynne-Willson (*Secretary*). And here is the bill of fare in *fac-simile*.

*Peace and goodwill to this fair meeting !
I come not with hostility, but greeting,
Not Eagle-like to scream, but dove-like coo it—ii 147*

The College of Saint John of high renown—ii 266

The Eagle

first published

1858

Only let us all pull together in this concern, with a strong pull and a steady swing, that the EAGLE may be a rallying point and a watchword among us ; something to fasten College spirit upon when here ; something by which we can carry it down with us when we go away ; the spirit which cracks up its own as the best College in the best University in the best Country in the world—i 4

Those amateur periodicals are few indeed to which so long a life is allotted, and the Editorial Committee feel that their thanks are due to the Contributors to whom the EAGLE owes its present vigorous condition—v 368

It wont cost much, p'raps eighteenpence, not more—vi 37

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Food for the EAGLE—vii 359

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Symposia illa sobria et severa sed eadem festiva et faceta—

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Quid jus, quid valeat?—xi 455

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Soles à la Cardinal

Whitebait

Sine sole sileo—viii 274

Albi pisciculi incerti generis—xi 455

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I cannot tell what the dickens his name is—xi 439

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Neapolitan Ices

Like a shiver de freeze round a apple garden—xiv 89

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DESSERT

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Austrian Apples

Pineapples

Grapes

Almonds and Raisins

Lychees

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Parcite vesanum prunis impendere amorem—x 351

Olives Cherry Brandy Biscuits

Like the green patina upon an ancient coin—xiv 224

Of stone fruits in general be shy—x 350

I need not want for farinaceous provision—xi 576

WINES

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Perrier Champagne

Poppysmate crebro

Exsilit explosus cortex spumante lagena—xi 455

Johannisberg Hock

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St Julien

What are your opinions, Sir, on the subject of the Elect Angels? Don't know at all, was the reply, Will you try some Claret?—i 175

Sherry

The amber clear shines liquid bright—ii 176

We made ourselves very happy over our dinner—ix 154

Of apropos passages quoted three score

And with ease would have quoted a million more—xi 398

The glory of our EAGLE was not so much in the height to which it soared, as in the length of time during which it remained upon the wing—xi 52

The future of the EAGLE will be as bright as its past has been—xiii 70



The quotations had been looked out by Dr MacAlister, and they not only served to heighten the flavour of the excellent fare provided by the College Cook, but also brought out a host of interesting reminiscences from the *emeriti*, who recognised this phrase and that article, and could tell who coined it and why so and so wrote it. Speaking for the junior members, we can truly say that never before did they so fully realise the historic interest and value of the Magazine, and the closeness of its association with all that is best in the development of the College.

At a convenient stage in the proceedings Dr MacAlister rose and said—

Master and fellow-editors,

One of the things we impress on our contributors is the importance of brevity. We inculcate it in a general way before their manuscripts are sent in, and we enforce it in particular cases by judicious excision afterwards. It would ill become us to forget our own rule, and I will therefore lay it down from the chair that brevity is to mark our speeches to-night. I have to propose to you a toast that happily speaks for itself, so I need not sin against brevity in commending it, least of all to you who are associated together by your connexion with a Magazine which is nothing if not Johnian. I ask you to drink to the *Prosperity of the College*—the College which heads the list of academic honours, the College which has never suffered a struggling student of promise to go unhelped, the College which amid all the fluctuations of fashion and the caprices of popular favour has ever maintained a sturdy independence, the College whose membership is a more than masonic bond of union and of brotherliness, the College whose glory the *Eagle* reflects, and (let us not be over-modest on an occasion like this) not only reflects but enhances. I have not to seek for the right man to respond to this toast; the Master by his presence to-night gives us token that he has a true sense of the importance of the *Eagle* to the College, and that the services he once rendered to the Magazine as its Secretary are not the last he is prepared to give us. I therefore join with the *Prosperity of the College* the *Health of Dr Taylor, our Master and former Colleague*.

The Master, in responding, contrasted the present University and intercollegiate organisation with the isolation of the colleges in former times. Each (he said) provided by itself for the instruction of its own students. But when the *Eagle* was first published, not only did the College stand apart in this way from the others; it was divided practically into two separate colleges. Each of the tutorial "sides" provided all the college teaching for its own men. Men on different sides went to different lectures, and so saw but little of one another. When the Tripos list was coming out, the question was not merely whether this College should have the Senior Wrangler, but whose side should have him? France's or Atlay's? for Mr France (soon afterwards Archdeacon of Ely) and Mr Atlay (now Bishop of Hereford) were the two principal Tutors, Mr Parkinson being the principal Mathematical Lecturer on France's side, and Mr Todhunter on Atlay's. In 1859 Mr Atlay became Vicar of Leeds, and for a time Mr France was sole Tutor. The change to the present system was recorded in the *Chronicle* for the Michaelmas Term 1860 (*Eagle* ii 204). The system of separate teaching for the "sides" was only possible with a very limited range of subjects. The amalgamation of the sides for lecture purposes was therefore a step towards the multiplication of studies, and towards the present intercollegiate system. The *Eagle* from the first sought to widen men's interests: it said that there were other problems to be solved than those of mathematics, and that too little attention was paid to history, philosophy, and literature. Now it could not be denied that this aspiration of the *Eagle* had been realised. But when studies, and we might add games and amusements, say pursuits, were multiplied, there was an increased tendency to fall into sets interested in particular pursuits. The *Eagle* sought to counteract that evil by providing something which might be 'a rallying point and a watchword' to

all members of the College (*Eagle* i 4, see the *menu*), and bind men still to it when they went away. This it had done for nearly one-third of century, for it was the longest-lived by far of *amateur* academic periodicals (see again the *menu*), and it did it more effectually now than ever. Read recent numbers, and you would find something to interest everyone, whatever his favourite pursuit. Thus it served as a link between men of different sets while here, and as a link between men scattered to all parts of the country and those within the College walls, and as a link between the present and the past.

Mr Tanner then rose at the Chairman's request and spoke as follows—

Mr Chairman, Master, and Gentlemen,

At first I was rather at a loss to know why it should have fallen to my lot to propose the health of the *Eagle*, until I remembered, first, that I am one of the most recent additions to the august body of ex-editors, and, secondly, that it is the duty of the youngest groomsman to respond for the bridesmaids. My experience of the performances of the youngest groomsman on these occasions is that they are marked by a good deal of trepidation, some irrelevance, and that air of incompetence which is the peculiar characteristic of the bridegroom and his minions. I am afraid that all these qualities will be present also in my speech tonight.

The thirtieth anniversary of the *Eagle* is a great occasion. It marks off our College magazine once for all from those ephemeral publications which other Colleges have from time to time attempted. Such, for instance, as Mr Wace was telling me just now, was the *Lion*, published in Trinity. The *Lion* was soon followed by the *Bear*, another periodical emanating from the same College, and this again by the *David*, 'who slew both the Lion and the Bear.' But even the *David* has not survived. Coming to more recent times, we recollect the publication of the *Christ's College Magazine*. Of the first two or three numbers we speak with all respect, for they were excellently edited—but what shall we say of the others? Are there any others? Not long ago Jesus attempted to start *The Chanticleer*, and it reached a third or fourth number, but so far as I

know nothing has since been heard of it. And *The Chanticleer* at its best was a barn-door sort of fowl—quite unlike our own noble Bird, of which we can say, slightly amending the words which appear upon the *menu* to-night—‘The glory of the *Eagle* was *not only* in the height to which it soared, *but also* in the length of time during which it remained upon the wing.’

My own recollection does not extend very far back, but during the time that I was upon the Editorial Committee we were loyally and cordially supported by the College. The senior members sent us articles, and the undergraduates, if they failed somewhat on the literary side, supplied us with editors whose ability and energy were only equalled by their personal charm. It is true we have had difficulties to contend with. The Editors never had to write all the articles and invent the facts for the *Chronicle*, but I recollect one number in which a most acrimonious correspondence was maintained with an unusual amount of personal bitterness, and maintained exclusively by members of the Editorial Committee, writing upon a subject in which they had no interest whatever.

But it is not so much of the past I am to speak as of the future, and our future is guaranteed. After having been so long on the Editorial Committee it is impossible that I should leave it without a great respect for Dr MacAlister’s ability as an Editor. No one could be more keen-sighted for articles and notes upon matters of interest. He has been the first to make the *Chronicle* a special feature of the magazine, and most other recent improvements we owe to him. He has grudged neither time nor labour, and of his success we are all judges. I am sure I shall do right in proposing the health (and happiness) of the Bird to couple with this toast the name of Dr MacAlister, the Chairman of the Editorial Committee. Under him the magazine has been steadily improving, and it is little to expect that ‘the future of the *Eagle* will be as bright as its past has been.’ From Dr MacAlister we hope for greater things—we hope that the glory of the *Eagle*, great as it has been in the past, will reach under him, as Lord Digby phrased it, ‘a meridian, vertical, and noon-day splendour.’

Dr MacAlister, after expressing his cordial thanks in the name of his colleagues and himself, read

an extract from a letter sent by Mr Joseph Mayor, one of the first Editors of the Magazine: he said—"I think J. M. Wilson and W. E. Mullins must be considered the actual founders of the *Eagle*. They called on me one day to suggest the starting of a College Magazine, and after various meetings we hit upon the particular form of constitution, combining permanence with change, which has I think been one cause of its surviving all its rivals and contemporaries, and constantly improving both in matter and form. I was remarking to an old Johnian the other day that the last number appeared to me to be the best which had yet appeared. I fancy Wace must be the only one of the original Editorial Committee who is now in residence. I remember the fierce fights he and Wilson used to have anent the merits of Ashe's verses." Dr Mac Alister then set forth certain striking evidences of the present welfare of the Magazine. This Term it would be necessary to print at least 650 copies; of these well over thirty were taken by subscribers who showed their conviction of our stability by subscribing for five years in advance. The last number was the largest ever issued, it ran to 100 pages, and yet, according to a competent critic like Mr Joseph Mayor, its quality had not been sacrificed to its bulk. An unprecedented proportion of the freshmen had become subscribers, until at length the Editors had to stay their invitations to subscribe, as the edition printed had literally run out. In consequence of this hearty support, and of the increased readiness to pay up outstanding subscriptions, the finances were in a flourishing condition, the balance in the Treasurer's hands being very substantial indeed. The Editors were accordingly prepared to make the Magazine still more worthy of support than hitherto, by increasing its size and by providing illustrations when they could be suitably introduced; he would hint for example at a gorgeous picture to accompany an article by

Mr Wace on the Heraldry of the College, and an engraving of the new organ screen in the Chapel designed by the son of Sir Gilbert Scott. Moreover it was not impossible that they might now and then vote a donation to some deserving but less prosperous organisation within the College. He was continually getting letters from old Johnians bearing witness to the interest that was taken by them in the *Eagle* and in the doings of the College as therein recorded. He was convinced that if we all acted together in the spirit that found utterance in the first number of the *Eagle*, and reappeared on the first page of the bill of fare, there was no height of prosperity in the past which might not be equalled or surpassed by the College in the future, and the present Society of the *Eagle* were of one mind that their part should be manfully done to foster that spirit. He concluded by citing a Gaelic saying, thus rendered in a cordial letter he had received from Sir Patrick Colquhoun—*Three times the life of the dog is the life of the man, three times the life of the man is the life of the deer, and three times the life of the deer is the life of the Eagle!* He would leave them to work out the sum, and to draw their own conclusions.

The Secretary, Mr Wynne-Willson, next addressed the company and said—

Dr MacAlister, Master, and “most potent grave and reverend seniors,”

I think fortune has particularly favoured me in ordaining that my first post-prandial speech should be made in proposing the health of such a distinguished body. There are a few here who watched the first timid issue of the *Eaglet* from his nest; all have helped to rear and nourish him till he has assumed his present fine and lusty proportions. The goodly condition of the Bird is due to their untiring efforts; and here I must refer to the important part in the *Eagle's* history played by one who is present to-night, I mean Dr Sandys. We are now celebrating the 30th year of the Magazine's existence. Dr Sandys had the main management of it for one-third of

that time, and has ever since materially aided the Committee by his graceful pen and by his extensive influence. We must not to-night forget those past Editors who are absent, but whose subsequent brilliant careers have redounded so much to the credit of the *Eagle*. A long train rises before our eyes. We see Head-Masters, in the foremost rank of their profession (Wilson, Abbott, Moss); we see a great classic and subtle philosopher, famous on his own account and also famous as being his brother's brother (Joseph Mayor); there is also a bright ornament of the Church (Canon Whitaker) who, but that ill-health detains him in warmer climes, would be amongst us to-night. Large as is the gap made by his absence, we are fortunate in having it so agreeably filled by his temporary successor (Mr Caldecott). We must also not forget one, now many hundred miles away, but for whose happy thought we should not now be enjoying this delightful evening (Mr Bagley).

When we, the junior Editors of the *Eagle*, think of the list of our distinguished predecessors, we feel that we are surrounded by a halo of reflected glory; we feel that we have not completely fulfilled our duty to the Bird by our efforts in the present. It is incumbent on us, like those who have gone before us, to do him credit also by our after career. It seems to me that there are three steps to greatness; the first is to come to St John's College, the second is to be elected to the staff of the *Eagle*, and the third, which so frequently follows as a natural consequence, is to become a Fellow, and a distinguished man. We look round this table, graced by the presence of such an illustrious company, and we think that some day we too may become Craven Scholars and Senior Classics, that we too may write standard histories of the University of Cambridge, that we too may rival Arnold, Krüger, Classen, and Shilleto in editing *Thucydides*, that we too may deliver speeches in perfect Latinity from the rostrum of the Senate House, that we too may become great theologians, occupy the Vice-Cancellarial chair, and write the best books on Conic Sections. Gentlemen, I ask you to drink the *Health of the Ex-Editors*, with whom I couple the name of *Dr Sandys*.

The toast was duly honoured by the Editorial Committee, and Dr Sandys returned thanks in the following terms—

In rising to respond to this toast in the presence of the late Vice-Chancellor, the junior Esquire Bedell, the Praelector, and several Members of the Senate, and in the presence also of some of those whose friendly faces I have often seen in the galleries of the Senate House, I can hardly fail to recall the convenient custom of that Senate House, whereby the subject of a complimentary speech is absolved from the duty of speaking in reply. It is enough for him to look pleased, or proud, or at least patient. But it would be ungracious indeed if on this occasion I were to claim any similar privilege of silence, especially when I remember that I am bound to return thanks not merely for myself, but also for a long line of those who in the past have loyally done their duty by one of the best, and one of the most distinctive, institutions of the College. I therefore respond in the first place on behalf of those who, for want of a better name, may be called the Permanent Editors of former times; and primarily for one who may fairly be called our founder, Mr Joseph Mayor, who gave us our first constitution, and who now devotes to the *Classical Review* the same skill and tact that he devoted to the *Eagle* thirty years ago. Next in the list of principal editors I notice the name of the lamented Arthur Holmes, one of the most brilliant of that band of Salopians who have brought so much credit to our College, one whose happy rendering of the elegiac verses on *Sulpicia*, originally written in a University examination, has twice been printed in the pages of our College Magazine. How well I remember meeting him on the lawn in front of our New Court on his return from a time of rest and refreshment in the Isle of Wight, when in the lightness of my heart I greeted him with the words: 'Arthur is come again, and twice as fair,' little dreaming that I was so soon to hear of the 'passing of Arthur.' In the list before me, the eye falls next on the name of one of our poets, Mr Bowling, whose signatures of *Arculus* and *Cylindon* are familiar to us all; and next, on those of Mr Wace, who is happily present to-night, and Mr Hudson, who not unfrequently visits us. It was in 1864, at the beginning of my second year, that I was elected an undergraduate member of the Editorial Committee for one year, having been asked to stand by one of the Editors, Mr H. G. Hart, now the deservedly popular Head-master of Sedbergh. In 1873 I became responsible

for the general editorship, and in that position I continued for nine years, so that I have been an Editor for ten years in all. Thus, if it be true that 'the chief glory of the *Eagle*' (as Professor Selwyn said) 'is not so much in the height to which it soars, as in the length of time during which it remains upon the wing,' then, as I happen to have helped to keep it on the wing for a third part of its flight of thirty years, I may claim perhaps some small share of the modest merit ascribed to the *Eagle* itself by that brilliant epigrammatist, our former Lady Margaret Professor. I had often longed to be relieved of my labours, when, in the person of my friend Mr Caldecott, I happily lighted on one who was willing for a while to carry on the work. But soon after, there was serious thought of giving up the Magazine altogether; however, a meeting of subscribers was called, at which I had the honour of presiding; and I well remember reading to the meeting the excerpt from one of our earliest pages, which adorns this evening's *menu*: 'Let us all pull together in this concern, with a strong pull and a steady swing, that the *Eagle* may be a rallying point and a watchword among us; something to fasten College spirit upon when here; something by which we can carry it down with us when we go away.' The meeting was addressed by Mr Tanner and others, and there was a general feeling of enthusiasm in favour of keeping the *Eagle* going. The Editors promised to do their best if properly supported, and soon afterwards the *Eagle*, which had lived so long on the strength of its sound constitution, received a still better constitution at the hands of our historical lecturers; and they, after giving the *Eagle* a new charter and a fresh lease of life, successively resigned their charge to the care of the able physician who now looks after the health of the noble Bird.

I have also to respond for the Secretaries of the past. The time would fail me if I dwelt in detail on all of them. The first name is that of W. H. Barlow, whose son is well known to us; and I hold in my hand the first prospectus, closing with the words: 'It is respectfully requested that those who are disposed to become Subscribers, or to contribute Articles for the *Eagle*, will communicate before the end of the month with the Secretary, Mr W. H. Barlow, B.A., St John's College. February 23, 1858.' Next follow the names of Mr Wace, Mr R. W. Taylor, Mr Richardson, Mr Graves (about whom I have an editorial slip

requesting that 'all subscriptions for Nos. 18—20 may be paid as soon as possible to the Secretary, C. E. Graves, B.A.');

the present Master, who shews his interest in the College and the College Magazine by being here this evening; and Mr Wilkins, whom some of us have recent reason for remembering as the editor of the *Epistles* of Horace. His successors, E. H. Palmer and Thomas Moss, have unhappily died in distant lands. They were succeeded by Mr Hudson; he again was followed by Herbert Cowie, whose ready helpfulness for the three years in which we worked together I now recall with gratitude; by Mr Whitaker, to whose absence for this Term the present Secretary has so feelingly alluded; and lastly by Mr Foxwell. After his time (1877) we made a change, by which it became customary for the office of Secretary to be held by a junior member of the Committee, a change that has been attended with the best results. I well remember the love of literature that marked our first undergraduate Secretary, J. A. G. Hamilton, whose name remained on the screens for nearly ten years in connexion with the advertisement of the medallion of Lady Margaret; his successor, J. M. Apperley, devoted himself during two years to the work of getting in the subscriptions in arrear; and he in turn was followed by A. E. Brett, who used to write verses and was a pleasant person to work with. He was the last of the six Secretaries of my own time. Among the other junior Editors of those nine years are many whom I gladly remember; among those whom I can never forget are Henry Simpkinson and Alfred Poynder. It has now fallen to the lot of another friend to propose the health of the Editors of the past. Of himself, and the other Editors of the present, I cannot trust myself to speak individually at this moment. I can only say that they are all of them distinguished for their helpfulness to one another, and their loyalty to all that is best in the studies and the social life of the College.

Before I sit down I should like to make two proposals, which may help to commemorate this happy occasion: (1) the printing of an index to the first fifteen volumes of our Magazine, (2) the formation of a collection of photographs of all the past and present Editors. To these I venture to add a friendly suggestion as to the importance of avoiding trivial personalities and maintaining a fairly high standard of excellence in the matter that is printed, or reprinted, in our pages;

on the principle which may best be expressed in the family motto of a former Editor (Mr Graves), *Aquila non capiat muscas*. In an extract from *Punch* in the *Johniana* of last Term, I am accredited with the remark, 'I think it best to wind up with a poetical quotation.' What then shall it be? What can be better than those admirable verses of a poet of our own, bearing the title quoted in our *menu*, '*nunc te, Bacche, canam*'? If my memory fails me at any point, perhaps some of the Editors on whose behalf I am responding will help me to remember them.

Dr Sandys then recited the last forty lines of the poem in question (which may be found reprinted in Mr Bowling's *Sagittulae*, pp. 48—51); adding in conclusion: 'On behalf of the Editors of the past, I challenge the Editors of the present to match that poem in the future.'

The rest of the evening was spent in a manner that not *Arculus* himself could have described as either 'pipeless' or 'friendless,' and it was past midnight when the guests parted, promising to meet again on the *Eagle's* fortieth birthday.



OUR FIRST FLIGHT.

THE *Eagle* has now reached the respectable age of 30 years and more, and I am asked for reminiscences of its origin to be placed at the disposal of its present Editors.

It was the product of a certain Shakespeare Society consisting of five members, all of us undergraduates of St John's. They were W. G. Adams, now Professor of Natural Philosophy in King's College, London; T. H. Bush, now the Rector of Christchurch, Hants; T. Ashe, a writer and poet too little known to fame; W. E. Mullins, Master of the Modern Side of Marlborough College; and myself, now the Headmaster of Clifton College.

Of these five the one who most impressed the few men who knew him was Ashe. He was dreamy and immature, but shewed flashes of genius: he was often a brilliant contributor to our Saturday evenings. He took orders, gave them up, and has since published many volumes of poetry which have not taken the public fancy, but exhibit all the finest elements of the poetic mind. In the first number he wrote the second article, *How far a poet may copy from a picture without plagiarism*, not at all a characteristic essay; and the little poem on *Arion* (p. 22). The verses on *Taking Heart* (p. 93) are fully characteristic of his style at that time.

Bush was a remarkable man from his knowledge of languages. We never got to the end of his list. Besides modern languages, namely French and German and Italian, he certainly knew Hebrew, Chaldee, Samaritan, Arabic, Persian, and a few more Oriental

languages. We had no notion that he knew Anglo-Saxon also till he produced the article on p. 113. He applied to the Bishop of Salisbury for work in his diocese, asking for a neglected district in which there was no church or school or endowment. The Bishop accommodated him with the hamlet of Burton near Christchurch. There Bush settled, and took pupils, and successively built schools and church and vicarage, and endowed the parish, he being when he started as penniless as the poorest curate that ever took Holy Orders. After some years there he was transferred to the important post of Rector of Christchurch.

Adams was not a contributor to the magazine. He was a brother of the great Cambridge Professor, a genial companion, and a sound and strong but not fluent mathematician.

Mullins was the father of the Society. A year or two older than the rest of us, except perhaps Bush, a disciple of Maurice, Kingsley, Ludlow, and Hughes; a reader of Goethe, when young readers of Goethe were rare, he was mentally far in advance of us. Among his early articles I recognise *Paley's Moral Philosophy* and *Our College Chapel*.

I believe I was the chief undergraduate editor, and wrote the first article, *Grappling*, the note on *The Quarto Editions of Othello*, *Shakespeare Societies*, and some others. Our Shakespeare Society contributed the first idea of the magazine, and two editors, Mullins and myself: but we invited Arthur Holmes, the brilliant classical scholar of that day, to join us. He wrote us *Sketches of Alcester by an old Alcestrian*; and sent us that exquisite translation from *Tibullus*, which he had actually sent up in the Craven Scholarship Examination in 1856.

S. Butler also joined us, as a senior editor. He wrote, as far as I recollect, the article *On English Composition and other matters*, and that only. He went

out to New Zealand, and had a somewhat strange life. He was the author of a rather well-known book *Erewhon, a Utopia*. Of late years I have lost sight of him, but the *Eagle* notes from time to time his successive '*Opera*.'

Finally comes our senior editor, the Rev J. B. Mayor, who is not forgotten in Cambridge. He was one of a band of young Fellows who really cared for the undergraduates. St John's was fortunate at that day in its junior Fellows; but among them all were none who did so much for us, by way of stimulus and guidance, as J. B. Mayor. He wrote the article on *Classical Studies*. I think it was due largely to his influence and wisdom that the *Eagle* was born with so healthy a constitution as to have survived all the College vicissitudes and successive generations for thirty years.

The appearance of the *Eagle* was followed by that of the *Lion*. It burst upon the University with a roar from Trinity. But it proved to be the work, wholly or mainly, of one man, now known as the Rev H. R. Haweis, and it only survived for two numbers. It was extinguished, mocked out of its ephemeral existence, laughed to death by the *Bear*.

I hope the *Bear* survives in some form accessible to Cambridge antiquarians. It was written wholly by G. O. Trevelyan, in indignation at the *Lion*. Leading article, poetry, illustrations, essays, notices to correspondents, and even advertisements, were all the work of Trevelyan, and I still think that among all his squibs of that period this was the wittiest. No second number of the *Bear* was needed. The *Lion* died silently. The modest *Eagle* still survives.

J. M. WILSON,

Clifton College,
February 6, 1889.



A FORTNIGHT IN BURMA.

IN the principle, I presume, that every old Johnian who travels in far-off lands is in duty bound to contribute something to his College Magazine,* I have been asked, and have willingly consented, to write down a few of the impressions formed in the course of a fortnight's stay in Burma during the month of February of last year. As all ideas thus hastily picked up are liable to be imperfect, I do not lay claim to any special knowledge of the country or its people, but write merely as a casual observer from notes taken at the time.

Rangoon, the first Burmese port I arrived at, is a splendid town containing over 200,000 inhabitants, mostly Burmans, but including also other nationalities such as English, Chinese, natives of India, Malays, Shans, Karens, Portuguese, Italians, Dutch, and so on. It derives its importance mainly from its good approaches by sea, being situated about thirty miles inland from the mouth of the Irrawaddy river. Its site before the British occupation in 1852 was occupied by a mere collection of huts. Most of the trade of Lower and Upper Burma passes through Rangoon, and the rice and teak export trades are every year assuming larger dimensions.

In its public buildings Rangoon is far ahead of many Eastern seaports, and the streets and roads in and about the capital are good, clean, and well-lighted.

* A very laudable principle—EDD. *Eagle*.

Running alongside the harbour is a pretentious-sounding street, *The Strand*, with its long line of many-storied offices overlooking the water. As regards hotel accommodation things might be improved upon; it is indeed a strange fact that the enterprising Englishman, with but rare exceptions, prefers to leave the management of hotels in Eastern towns to other and inferior hands. There are, however, three or four very good clubs, where a traveller can be made very comfortable.

There are two distinct quarters in the town, the European and the Native. In the former the houses are mostly built of brick or stone, while in the latter all the houses are of wood, put together at little expense and easily removed. The Rangoonese seemed to be a very go-ahead people, and I was agreeably surprised to find they possessed steam tramcars, a good race-course, zoological gardens, and a public library, all of which are well patronised by Europeans and natives alike.

The most prominent object in Rangoon, one of which the Burmans are rightly very proud, is the Golden Pagoda, described by the late Lady Brassey as "a large champagne bottle turned upside down." Built as it is on the most elevated position in the town, the glittering summit of this lofty pagoda can be seen from a great distance. Every five years it is re-covered with gold-leaf, towards the expense of which the Europeans as well as the natives contribute. At the summit is a crown of pure gold studded with precious stones, and especially valued because it was a gift of the deposed King Theebaw. All around the base of the pagoda is a large paved court-yard, where worshippers come and kneel on the flag-stones to pray, while numberless little temples are dotted here and there around the outside of the court-yard; the majority of these were in a very bad state of repair. The exquisite wood-carvings outside some of

the temples were in noticeable contrast to their flimsy and gaudy interior, filled for the most part by grotesque images of stone.

One is not long in Burma without observing what a number of pagodas there are, of all sizes and descriptions. Every little elevation of ground seems to have a pagoda built upon it, and in one place (Pagàn near Mandalay) there are said to be no less than nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine of them altogether, all built on one plan. They extend for a distance of five miles. An enormous amount of money is willingly spent on their erection, and very few Burmans die possessed of any wealth without leaving some portion of it to be spent in the building of these seemingly useless monuments. Useless they certainly are, for strangely enough there does not appear to be any definite religious purpose associated with them, and the only account I was able to get from a Burman as to their function was that they were built in order that the perfections of Buddha might ever be had in remembrance. Very few of them have any interior at all, and those which have are not much used except as shrines. In fact, the old Buddhist idea that they were built in order to preserve relics, and in connexion with relic-worship, seems entirely to have evaporated during the present generation.

My first trip from Rangoon was to Bassein, another but less important seaport, lying west of the old capital. As there is no railway between these two towns, and as the whole of Lower Burma is conveniently intersected by the branches of the delta of the Irrawaddy river and innumerable creeks, the only plan open to a traveller is to go by steamer. The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's steamers at present command a complete monopoly of all the carrying and passenger trade in the country, and their boats are specially adapted for the narrow and shallow creeks, while at the same time they are furnished

with every modern comfort, such as the electric light and so on. By taking advantage of these steamers one is afforded a splendid opportunity of seeing the country, as frequent stops are made at different little villages, and full time is allowed to walk round and inspect each place. These villages along the banks were extremely picturesque. The houses, if houses they may be called, made as they are of bamboo and thatched with leaves, are raised on piles from five to eight feet above the ground to protect them from floods. During the rainy season the whole of this part of the country is more or less under water, one advantage of which is that no artificial system of irrigation is needed, and the land is therefore admirably suited for rice-growing.

The only important houses in most of the larger villages were the store, generally kept by a Chinaman, the native prison, the Assistant-Commissioner's bungalow, and occasionally a Missionary School.

Our boat was filled with natives, who lay for the greater part of the day on the upper deck on mats, smoking cheroots about five inches in length, made up of a coarse leaf rolled up and filled apparently with wood chips, raw sugar, and, as far as I could judge, precious little tobacco. This cigar passes round the whole family, and children of four or five seem to be quite at home with the weed.

Jack Burman loves peace and quietness; he is essentially lazy, and life on board ship is just what suits him. He is not too fond of work, at any rate it is difficult to keep him to it, for when he has received any money, he likes to enjoy himself and get it all spent before he commences work again. He is too proud and independent a being to do any menial service for the English, the lowest rank suitable to his tastes and ambition being that of clerk in some office. Accordingly, the natives of India are coming over to Burma in great numbers, and there is a great

demand for them as servants to the Europeans. They of course bring over with them their caste-prejudices, about which luckily the Burman knows nothing.

Bassein, with a population of about 10,000, appeared to be a prosperous town, possessing several rice factories, large stores, Government and Missionary schools, a prison, several English bungalows, and, needless to say, a number of pagodas.

A visit to the prison, in which there were no less than 900 prisoners, proved very interesting. All the prisoners are taught some useful trade, and some were busy making mattings, chairs, and tables; others were carving, sawing timber, carriage-building, gardening, &c. All have a certain amount of work to complete each day, and if this is not done the delinquent is put to a monotonous dumbbell exercise for eight hours in a day, a form of punishment which is very much disliked. The majority of the prisoners were undergoing imprisonment for dacoiting (or brigandage), and at the prison at Rangoon, which I saw subsequently, there were no less than 3000 prisoners, all engaged in different trades. A great number of the warders are native prisoners themselves, who, on gaining a certain number of good-conduct marks, are elevated to the rank of overlooker, a position they are very proud of; this system must save the Government a large sum annually.

The different schools in Bassein are well worth a visit; at the Government schools there were no less than 150 pupils. The Jesuits are also very hard at work, and connected with their school and chapel they have a blacksmith's and carpenter's shop, as well as a photographic studio; and by these means get hold of the young Burmans in a wonderful way. There were three native students from this school who intended to become priests.

My visit to Bassein was pleasantly terminated by a game of cricket in the blazing sun, with a curious

pitch made up of two long mats, of regulation length, and the Burmans, who are a sport-loving people, flocked in crowds to see the game. Anything in the way of sport attracts a Burmese audience; a boat-race or a pony-race they delight in; in fact they will go miles to witness any display of skill.

My next trip upon my return to Rangoon was as far north as Mandalay, and this filled up the rest of my time in Burma. Since the annexation of Upper Burma in 1886, this vast tract of country (in itself as large as the whole of France) has occupied a great part of England's attention, and I was naturally desirous to see as much of it in the time as I was able. The only railway at that time completed from Rangoon went only as far as Prome (170 miles), but probably by this time the line is laid all the way to Mandalay. At Prome connexion was made with one of the Irrawaddy river steamers, and in this luxurious way we travelled for three days, stopping at some of the more important towns and villages.

At Minhla, the fort by the river bank proved well worth a visit, for here it was that our troops, on their way to Mandalay, met with their first and in fact only opposition from King Theebaw's troops, and even here, after about an hour's stubborn resistance, the fort was scaled and taken. Important towns, such as Thayetmyo, Myingyan, Pokoko, &c., were worth stopping at, if only for a run round the market, which is always a busy place, teeming with life and activity, where one can buy everything imaginable. It is remarkable how much of the bargaining and selling falls to the lot of the women. They are capital housewives, economical and thrifty, and in addition to their other qualities they are great bargainers. Their husbands in many cases prefer to sit by and smoke contentedly while the wife does all the business. Among the characteristics of a Burmese woman is her love of dress and ornaments, her dress being

always very simple in make, but of bright vivid colours, the brighter the more attractive in her eyes. Thus a Burmese crowd congregated in the market-place was always a pleasing and novel spectacle to a traveller.

Mandalay, the capital of King Theebaw, was full of interesting show-places. The old city proper is enclosed by a square brick wall, twenty-six feet high and crenellated at the top, and this in turn is surrounded by a deep moat. No less than twelve gates pierce the wall, and from these, macadamised roads a hundred feet broad intersect the city. Formerly there were about 13,000 huts inside these walls, but owing to a fire which broke out (as it was said, accidentally), the whole of the space is now given up to soldiers' barracks.

The King's Palace is now all that is left to remind the Burmans of their King, and this is now entirely assigned to the officers for their quarters and mess-rooms. Outside the city proper are now all the principal European buildings, and also the native quarters. Besides the numberless temples and pagodas to be seen, one ought not to leave Mandalay without visiting some of the principal monasteries. They are built of wood and, as a rule, covered by most elaborate carving. The priestly class in Burma is very strong, in fact, religion is with the Burman a business of life. High and low alike enter a monastery once in their lives, some for longer and some for shorter periods. The priests are not so much priests, in our sense of the term, as monks or ascetics. They beg daily for all their food, and are never allowed to have any money to spend on themselves. They are easily distinguishable by their yellow robes and clean-shaven heads. They live together in the monasteries, and spend a great deal of their time in teaching the young. In fact, the only educational machinery of Burma was in former years to be found in the monasteries.

As my space is limited, I must ask the readers of the *Eagle* to imagine the remainder of my trip for

themselves. But, before bringing to a close my admittedly imperfect recollections, I should like to state what appeared to me to be the general feeling of Europeans with regard to our recent annexation of Upper Burma. There are at present, roughly speaking, 20,000 troops and 25,000 native police in Burma. Whereas, in previous years, Lower Burma contributed to the Indian revenue about two million pounds sterling annually, the extra cost of administration since the annexation more than swallows up this sum. Certain import taxes have been imposed to meet this deficit, such as the recent tax on salt, and it is now very much debated whether an import tax on petroleum could not well be levied, a tax which would affect America largely, but which might, it is argued, foster the native petroleum trade and give a stimulus to the working of the petroleum wells at Yenangyoung and other places. The general opinion appears to be that if dacoiting is put down with a firm hand, Upper Burma will, in the course of three to five years, be as peaceful as Lower Burma; and as the mineral resources of Upper Burma, though at present unknown, are presumably great, it is believed that whatever is now spent in securing the goodwill and pacification of the disaffected subjects, and in opening up the new country, will be trebly repaid before many years have elapsed. However this may be, this vast country (its vastness few Englishmen seem to understand) is now British territory. Although the climate leaves much to be desired, the rainy season lasting for about five months in the year, although the life of military men and civilians in out of the way villages is not a luxurious one, yet enterprising pioneers are bound to meet these minor difficulties; and the Burmese nation will, I believe, in the future have the sons of Great Britain to thank for freeing her from the bonds of a cruel taskmaster, as King Theebaw undoubtedly was, and for bringing with them civilisation and commercial prosperity.

J. H. BUTTERWORTH.



THE MEETING OF HENRY VII AND THE KING OF CASTILE.

THE following document in the College Treasury or Muniment Room is referred to by Mr Riley in his account of the College documents printed in the *First Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission* as follows: "A thin folio paper volume, containing an account, in English, of the meeting of King Henry 7 and the King of Castile, on the 31st January 1505, "a mylle out of Wyndsore." The tract is not a lengthy one, but it is evidently a narrative of considerable interest."

The description "a thin folio paper volume" is scarcely accurate. The document simply consists of two loose sheets of foolscap and occupies about three and half pages.

From the fact of its possession by the College it seems probable that it came to us with the papers of the Lady Margaret, and the last sentence would lead us to suppose that the account was written for her, if not by, at least under the direction of Bishop Fisher, who had been appointed Bishop of Rochester in the preceding year, and is mentioned in the narrative as one of the officiating Bishops.

A full account of the meeting with its political consequences is given in Lord Verulam's *Historie of the Raigne of King Henry VII.*

The meeting between the two Kings was the result of an accident. Philip King of Castile was on his way from Flanders to Spain with a great navy. His ships were scattered by a tempest. To escape the fury of

the weather he put into Weymouth, and, as Bacon puts it, "King Philip himself, having not been used as it seems to sea, all wearied and extreme sick, would needs land to refresh his spirits; though it was against the opinion of his counsel, doubting it might breed delay, his occasion requiring celerity." He adds, "the two Kings at their meeting used all the caresses and loving demonstrations that were possible," and the following account fully justifies this description.

R. F. S.

M^d that y^e xxxj day of January wysche was on a Saturday in y^e yere of oure lord a m^{le} v^c & v and y^e xxj yere of oure Souuerayn lord Kyng Henry y^e vijth hys hyghnes resayued y^e Kyng of Castele in maner as folowyth. Furst hys grace rode to mete y^e Kyng of Castelle a myll out of Wyndsore in a field or close and when y^e Kyngs compaynie aproched nere the Kyng of Castelle summe stode on oon part and summe on the oder part and so made a lanne that the ij Kynges myght mete togeders and when y^e Kyng of Castill persayued y^e Kyng he toke of hys hatte and in lyke maner y^e Kyng toke of hys and w^t a louyng and glad contenance euryche salued and embraced odyr. The Kyng w^t many othyr good words welcommed hym to his reame and y^e Kyng of Castyll w^t humble and louyng words smylyng thanked the Kyng of the gret honnors y^t he dyd and for y^e gret pleas^r and kyndnes y^t y^e Kyng hadde schewed and don vn to hym and then y^e Kyng toke y^e Kyng of Castyll on his lyfte hand and in good ordonnaunce rode towards the castell of Wyndesore y^e offycers of armes beryng theyr cots of armes trumpetts blowyng the erle of Darby bare y^e scworde ryght before y^e Kyng. Hyt ys to be noted y^t theyr was many noble men verely welle apointed w^t clothe of gold goldsmythe werke as my lord marquis therlle of Kent therle of Derby y^e lord Henry Staffs y^e Speres w^t many other. And when y^e Kyng aproched nygh the place where they alyghted the Kyng of Castyll wold haue taryed and a lyghted byhynd y^e Kynge but y^e Kyng wold not suffer hym but toke hym forthe and so lyghted bothe togeder y^e Kyng of Castell summewhat before y^e Kyng and so ledde hym vn to hys gret chamb^r whereas all sqwyers and knyttes remayned and from thens to y^e ij^{de} chamb^r whereas remayned baneretts and barons and from

thens to y^e iijrd chamb^r whereas remayned erles byschoppys and other noble men and from thens to y^e iiijth chamb^r whereas y^e Kyng of Castell excused and sayd y^e Kyng shuld not take y^e payne to conuey hym to hys lodgyng and then y^e Kyng schewd hym y^t all y^t he hadde passed trowgh was and schuld be hys lodgyng and that he thowght y^e place honored by hys commyng and called hym sonne and sayd y^t he was as welcom vn to hym as though he hadde ben hys awne naturall sonne and y^t hys commyng was not only agreable and joifull vn to hym but also to all hys subgetts and that y^e realme and all hys seruants schuld be at y^e commandment of y^e Kyng of Castyl and he schuld thynke y^t he were comme to hys aune faders howse And then y^e Kyng of Castell thanked y^e Kyng barehedded and for any thyng y^e Kyng cowde do he conveyd y^e Kyng to hys chamb^r and after y^t y^e Kyng hadde schewd hym hys chambrs y^e Kyng wold haue conuayed hym but in no wyse he wold not suffer y^e Kyng. And so they entersalued the oon the other and so departed. And w^t in ij howrys after came my lady princes w^t her compaynie and my lady Mary.

On y^e morow wysche was sonday the Kyng went to y^e chappell to messe and byfore hym so many noble men y^t hyt was a gret whylle or y^e Kyng cowde comme to y^e chappell vn to hys trauers wysche was of gret largens of very fyne clothe of gold, but y^e Kyng of Castell cam not that day to chyrche. Wherefore as sone as messe was don the Kyng went to se hym whereof he hadde vnderstandyng and cam and mete y^e Kyng in hys gret chamb^r and w^t lowe cortsye aualed hys bonet and bad y^e Kyng good morow to whom y^e Kyng answerd y^t he schuld not have welle dyned to day onles y^t he had sene hym and badde hym good morow. y^e Kyng of Castyll thanked y^e Kyng of his gret cortese and payne and so the Kyng departed to dyn and y^e Kyng of Castell in lykewyse. And when dyn was done y^e Kyng sent vn to y^e Kyng of Castell to vnderstand wheder he wold se y^e lades daunce for passetyme Whereto he answerd ryght gladly and then y^e Kynges chamb^r was voyded sauyn noble men and immediatly y^e Kyng of Castyll cam to y^e Kynges chamb^r and y^e Kyng mette hym at y^e gret chamb^r dore and so conueyd hym into y^e chamb^r of presens where he kyssed my lady prynesse my lady Mary w^t all y^e othyr lades and gentylwomen and y^t don they danced and y^e daunsyng done y^e Kyng of Castyll departed to hys awne chamb^r.

On monday wysche was our lades day y^e Kyng and y^e Kyng of Castyll cam to the chappell togyder and bothe kneled in oon trauers and my lord of Canterbury sang messe my lord of Norwysche redde y^e pystyll my lord of Chychest. red ye gospelle and my lord of Rochest. bare my lord of Canterberys crosse and so the Kyng and y^e Kyng of Castill went on procession togeder my lord of Kent beryng y^e Kyngs candell my lord of Darby y^e swerde and oon of y^e Kyng of Castylls awne lords bare hys candel And when they hadde offredde theyr candells and my lord prynce hys euery lord toke oon of y^e Kyng of Castells seruants and so offred togyder and at aftyr dyn theyr was a frenche sermon wysche the Kyng and y^e Kyng of Castell hard and y^e preschor in hys sermon prayd for both y^e Kyngs w^t owt.....

On the morow wysche was tewsdays the Kyng ladde y^e Kyng of Castell into y^e parke to hunt whereas he hadde suche game as he lyked veray welle for he kylded w^t hys crosbowe x or xij dere he knew not when he cam vn to ingland what dere ment wherefore he and all hys seruants lyked the game passyng welle and y^t done there was in the park xxx archers of the gard wysche y^e Kyng cawsed to schewt afore hym and theym a lyked passyng well.

Madame y writ not vn to yo^r grace of y^e repareyll of hys chambers nor of hym selfe for Holt can schew yo^r grace bettyr then y can wryt hyt.



THAWED OUT: A MYSTERY.

MY friends tell me that I have been the victim of a series of illusions; but it is not always easy to distinguish between a dream and a reality, and the experiences which I am about to recount have made such a profound impression on me that I can scarcely persuade myself of their falsity. I think if I succeed in writing them down it will help me to collect my rather scattered thoughts, and will enable others to decide whether or not they have some basis in fact.

I was a medical student of this College some years ago, and took my medical degree at Christmas 1887. I had no difficulty in obtaining the post of surgeon to a large whaling-ship. We started from Glasgow early last spring. I was well fitted out with everything necessary for a trip to the Arctic regions, and enjoyed the voyage immensely. I do not think it necessary to give an account of our adventures. The whales, bears, foxes, and seals we caught were in no way different from those met with on other excursions of a similar nature. In fact the voyage was marked by all the ordinary incidents of an Arctic expedition.

But I think it must have been about the first week in June that the remarkable adventure happened that is the prime cause of my writing this paper. The captain gave me leave to accompany a party, consisting of the first mate and six men, who were going ashore with their guns to try and get us some fresh meat. We took with us a tent and a supply of provisions packed up on a sledge, as we intended to

be absent from the ship for several days. For the first part of the outing we were very lucky, shooting plenty of foxes and a particularly fine bear. But on the fourth day we were overtaken by a fearful snow-storm. There was no shelter anywhere near us, and we all felt the cold severely. I think it affected me much more than any of my companions, who were well inured to the inclemencies of Arctic weather. I have only a vague recollection of what happened. I can remember seeing my companions walking in front of me—just visible through the driving snow. We seemed to tramp on for hours; at last it began to get dark and I could scarcely see the others. But still we went tramping on and on, as though we never were going to stop. I think I began to walk more slowly as I tried in vain to shake off the drowsiness that was overpowering me. All idea of the danger of my position left me, and when at last I fell into a crevice between two ice-blocks, I felt so comfortable in my new position that I stayed where I was and fell asleep, while the cold cutting wind was blowing over my head and covering me with a drift of snow.

I don't know how long I remained in this state, but suddenly I awoke, with a feeling of agonising pain all over my body. I felt as if a succession of strong electrical shocks were passing through me. At first I was quite incapable of moving a single muscle. I could not even turn my eyes, but they remained fixed on what seemed to be the ceiling of a rather large room. There was a gas-bracket hanging from the centre of it, and I distinctly remember that the first idea that entered my head was that the ceiling needed whitewashing. An absolute silence seemed to prevail, but I afterwards found this was due to my being deaf. After awhile the pain began to diminish, and at the same time I was aware of a loud buzzing in my ears, which gradually became more definite until I

recognised that it was the hum of human voices. This was suddenly hushed, and I heard an unfamiliar voice speaking as follows :—"You are no longer in the Arctic regions, but in the Physiological Laboratory at Cambridge, and what will perhaps astonish you more is that you are living in the year nineteen hundred and forty. We learn from the daily papers of 1888 that you were lost in a snowstorm on June 16 of that year. Your body happened to be found by the members of a Polar Expedition a few weeks ago, and was brought to England in a frozen state. You are aware that already in the nineteenth century things never dreamt of in fairy-stories had been accomplished by men of science. During the early years of the present century the powers of man over the forces of nature increased greatly, and they have continued to increase in an un hoped-for degree. In the nineteenth century your physiologists were able partially to bring to life a frog that had been frozen to death; but to-day, as your resumed existence proves, we can at length do for an M.B. of Cambridge what our ancestors could do only for a frog."

The tone was that of a lecturer giving a commonplace demonstration, and when the voice ceased I found that the pain had left me, and the only thing that kept me from moving was the extreme astonishment that this remarkable speech aroused in me. But at length I sat up and began to try to take in my situation. I found myself sitting on a table, still dressed in my Arctic clothes. The foreground was taken up by a multiplicity of scientific instruments, whose uses I could not divine, and in the background stood a number of intelligent-looking men, who evidently regarded me as a successful experiment. I sat quite still, looking from one to another. Astonishment overcame me. My reasoning powers seemed to be in suspense, and without any hesitation I accepted every word of the speech I had heard.

The physiologists seemed somewhat amused at my confusion and surprise, and one of them was engaged in taking my portrait with a formidable-looking camera. My attention was soon attracted by an old gentleman of an idiotic but otherwise venerable appearance. He had a long white beard and a bald head. Curiously there was something about his face that I seemed to recognise. I guessed at once from his demeanour that he was no physiologist. He seemed greatly agitated by the scene, and regarded me with a look of intense affection. At last his feelings quite overcame him. He rushed to the table on which I was sitting, knocked over a quantity of apparatus, to the disgust of the physiologists, and to my great annoyance clasped me firmly in his arms. This seemed to break the spell that had hitherto glued me to the table. I scrambled to the ground and shook off the annoying old man. He apologised for his conduct, and explained to me that he had been a college friend of mine more than fifty years ago. I was exactly as he remembered me, and my appearance brought old scenes to his mind with overpowering vividness.

"What," said I, "you don't mean to say you are that stupid ass Barnes, who expected to be a high Wrangler, but was only allowed his General?" I seemed to have left my politeness behind me in the nineteenth century.

"Yes," he answered, meekly, "but you forget that I afterwards specialised in Botany and got my Ordinary."

Then he formally introduced me to the Professors, who were turning away to prepare another experiment, and I went home with him to dinner, promising to call at the Laboratory the next day. Barnes lived somewhere beyond Grantchester, and we went to his house by an electric tramway. During the journey he gave me a long account of what my different friends said and did when the news of my death reached England. He had started a subscription for providing a memorial

tablet for me; but, to his surprise, contributions had not flowed in as quickly as he expected, and he had had to return the money. This was not very flattering, to say the least, and I was rather glad when our arrival at his house put an end to the subject.

He at once introduced me to his wife, but forgot to explain to her the peculiar circumstances in which I was placed. This omission caused our conversation while Barnes was out of the room to be somewhat at cross-purposes.

"It is a fine day, is it not?" I began.

"I beg your pardon," she answered, stiffly, "it is about half a degree colder than is usual for this time of day. The weather authorities have been most inefficient lately. The new meteoronomic apparatus that was erected in Cornwall last year, at the cost of a million and a half, was guaranteed to produce an anticyclone whenever required, but yet we have had several showers since without any warning."

"But I don't see how the Government can help it raining," said I, rather puzzled.

"Of course they can't after what they've done," she answered, snappishly. "The Opposition were quite right, the Ministry had no business whatever to flood the Sahara. They are getting quite intolerable. They'll be deflecting the Gulf-stream next."

"What else have they done that you don't approve of?" I enquired vaguely, wishing to change the subject (for I never think it right to encourage monomaniacs to air their hobbies).

"It's their abominable carelessness," she broke out. "Only two days ago some cholera-germs escaped from the Zoological Gardens, and are now infecting the air of London."

"I suppose they will have to use antiseptics," said I (thinking that, as regards her monomania I had merely left the frying-pan for the fire).

"What, fill the atmosphere with the disgusting

fumes of phenyl-hydroxide, as if we were African savages!" she answered. "What a ridiculous idea! Why, the Cabinet would have to resign at once if they did anything so retrogressive."

"I am afraid I can't quite follow you," said I. "You see I have been staying in Greenland for some years without any opportunity of communicating with the civilised world. I've no doubt you are surprised at my peculiar costume."

"Not in the least," Mrs Barnes answered, "considering the state of anarchy into which the Bureau of Fashion has fallen."

I had to plead ignorance of this Bureau of Fashion, and she treated me to a minute account of its nature, origin, and development. In the good old times the idea of what was correct in matters of dress depended chiefly on the initiative of some enterprising tailor, haberdasher, milliner, or hatter. Though the general public followed their ideas like a flock of sheep, they were sensible that these suggestions were prompted rather by considerations of what cost most, than by any idea of what a scientific costume should be like, and the proverb "as mad as a hatter" may be taken to shew that the public were aware of this. To remedy this state of affairs the Bureau was started by a particularly paternal government. Representatives from every town in England were elected, who met in London weekly during the season. At first there were two great parties—the Aesthetes and the Practicals. The former wished dress to be as artistic and graceful as possible; the latter aimed at cheapness and comfort. All went well till a third party arose, who wanted to be allowed to dress as they liked. "No coercion" was their motto. Although they were in an insignificant minority, by voting first against the Aesthetes and then against the Practicals, they completely prevented any useful legislation. At last this state of affairs became intolerable, and the Bureau had to be dissolved. At

the time of my arrival in England a new election was in progress. No authorised costume existed, and, since everyone dressed differently from his neighbours, there was no chance of my costume attracting attention.

Mrs Barnes had by no means finished her lecture when she was interrupted by the entry of Mr Barnes, who asked me to come for a walk in the garden till dinner was ready. As soon as we were out of doors I turned to Mr Barnes and said how much I sympathised with him in his great affliction.

"What affliction?" he asked, with an air of great surprise.

"Mrs Barnes," I answered, not feeling quite comfortable.

"What on earth is the matter with her?" he said, getting very red in the face and clutching his walking-stick.

"She seems to be suffering from a curious form of lunacy, and talks about machinery for changing the weather, and all sorts of absurdities."

Mr Barnes indulged in a hearty laugh, and tried to convince me that such things really existed. He then turned the conversation, and described to me the development of European civilisation while I had been in a state of suspended animation in Greenland. I found that he was a thorough Conservative, and regarded with horror the radical changes that had occurred during the past half-century. He said that we were suffering under a democratic tyranny, that treated mankind as if they were so many cabbages. They asserted that human misery was caused by overcrowding of the population; that if there were fewer people there would be enough for everyone to eat, and the struggle for existence would be abolished. Such shallow sophistries my host assured me had lately been made the excuse for adopting various legislative checks to population. They had even gone so far as to revive the Spartan custom of destroying

a large number of unfortunate infants. No doubt the population had decreased. But what was the result? The unfortunate match-makers were no longer able to find workpeople who would make their match-boxes for them at twopence farthing a gross. Shirt-manufacturers could no longer have their button-holes made at a penny a dozen; and bootmakers never, as in the good old times, could find a man who would make a pair of boots for twopence halfpenny. Mr Barnes pitied them from the bottom of his heart. "What possible reason," said he, "could justify the Government in stopping the British workman from marrying the British factory girl of his choice, and becoming the happy parent of a dozen or more British infants? And what did it matter if they *were* both in their teens, and their joint wages were only eighteen shillings a week?" Mr Barnes, I have no doubt, was about to describe the domestic felicity that was possible under these conditions, when an automatic phonograph in the verandah called out "Dinner is served!" and this put a stop to the conversation.

I can't say that I enjoyed the dinner very much. Not only was I troubled by the preceding conversation, but the strangeness of the dishes helped to rob me of my appetite. There was no meat or fish of any kind on the table—not that my hostess was a vegetarian, for vegetables were equally conspicuous by their absence. All the things we had to eat had apparently been manufactured in chemical laboratories. In the centre of the table was a large dish of a yellow powder. In front of each person was a row of bottles containing different flavouring matters. The yellow powder was the nourishing substratum of the dinner, and we had to flavour it with the contents of the bottles, according to the course we considered ourselves to be eating.

After dinner Mr Barnes told me that, as the population was limited by law, I came under the heading

of unnecessary babies. I was horrified to hear that for this reason they had no intention of allowing me to live beyond a certain time. They had mesmerised me while I was in the Laboratory at Cambridge in order to develop in me a suicidal mania. I hadn't got it yet, but the next day they were going to treat me to another dose of mesmerism in order to complete the process.

I at once determined to escape, and asked Mr Barnes for his help. He told me it was impossible, and that I had no idea of the methods they would employ to catch me. I insisted however, and at length he consented to give me his aid. We decided that I should go to London. There I intended to conceal myself. Mr Barnes gave me some money and advice. I said good-bye to Mrs Barnes, and we started for the station. We had not long to wait for the train, but before I embarked we agreed upon the hotel to which I should go, in case Mr Barnes might want to communicate with me. No sooner had I taken my seat than the guard came up to examine the tickets. I was rather surprised that he carefully shut both windows, and that they were so constructed that the passengers couldn't open them. There was no time to ask for an explanation, for the train started at once. Soon I was startled by a loud whirring sound. It was of so high a pitch that it was some time before I recognised it as due to the motion of the train. We were going at a marvellous speed. The electric lights of the villages we went through flashed past the windows like lightning, and in less than a quarter of an hour we were in London.

I walked into the street, and, except that it was beautifully lighted with arc-lamps, it did not seem much changed since my last visit. Newspaper boys were rushing about selling their "specials" quite in the old sweet way. They seemed very much excited about a case of scarlet fever that had occurred in

Whitechapel, and were shouting out the temperature of the patient—39·5 in centigrade degrees—with great gusto. I bought a copy, and found on one page a number of telegrams describing the condition of the sufferer, his bad headache, his flushed face, and other agonising details. On another page was a leading article discussing the probability of a still further rise of his temperature, and proposing that the unfortunate sanitary inspector should be prosecuted, or even that the Home Secretary should be impeached.

I went into a restaurant close by to study this remarkable paper at leisure. Most of it was unintelligible to me. While the special correspondents seemed to be delirious, I felt certain the editor was a villain. The first thing that caught my eye was a long account of the different kinds of whisky used for the extermination of barbarians. One was distinguished by its much-lauded poisonous properties. It was guaranteed to have an awful effect on the temper. The flavour of another was an irresistible temptation to the palate of Red Indians, while the taste of a third was better suited to the inhabitants of tropical climates. Another kind was advertised on the ground that it had already exterminated certain savage tribes, but the editor was of opinion that it had been materially aided by a very virulent form of small-pox that had been imported for the purpose from Central Russia. The article concluded by a flattering eulogium on the whisky manufacturers. They were benefactors to humanity in general and to Europeans in particular. By their beneficent speculations large tracts of country, which before had been filled with hostile tribes, were now thrown open to the general public, and it was hoped that by peerages and other rewards the Government would stimulate them to continue their transactions in the uttermost parts of the earth.

Most of the whisky manufacturers were liberal subscribers to various philanthropic institutions. Indeed,

one was chairman to the "Association for the relief and succour of benighted Hexapods." I found the prospectus of this society in the advertisement columns. One of its chief objects was to put down the use of fly-papers and other means employed by hard-hearted housewives for ridding themselves of flies. The agonies the ill-fated hexapod undergoes after it has tasted the attractive fly-paper, the dishonesty implied in the method of its assassination, and the innocence of its sportive life were graphically described. The Colorado beetle, too, came in for a share of attention. It was admitted that this insect is very destructive to crops; but, it was asked, what sordid human interests could justify the farmer in annihilating its domestic happiness by steeping the baby beetles in carbon disulphide? A similar crushing argument applied to the case of the vine-growers who waged war on the gay *Phylloxera*. The committee were of opinion that it would be well if such people were boiled in carbon disulphide, or kept on an exclusive diet of fly-papers; but at present no feasible plan had been suggested for putting this idea into execution.

Of course I was aware that, in the nineteenth century, diseases imported by Europeans had often ravaged and even exterminated savage tribes; and I had learnt from a missionary report that the height of ambition of African villagers is to have a larger heap of empty whisky bottles in their market-place than can be shewn by their neighbours. Further, I had heard the suggestion that these bottles once contained a liquid having a far higher percentage of fusel-oil than is ever tasted by patriotic but misguided freshmen when celebrating Lent races. In spite of this, however, I could not but feel shocked at the contrast between the heartless villainy here depicted and the benevolent anxiety for the well-being of savage tribes that characterised the nineteenth century. In fact, I was so shocked by the altered code of morals that

I heartily wished that I had been left *in statu quo* in Greenland. I paid my reckoning, and went out into the open air.

Soon my wandering footsteps brought me to St Paul's Cathedral. The door was open, so I entered the sacred building, feeling that here at any rate I should not be subjected to any more startling innovations. As I entered the anthem was proceeding, and I recognised the Hallelujah Chorus. The choir and organ were executing it in a most masterly way. I had never heard such a collection of fine voices. The tenors were superb, but there was just a suspicion of a squeak or metallic ring about the treble of the choir-boys. But towards the end of the anthem a change suddenly came over the performance. All at once the music grew louder and louder, and at the same time became confused and inharmonious. The noise was oppressive and deafening. The treble voices changed to the most unearthly shrieks. Sounds of lower pitch rolled through the building, and it seemed as if their vibrations would smash the windows, while their resounding echoes were almost fused into a long continued thunder-peal. Suddenly, without any warning, the organ and choir stopped. The deafening noise was succeeded by a nearly complete silence. The quickness of the transition was as startling to me as the preceding performance. Though one or two ladies had fainted, most of the congregation looked more disgusted than surprised, and for the most part they began to leave the building. On looking towards the stalls I thought it very curious that, in spite of the singing I had heard, there was not a trace of a chorister to be seen. Yet there had been no time for them to go out, unless indeed they had sunk through the floor. I went up to a vergier and asked whether they always finished the anthem in this sensational way. "No sir," said he, "it was a haccident, I've jest bin down below to see what it was. Yer

see sir, we dont 'ave no choir now. If yer look ye'll see a row of phonergraphs in the seats where they used ter set. Well then, them there phonergraphs is druv by a gas-hengine in the basement, and it seems as 'ow the horfice cat 'appened ter be down there and jumped on the gas-reggilator during the hanthem, which turned the gas full on, and 'avin done that she must 'a touched the reversin' gear, and them bloomin' phonergraphs began workin' backwards quicker an' quicker till the hengine broke down, an' beggin' yer parding, sir, but I should like ter 'ave the hopportunity of drinkin yer 'ealth." I gave him the 'hopportunity,' and departed.

As soon as I was outside, I asked a gentleman where I could find a hansom cab. I had not seen any of these useful conveyances, and I wanted one to get to my hotel. He looked rather surprised, and told me I should find one at the British Museum. "What, are cabs extinct?" said I. "Extinct as the dodo," was the laconic reply. I resolved to walk to my hotel, thinking it would be better to perform this part of life's weary pilgrimage on foot than to run the risk of hearing any more mortifying replies to my antiquated questions.

I felt tired out when I arrived, so I engaged a room and prepared at once to go to bed. I was, however, interrupted by a waiter tapping at the door. He told me a gentleman wanted to speak to me at the telephone. I went up to the instrument and soon recognised Mr Barnes' voice.—"Fly at once," he said, "you are discovered. Your description is in the hands of the police." Without losing a moment I left the hotel and began to wander about the streets in a state of indescribable agitation and despair. I kept in the smaller and more dimly lighted streets as much as I could, with the hope of avoiding detection; but I was quite incapable of designing a rational plan for my concealment, and I had not gone far when I was

overtaken by a couple of detectives who insisted on taking me to a police-station. I was in despair. I tried bribery and corruption. I timidly asked if they were thirsty. I threatened to use brute-force. I attempted to prove an *alibi*. But my deepest machinations made no impression on these monuments of integrity. I spent the night in a police-cell. Early the next day I was taken to the Cambridge Laboratory. After waiting for some time I was ushered into the presence of the professor, who told me to sit down, and made me the following speech:—

“Your conduct, sir, since I last saw you has shown such imperfect ethics, such ignorance, such want of common sense, that my previous opinion of your utter unfitness to live in the twentieth century has been abundantly confirmed. For this reason we intend to transfer you back to the nineteenth. You will probably object that you can't imagine how this can be done. But, to quote from the copy-books in use in our national schools, ‘Conceivability is no criterion of actuality.’ Now, how can you, who have no more idea of what time is than a chimpanzee has of conic sections, how can you, I say, venture to deny the possibility of what is about to happen to you? To make another copy-book quotation, ‘We can only conceive entities whose analogues we experience.’ Now I ask you, have you ever experienced an analogue of the process you are about to undergo? Of course you haven't; then how can you hope to be able to conceive it? Further—”

At this stage he was interrupted by a small boy who put his head in at the door, and told us that the apparatus was ready. The professor then took me to the room where I had made my entry into the twentieth century; it was destined also to be the scene of my exit. It was full of machinery and apparatus. A gas-engine, a refrigerator, a machine that looked like a steam-hammer, and an electric battery, were about the only things whose uses I could guess. The

professor tried to explain to me the nature of the experiment. His explanation may have been very good, but for some reason or other—either there were too many copy-book sentiments in it, or else I was too excited to attend—I cannot remember a word of what he said. As soon as he had finished I was conducted to a chair in the middle of the room and made to sit down. A liquid was given me to drink, under the influence of which I fell into a semi-comatose condition. My senses were confused, but I could hear the professor giving orders and could see the assistants bustling about and setting the apparatus to work. I cannot tell how long this lasted, for I had lost all idea of the lapse of time. But at length the assistants went to their allotted places each by the side of some piece of apparatus. At a word from the professor, one of them set the refrigerator to work. I felt a cold sensation, and then heard (for the last time) the professor's voice saying, "Get forward! Are you ready! One, two, three,—Go!"

* * * * *

The scene changed. Not that I felt any sensation of going, but it seemed as if the professor and his surroundings had vanished like the phantasms of a dream, and I found I was in my cabin on board the whaling-ship. The captain was gazing at me with an anxious look. He seemed much relieved when he found that I was conscious. He told me that I had been lost in the snow, but that my companions had found me after an hour's search. I had been unconscious for a couple of days, and they had scarcely expected me to recover. I still felt very weak and exhausted, and it was some days before I was well again. I told no one on board of my adventures in the twentieth century, though they had left behind a vivid recollection, and had cast over me a pensive gravity which my best endeavours were powerless to dispel, and which my companions were unable to comprehend.

Nothing more remains to be told. In due time we returned to England. I am cured of my desire to travel. Writing this account of my adventure has greatly relieved my mind, but still leaves me quite unable to decide whether my adventure ever really occurred. Possibly the present readers of the *Eagle* can help me, but at any rate the subscribers of 1940 will be able to settle the question.

M. T.

Obituary.

THE REV STEPHEN PARKINSON D.D. F.R.S.

On the second of January last closed a life, not long as men count time, and far too short for the many friends who knew its value, but which, if length of days is to be counted by the good work done in them, may well be called a long life. Stephen Parkinson's was indeed a long life of good work well and faithfully done.

Born in the year 1823 near Keighley in Yorkshire, he soon showed signs of the mathematical ability which afterwards brought him high honour and reward. This ability was backed up by the energy and firm will so often found in the hardy Yorkshireman. When we add that Parkinson was the seventh of a family of eight, and that his mother was soon left a widow and in straitened circumstances, and that filial duty and brotherly affection were marked features in his character, the secret of his success in life is explained.

From boyhood he formed habits of regular and hard work; to these as he grew older he added great rapidity, but a rapidity combined with marvellous clearness and accuracy. Thus when in 1842 he tried for a sizarship in St John's College, his friends were pleased but not surprised to hear that he was first in the examination. In after years he used often to tell with much merriment, as an instance of the fatherly manner with which Dr Hymers treated his pupils, that after this examination the Doctor said to him "Parkinson, I'm so pleased with your Algebra paper that I'm going to make you a present of thirty

shillings." It is no doubt to the fact that so many of our College Tutors have really been 'in the place of a parent' to their pupils that our College owes much of its success.

Readers of Mr Bristed's *Five Years in an English University* will remember his description of the examination which resulted in Parkinson's being Senior Wrangler, the present Sir William Thomson, whose reputation was even then European, being second. Mr Bristed's interest in the examination seems about equally divided between his own performances at one end of the list and those of the Senior and Second Wrangler at the other end; none the less his account gives one a good idea of the powers of mind and will, and the Yorkshire pluck, which enabled Parkinson to go in and win against so strong an opponent. It is well known that Sir William had his revenge in carrying off the first Smith's Prize, Parkinson obtaining the second; and all impartial admirers of intellectual prowess must have been well content that honours were thus divided. From the time of his B.A. degree Parkinson's life was inseparable from the life of his College. Elected to a Fellowship on March 10, 1845, he took his M.A. degree in 1848, his B.D. in 1855, his D.D. in 1868. In 1864 he became a College Tutor, having previously had much success as a lecturer and private tutor. He had also published *An Elementary Treatise on Mechanics*, and *A Treatise on Optics*, the excellence of which may be judged by the fact that from the year 1855 to 1881 the former passed through no less than six editions, and the latter from 1859 to 1884 passed through four editions.

In 1865 he succeeded Archdeacon France as President of the College. In 1870 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1871 he married Elizabeth Lucy, daughter of John Welchman Whateley, Esq., of Edgbaston Hall, to which marriage he was indebted for many happy years, and for the constant care and

devotion which softened the sufferings of the later period of his life. Though ready to resign his Tutorship, he was not a man whom a College mindful of its own interests could part with, and, yielding to the strong wish expressed by the governing body of the College, he continued to be Tutor till 1882. In the same year, in accordance with Statute 24, he was re-elected to a Foundation Fellowship, but in 1883 by his own request he became a Supernumerary Fellow, thus resigning his interest in the Fellowship dividends. Such are some of the main facts of Dr Parkinson's College and University life. We may add that when in 1881 the Mastership became vacant, many looked to Dr Parkinson as the most fitted by his clear and sound judgment, his knowledge of College and University business, his generous sympathy with youth, and his kindness and courtesy to all, to succeed his friend Dr Bateson. But with characteristic diffidence, and perhaps with the presentiment that his time on earth would not be long, he declined to be brought forward, with the simple remark, "I am not so young nor so strong as I have been."

For the last year of his life the state of his health had caused grave anxiety to his friends; but on his return to Cambridge in October last, after a visit of some months to Eastbourne, he seemed to have regained much strength. Towards the end of the year the serious illness of one very dear to him was a shock too heavy for his weakened powers. On the afternoon of Sunday, December 30, he attended as usual the service in St Botolph's, his parish church; the next day he complained of feeling not quite well; on Tuesday he kept his bed; and on Wednesday about eleven in the forenoon he passed away with scarcely a sigh.

His wish had been to be buried in Grantchester churchyard, but that being impossible he found a fit resting-place by the side of his friend Dr Bateson in

the quiet churchyard of Madingley. The first part of the burial service was conducted in the College Chapel, and those who were present will long remember the sweet pathos of the music and the solemnity of the service; the rendering of his favourite hymn, *Rock of Ages*, especially touched the mourners, as he whom they mourned had repeated it on the last night of his earthly life.

Any memoir of Dr. Parkinson which failed to give an account of his academic life would be defective, but all who knew him well will agree that an account of his personal character in social and domestic life could scarcely be omitted from our College Magazine. The qualities which in private life endeared him to so many friends were to no small extent the same which won him success in his College and his University. "The Doctor's" opinion was on many points regarded as almost infallible by those who consulted him. "I consider him the ablest man all round that I have ever known; the man whose opinion on nearly every subject I valued more than that of any one else"—was the verdict of one of his friends, who, having been himself one of the most successful of Cambridge Tutors, was no mean judge of men. Nor is this verdict to be wondered at. The same accuracy of thought and expression which distinguished him as a student and a teacher followed him into private life. Few things disturbed his usually genial and tolerant mind more than any looseness of expression. Inaccuracy of thought and unsoundness of argument were to him as a red rag to a bull. The writer remembers an amusing instance of this. "You and I," said the Doctor once to a friend, "are indolent men." His friend resenting the imputation, the Doctor, with the serio-comic look so peculiarly his own, which was saved from sternness only by the merry twinkle of his eye, made answer—"You don't seem to know the meaning of words. I didn't say we are *idle* men."

..

I said *indolent*. We neither of us shirk our work; but when we have done it, we like our armchair."

This remark of his points to another feature of his character. Few men worked harder than he or better; yet he by no means resembled those Athenians who are described by Thucydides as being so constituted that they neither enjoyed quiet themselves nor allowed the rest of the world to enjoy it. He enjoyed work while he was working, and he worked thoroughly; but few men enjoyed better the quiet and repose of social life. It may be that, in an age which is somewhat disposed to deify the mere love of work for its own sake, those deserve the most praise who work hard from a sense of duty, and not from the restless craving for employment which almost amounts to gluttony. Hard worker as he was, Parkinson was as strong in his dislike of all needless interference and fuss as Lord Melbourne himself.

Some points of Dr Parkinson's character will be best brought out by reference to some of the letters written after his death by those who knew him well. One states the case of a pupil who, in consequence of pecuniary losses, would have been unable to finish his University course if Dr Parkinson had not supplied his need, and enabled him to stay in College till he had taken his degree. Two gifts recently made by Dr Parkinson have been mentioned in the *Guardian* (Jan. 9, 1889) and in the *Cambridge Review* (Jan. 24, 1889), namely his gift of a window to the College Chapel, and of £500 to the College Mission in Walworth. These gifts are known, but the greater number of his many gifts, and those in which he took the most delight, have never been published, and are known to but few. A friend, referring to his physical fortitude, describes how when about to undergo a painful operation, and advised by the surgeon to submit to an anodyne, Parkinson put his hand down on the table, and said "Cut," bearing the pain with the courage and endurance of a Red Indian.

The same writer gives an instance of Parkinson's forgiving disposition. In the heat of College politics one of the Fellows had spoken some unfriendly words of Parkinson, to whom a kind friend had reported them. At the next College meeting Parkinson, without naming anyone, quoted the words, but took the first opportunity of treating his assailant with marked friendliness.

It was once said of Cranmer, "You have but to do my Lord of Canterbury an injury and you make him your friend for life," and the same words might be applied to Parkinson, in whom this spirit was all the more praiseworthy, as not only did he show much regard and thought for the feelings of others, but was himself of a highly sensitive nature. This sensitiveness explains a point in his life which often surprised those who did not know the cause of it. Though a Doctor of Divinity, and true to the doctrines and ordinances of the Church of England, he rarely appeared as a preacher. Those who knew his inner life knew that this was not the result of inertness, much less of any doubts, or want of reverence for the teaching of his Church. He was an unfaltering believer, but he felt the truths of religion so deeply, and found it so hard to hide his emotion when handling them, that he shrank from preaching them. This may be regretted; we could have wished that his clear brain and logical powers had been more often employed in maintaining the faith which he held so firmly, but it is due to his memory that the real cause of his so seldom preaching should now be known. That he at one time intended to fit himself for parochial work is shown by the fact, not widely known, that soon after his ordination he held for a year the Curacy of Bottisham.

To mention his genial good nature is to mention that which was patent to all who knew him. "He was the most courteous of lecturers," says a friend,

"and though I didn't mean to read mathematics, I felt bound to do my best in return for all his politeness." Classical men retain pleasant recollections of the courtesy and forbearance with which he treated them. While he encouraged to the utmost his more promising pupils, the blunders and ignorance of those who did their best never provoked him to impatience. But it was a dangerous thing to presume upon this courtesy; the kindest of men, he held the reins lightly but firmly, and those who by wilful misconduct provoked him to use the lash seldom forgot the punishment, or cared to have it repeated. His loss will be deeply felt in his College and University, though ill-health had for some time prevented him from taking an active part in public affairs; and he will be missed also in the town, in which he had done good service as a magistrate. The grief of his friends will be lasting. The veil of domestic sorrow is too sacred to be lifted; but no memoir of Parkinson could omit all mention of the unselfish and loving nature which made him the most devoted of husbands and brothers, and as true as steel to all whom he called his friends.

He was honoured and loved by his servants, both at home and in college, and perhaps the greatest tribute to his goodness and ability is the fact that, thrown as he was into various dealings with all sorts and conditions of men, and having been the Tutor of nearly a thousand pupils, he never made a real enemy.

E. W. BOWLING.

THE REV CHURCHILL BABINGTON D.D.

I have been requested to draw up a short account of our Honorary Fellow, Churchill Babington,* who

* Dr Babington was a Fellow of the Linnean Society, V.P. R. Society of Literature, Member of the Numismatic Society, Hon. Member of the Historico-Theological Society of Leipzig, &c.

has recently been taken from us. As one of his nearest relatives, as associated with him in several of the lines of study in which he was distinguished, and as a Fellow of the College of which he was so great an ornament, I am told that it properly falls to my lot to do this. I shall therefore give a short statement of what I know concerning him.

I may, perhaps, be permitted to say that he was descended from a family for a long time well known in the counties of Derby and Leicester, and that in the latter of those counties his ancestor, a cadet of the Derbyshire family, settled early in the sixteenth century. His father was the Rev Mathew Drake Babington, incumbent of Thringstone in Leicestershire, who was of Trinity College and graduated in 1812, and was an excellent scholar. His son was born at Roecliffe in that county on March 11, 1821, and educated by his father, but had also the advantage of being a pupil for a short time of the late Charles Wyckliffe Goodwin, of Catharine Hall. His successful pursuit of classical study did not prevent his giving early attention to Natural History, especially to Botany and Ornithology.

He entered our College under the tuition of Mr Hymers in October 1839, and graduated as a Senior Optime and seventh in the first class of the Classical Tripos in 1843. In 1845 he gained the Hulsean Prize for an essay entitled *The influence of Christianity in promoting the abolition of slavery in Europe*, which was published in the course of the next year.

On March 30, 1846, he was elected a Fellow of St John's College, and immediately afterwards he started on a tour of some months in the south of Europe, visiting his parents at Messina, to which place ill-health had driven his father from his living at Thringstone; and also his uncle, Dr Strange, at Naples. He took advantage of this opportunity to make large botanical collections and also to study

the Roman antiquities of Italy. On his return he became a resident Fellow, occupying himself with literary and scientific pursuits. In 1849 he published an acute criticism of Macaulay's statements concerning the clergy in the eighteenth century, entitled *Macaulay's character of the clergy. . . .considered*, in which he points out clearly the unfairness of the picture of them drawn by that eminent author in his *History of England*. It is, I believe, now admitted that Macaulay's account is incorrect. He was collecting materials for a much more complete edition of this book until the end of his life. Shortly afterwards his attention was directed to an exceedingly rare book preserved in the College Library, entitled *Trattato utilissimo del beneficio di Giesu Christo crucifisso verso i christiani*, attributed to Pale-ario, and published at Venice in 1543, of which very nearly all the copies were destroyed by the Inquisition. He published a careful facsimile of the original edition of this noted book of the Reformation period, accompanied by an English version of 1548, and a French one of 1552, together with a valuable introduction. At about this time some fragments on papyrus of the orations of Hyperides were entrusted to him; these he carefully edited, endeavouring to supply the innumerable gaps in the text, and published three works on the subject, namely *The oration of Hyperides against Demosthenes* (1851) and *for Lycophron and Euxenippus* (1853), and *The funeral oration of Hyperides over Leosthenes* (1858). By these works he greatly raised his classical reputation both at home and abroad. Afterwards he was appointed by the Master of the Rolls to edit Reginald Pecock's *Repressor of overmuch blaming of the Clergy*, and Higden's *Polychronicon*. The former work he completed, but only two volumes of the latter were published before his departure from Cambridge rendered it nearly impossible for him to edit the remainder, which was therefore placed in other very competent hands.

In 1865 he was elected Disney Professor of Archæ-

ology, an office which he continued to hold for fifteen years. As Professor he applied himself chiefly to the study of Greek and Roman coinage and fictile art, shewing their value for the elucidation of history. In 1865 he published an interesting *Introductory Lecture on Archæology*.

During the whole of this time he was supplying papers to various journals and other works, such as *Hooker's Journal of Botany*, the *Numismatic Chronicle*, the *Cambridge Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology*, and the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute*. He also described the lichens for Seemann's *Botany of the Herald* and Hooker's *Flora of New Zealand*. During this period he also catalogued the classical manuscripts in the University Library.

From 1848 to 1861 he held the Chapelry of Horningsey, near Cambridge. In 1866 he was presented to the living of Cockfield in Suffolk, where he resided until his death. He applied himself especially to his parochial duties, in the discharge of which he obtained the affectionate attachment of his numerous scattered parishioners. He has thoroughly repaired the church and enlarged and improved the school. But, owing to his active habits, he found it possible to give some attention also to literary and scientific work, and formed valuable collections in Natural History and Archæology.

In 1869 he married Matilda Whyte, the third daughter of the late Col. John Alexander Wilson, R.A.

Recently he published through the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History a valuable book, entitled *The Birds of Suffolk*, and largely contributed to a work about to appear on the flora of Suffolk, which is in advanced preparation by the Rev Dr Hind. In 1879 he took the degree of D.D., and in 1880 he was elected an Honorary Fellow of St John's College. He was also one of the Governors of the Bury Grammar School.

But alas! all this valuable and active work was almost stopped by very severe illness nearly four years since, and although he recovered to a great extent from that attack his strength was never as before; but his mental powers continued as vigorous as ever until very near the end of his life. On January 3 he was attacked by rheumatic fever, and taken from us on Saturday, January 12, in the 68th year of his age. He was buried at Cockfield on January 17, in the presence of his lamenting family, parishioners, and friends, leaving a widow to mourn his loss. Prof. Mayor and the President represented the College at Cockfield on that day; and a memorial service was held in the College Chapel at the same hour, which was attended by many of the Fellows and numerous friends from the University and Town.

CHARLES CARDALE BABINGTON.

FREDERICK APTHORP PALEY.

Our readers will regret to hear of the death of Professor Paley, which occurred at Bournemouth on December 11, 1888. Frederick Apthorp Paley was born at Easingwold, near York, in the year 1816, the eldest son of the late Rev Edmund Paley, and grandson of the famous Dr Paley, author of *The Evidences of Christianity*. He was educated at Shrewsbury, over which school, at that time, presided Dr Samuel Butler, also a Johnian, who was afterwards Bishop of Lichfield, and is remembered now chiefly for his Atlases of Ancient and Modern Geography. From Shrewsbury Paley proceeded to St John's, where he took his degree in 1838. It is singular that the name of a man who, in after years, became one of the very first of classical scholars should not be found in the Tripos of his year. This may perhaps be accounted for by the circumstance which in those days kept many a good scholar from his place in the Classical Tripos—namely, the necessity

of taking mathematical honours first. For eight years after taking his degree he resided at Cambridge. In 1846 he joined the Roman Catholic Church and left Cambridge, whither he did not return until 1860, at which date the disabilities under which dissentients from the doctrines of the English Church had till then laboured were partially removed. For 14 years he remained at the University, where he was known as one of the most successful and careful of classical tutors. In 1874 he accepted the appointment of Professor of Classical Literature in the Catholic University College at Kensington, which post he held till recently, and he was also Classical Examiner in the University of London. At different periods of his life Professor Paley produced a very great quantity of work for the press, chiefly in editing Greek and Latin authors. The best known of his works are those which appear in the *Bibliotheca Classica*, which may be said to have been the result of the first effort on the part of men of high intelligence and learning to prepare classical texts with English notes for advanced students. Paley's volumes are among the best of this unrivalled series. Among the authors whom he annotated for this and other editions of celebrated works were *Homer*, *Hesiod*, *Theocritus*, *Æschylus*, *Sophocles*, *Euripides*, *Aristophanes*, and *Demosthenes* (this last in conjunction with Dr Sandys), and many of these works were demanded by the public in several editions. The *Iliad* and the works of the great tragedians are perhaps the best known of these commentaries. With regard to the period of Homer, Paley is well known to have put him at a much later date than most commentators. But even the long list of books already named does not cover the whole of Paley's works. He made a selection of Martial's *Epigrams*, prepared the text of the Greek tragedians for the series called *Cambridge Texts*, annotated the Medicean scholia on *Æschylus*, and translated into

English Schumann's work on the *Assemblies of the Athenians*. He also translated in prose the plays of *Æschylus* and the *Odes* of *Pindar*, the *Philebus* and *Thætetus* of Plato, and the 5th and 6th books of the *Ethics* of Aristotle. A large number of articles, reviews, and fugitive pieces came from his pen for periodicals. Paley shared Milton's fondness for Euripides, and in his preface to his edition of that poet in the *Bibliotheca Classica* he maintains that Euripides had a deeper insight into human nature than is generally allowed, and scouts the prevalent notion that the youngest tragedian was a hater of women, with a low and vulgar view of mankind generally. Good as are all his notes, they are surpassed in perspicacity by his prefaces, which indeed are of almost unique value. He was devoted to other pursuits besides classical learning. He wrote many papers on archæology and botany, and was one of the original members of the Camden Society at Cambridge. In 1883 the University of Aberdeen conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D.

[See *Times*, December 10, 1888]

THE REV SAMUEL EARNSHAW.

The Rev Samuel Earnshaw, assistant minister of the Sheffield parish church, died on December 6, 1888, at the age of 83. The deceased, who was the son of a file-cutter, and born in Sheffield on February 1, 1805, displayed in his youth a remarkable aptitude for mathematics. He was sent to St John's College, where he gained a scholarship, and in 1831 was Senior Wrangler and first Smith's Prizeman. It is said that Thomas Gaskin, also a Johnian, and afterwards Fellow and Tutor of Jesus, was the first favourite for the highest honours, and that Lord Brougham, who was his patron, was much disgusted at Earnshaw's beating him. For

sixteen years he was a very successful coach at Cambridge. He married soon after taking his degree, and so was precluded from election to a Fellowship. For a time he acted as curate to the Rev Charles Simeon. He examined Archibald Smith, Colenso, Griffin, and Sylvester for their degrees, and we believe Cayley and Stokes for the Smith's Prizes. His health ultimately broke down, and, returning to his native town, he was appointed in 1847 chaplain on Queen Mary's foundation in the church and parish of Sheffield, the patrons being the Church Burgesses. There were three chaplains who were practically the assistant ministers of the parish church and took stated duty during the year. Mr Earnshaw was the last of the chaplains, and with him the office expires under an order of the Court of Chancery passed for that purpose. Mr Earnshaw, who had been officiating up to a few weeks ago, discharged the duties of several important positions in local ecclesiastical and educational organisations. The *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* (7 Dec. 1888) says of him: "As a preacher, a scholar, a mathematician, a controversialist, an educationist, a philanthropist, and a simple-hearted Christian gentleman, he was alike conspicuous. Notwithstanding a somewhat stern and forbidding exterior, his was one of the gentlest hearts that ever beat. He passed through life 'wearing all that weight of learning lightly, like a flower.' Pride and ambition were absolutely wanting. "I never had the slightest spark of ambition," he once remarked. "All my good fortune came to me. I never sought it except by hard work." These words are the index of his character. He introduced the University Local Examinations into Sheffield; while the Extension movement which resulted in the foundation of Firth College, now presided over by our late Fellow, Mr Hicks, found in him a warm promoter; and he was elected President of the institution. An Earnshaw Scholarship was founded in his honour

(see *Eagle* XIV, 47). He was author of *A Treatise on Statics*, *A Treatise on Dynamics*, *A New Method of Integrating Partial Differential Equations*, *The Tradition of the Elders*, *The Doctrine of Germs*, as well as of papers on mathematical and scientific subjects communicated to the Royal and other Societies.

PROFESSOR HENRY MARTYN ANDREW.

Professor Henry Martyn Andrew was born in England in the year 1844, being the son of a Wesleyan minister. In 1857 his father went out to Tasmania as a minister, taking his wife and family with him, and after a short stay in that colony resigned his position in the ministry and crossed over to Victoria, where he entered into mercantile pursuits. His son, H. M. Andrew, was sent for education to the Church of England Grammar School shortly after it was opened, in 1858, under the Rev Dr Bromby. He proved to be one of the most promising and successful pupils who ever attended the school, and in 1861, when he left it, he matriculated at the Melbourne University. His career there was as brilliant as his school course had been. In 1862 he took the exhibition for mathematics, and in 1864 he carried off the scholarship for mathematics and physics, and obtained his degree of B.A. He was then for some time engaged at the Melbourne Observatory, and also as lecturer on surveying at the University. In 1867 he took the degree of M.A. at the Melbourne University, and soon afterwards he left for England with the intention of passing through a University course there. In October 1868 he went into residence at St John's College. He was elected a foundation scholar and distinguished himself in the usual college examinations, being placed in the first class with R. R. Webb (afterwards senior wrangler) and C. H. H. Cook (also a Melbourne graduate), afterwards sixth wrangler, and

now professor of mathematics at Canterbury College, New Zealand. Like the two gentlemen just named, Mr Andrew was expected to take a fellowship degree, but he was very ill in his last term and had practically to be supported to the room at the examinations, and therefore did not do as well as had been anticipated in the Senate House. He graduated in 1872 as 27th wrangler, and was then appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at the Cirencester Agricultural College. He held that appointment for about two years, resigned it and returned to Victoria on the invitation of Professor Irving, the headmaster of the Wesley College, in order to become second in command of the College. Not very long afterwards, when Professor Irving resigned the headmastership it was conferred at once on Mr Andrew, who retained it for a number of years, and under his superintendence the college was remarkably successful. On the death of the late Mr F. J. Pirani, Mr Andrew was appointed to succeed him as lecturer on natural philosophy at the Melbourne University, and in the beginning of 1883 he was made professor of natural philosophy. With his friend Mr F. J. Pirani he had edited an edition of the first and second books of *Euclid* on a modern basis, and after Mr Pirani's death he continued the work by publishing the third book in the same style. The work has since been largely used in schools. He held office for several years as a member of the University Council, doing great service by obliging it to hold its sittings in public. For some considerable time past Professor Andrew's health was not good, and about two years ago he was very ill from heart-disease and unable to perform his duties for two or three months. A short time ago his medical advisers strongly urged him to seek relief from work for a time, so as to obtain the benefit of a sea voyage. He left Melbourne on the 24th August last by the P. and O. *R. M. S. Massilia*, on what he and

his friends hoped would be a pleasant and profitable holiday; but he succumbed to heat-apoplexy in the Red Sea near Aden on September 18. Scarcely any man was more widely known in educational matters in Victoria than Professor Andrews, and his very large circle of friends will deeply regret that his brilliant career has been closed at such an early age.

JOSEPH YORKE.

Mr Joseph Yorke, of Forthampton Court, Gloucestershire, whose death occurred on February 4, in the 83rd year of his age, was one of the last survivors of those gentlemen who held seats in the unreformed House of Commons, having represented the borough of Reigate in 1831-32. He was the eldest son of the late Mr Joseph Yorke (who was a grandson of Philip, first Earl of Hardwicke), by his marriage with Catharine, daughter of Mr James Cocks. He was born in January 1807, and was educated at Eton and at St John's College. He was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Worcestershire, and a magistrate for Gloucestershire, of which county he served as High Sheriff in 1844. Mr Yorke married Frances Antonia, daughter of the late Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, M.P., of Antony, Cornwall, the contemporary and friend of Pitt, by whom he has left a son and successor, Mr John Reginald Yorke, late M.P. for the Tewkesbury Division of Gloucestershire, now of Forthampton Court.

GODFREY BEAUCHAMP.

It is with deep regret that we record the early death of Godfrey Beauchamp, son of the Treasurer of the Leys School, Mr John Beauchamp, of Cholmeley Park, Highgate. He was born on July 13, 1869, and died in his college rooms on Monday, February 11, in the

twentieth year of his age. He was educated first at Oakfield, Hornsey, from 1875 to 1882, and afterwards under Dr Moulton at the Leys School, Cambridge, for the six years between 1882 and 1888, rising toward the end of that time to the position of Head Prefect of the school. In 1885 and 1886 he passed with credit the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Certificate Examination, and in the latter year obtained honours in the Matriculation Examination of the University of London. At school, he was secretary of the Orchestral Society, and of the school Missionary Society, which annually contributes £100 in support of foreign missions; he was also secretary of the editorial committee of the school magazine, the *Leys Fortnightly*, and vice-president of the Literary Society. One of his school-fellows, recently elected to a classical minor scholarship at this College, describes him as one who while still at school was 'endowed with good literary taste, a boy of marked general ability, an accomplished musician, a pleasant companion, and an affectionate friend.' In the winter of 1887-8 he spent two months on a voyage to the Cape and back, for the improvement of his health. After his return he was entered at St John's College, under Dr Sandys, at the same time as his friend and school-fellow, E. F. Gedye, one of the mathematical foundation scholars of the year, his companion during a very enjoyable walking-tour in Devonshire and Cornwall during part of the interval between their school and college days. On coming into residence in October he rapidly won the esteem of all who came into contact with him, not only by his gentlemanly bearing and quiet refinement of manner, but also by his cultivated taste in music and his interest in the study of medicine and natural science. After taking early in his first term the only part of the Previous Examination which was not covered by his certificates, he passed, at the end of the same term, part of the First Examination for the

degree of M.B., besides being classed in the inter-collegiate Examination in Natural Science. Meanwhile in July he had taken a first class in the First Examination for the degree of B.Sc. in the University of London. He soon joined the University Musical Society, and was gladly welcomed by the Musical Society of his College, where his skill as a pianist was much appreciated. While himself belonging to the Wesleyan body, he voluntarily attended the musical services of the College Chapel on Sunday evenings, and occasionally took part in the voluntary choir without being one of its ordinary members.

It might well have been hoped that a life so full of promise, so rich in varied tastes and kindly charity, so happy in uniting a graceful unobtrusiveness with a strong and steadfast determination of purpose, would have been spared for many years, to be an ever-increasing joy to his friends, and a source of helpfulness to his fellow-men in the profession of his choice. But, on the afternoon of Tuesday, February 5, after a game of fives, he caught a chill; and, on the subsequent Friday evening, showed the first symptoms of what ultimately proved to be a severe attack of pleuropneumonia, to which his somewhat delicate constitution succumbed, after an illness of less than three days, in spite of all that was done for him by the skill of Dr Latham and Dr MacAlister, and the care of ladies from the Cambridge Home for Nurses. The nurse alone was with him when the end came suddenly but painlessly before noon on the following Monday.

Wreaths of white flowers were brought to his rooms from his home, from his school, from his college friends, from the Master and Fellows, and from Dr and Mrs Sandys. Covered with these and other memorials of the affection he had inspired during a life that was so brief, his body was removed at half-past three on Wednesday afternoon. It was followed to the front gate of the college by his father and mother, and by

over a hundred representatives of his school and of his College, some of whom felt that in him whom they were attending during the first stage of the sad journey to Highgate they had lost one who, during the short time he had been permitted to live on earth, had passed from home to school and from school to college,

“Wearing the white flower of a blameless life.”

On the following Sunday morning Mr Graves referred as follows to the sad event at the close of a sermon preached in the College Chapel on the text, “It is more blessed to give than to receive” (*Acts* xx 35):—

‘But there is another sense which the Apostle’s words may seem to bear, without doing violence to their meaning. Is it more blessed to give than to receive, not in relation to our brethren, but in regard of God’s dealings with us? Is it more blessed to give back to our Father’s hands than to receive His bounty and His grace? It is a hard question, but we doubt not what the answer is. It is more blessed to give than to receive. A loss like that which we have felt last week comes on us with a shock of strangeness and surprise. A college, like a great school, is associated with what is young and vigorous, and bright and hopeful. In it the sons of England are proving their armour, and gaining strength for the coming life. All is activity, and we feel as if there were a boundless future still to draw on. And then there comes from time to time a call; and God takes back the life which He has given, in the very dawn and spring-time of its opening power. Nowhere else do we feel the dread presence and reality of death as in a place like this. We have lost one from among us who had the promise of being a pride and an honour to our ancient walls; who had endeared himself to those who knew him; who possessed the accomplishments which grace and refine the life of study; who we trusted would serve his fellow-men in the beneficent and honourable path which he had chosen. Our hopes are blighted: we have but his memory, his example, and his name. But we do not sorrow as those without hope; nay, we thank God that our brother hath put on incorruption, and the mortal hath put on immortality. And we say, with bowed heads and humble

hearts, but with no doubtful faith or trust, *The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away ; blessed be the name of the Lord.*'

On the same afternoon Dr Farrar spoke as follows in the course of the University Sermon :—

'Cambridge has trained, thank God, hundreds of the noble and the good. It has seen Milton at Christ's College, with his

"High look, courageous heart,
And conscious step of purity and pride."

....It has seen Wordsworth at St John's, conscious already that on his head had been laid the hands of invisible consecration. And some it has seen like Henry Kirke White, and like your fellow-student Godfrey Beauchamp at St John's, who, in the unfulfilled promise of hopeful studies, have been called to the mercy of the Merciful. "When God's servants have done their day's work, He sends them sleep," and He is the judge of the day's work, not we.'

The evening service in the College Chapel closed with the *Dead March* in *Saul*, the choir remaining in their places and all the congregation standing. The music of that solemn *March* was a fitting requiem for one who was 'lovely and pleasant' in his life, and whom even death divides not from those who live on to lament his loss and to cherish his memory.

J. E. S.

The following Johnians have died during the past year :

Rev John Allott (B.A. 1835), Rector of Maltby-le-Marsh, Alford, Lincolnshire, aged 76 : May 2 (see *Guardian* 16 May 1888, p. 725).

Rev John Ambrose (B.A. 1843, M.A. 1847), late Rector of Trimley St Martin, Suffolk, aged 67 : April 1.

Professor Henry Martyn Andrew (B.A. 1872, M.A. 1875), of heat-apoplexy, on board the P. and O. steamer *Massilia* near Aden : September 18 (see *Eagle* xv, 370).

Rev Thomas Barrett (B.A. 1854), Vicar of Sarn, Newtown, North Wales, aged 79 : December 21.

Rev Edward Baylis (B.A. 1839), Rector of Hedgerley, Slough, Bucks, aged 72 : April 8.

Rev George Beardsworth (B.A. 1837, M.A. 1843), late Vicar of Selling, Faversham, at Westgate-on-Sea, aged 75 : December 1. Mr Beardsworth was a clergyman always ready to lead and take part in the works of piety and usefulness around him. During the time of his ministry at Selling,

the fabric of the Parish Church was repaired and the furniture of the chancel renewed, an organ erected in the Church, an addition to the Churchyard consecrated, and the Parish School built. Mr Beardsworth was for many years Secretary of the Society in Ospringe Deanery in support of the Societies for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge and the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, he was a member of the Central Committee of the Diocesan Church Building Society, and a delegate in the Diocesan Conference.

Rev Edmund Augustus Claydon (B.A. 1851, M.A. 1854), formerly Scholar, Rector of Luton, Chatham, aged 61 : May 9.

Henry Barry Coddington (B.A. 1824), of Old Bridge, Drogheda, aged 86 : March 23.

Rev James Coling (B.A. 1851), Rector of Stow Maries : in February.

Rev William Coombs (B.A. 1837, M.A. 1840), formerly Scholar, late Vicar of Douglas, Wigan, aged 74 : July 21.

William Crackanthorpe (B.A. 1811), of Newbiggin Hall, Westmoreland, aged 99 : January 10.

Rev George William Darby (B.A. 1840, M.A. 1843), J.P., Rector of North Wingfield, Chesterfield, aged 70 : July 16.

Rev Robert Duckworth (B.A., 26th Wrangler 1852, M.A. 1856), formerly Scholar and Mathematical Master of Blundell's School, Tiverton, Head-Master of St Peter's School, Weston-super-mare, aged 59 : December 31, 1887.

Rev Samuel Earnshaw (B.A. , Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman 1831, M.A. 1834), Chaplain on Queen Mary's Foundation of the Sheffield Parish Church : December 5 (see *Eagle* xv, 368).

Rev John Edwin Fell (B.A. 1837, M.A. 1840), Rector of Sheepy Atherton, aged 75 : February 23.

Rev Charles William Giles (B.A. 1848, M.A. 1851, B.D. 1858, D.D. 1863), of Milton Hall, Cambridge, aged 65 : May 12.

Rev Charles Flower Goodwyn (B.A. 1834), aged 77 : February 13.

Rev Thomas David Griffiths (B.A. 1869), Vicar of Maindee, Newport : March 1.

Rev John James Webster Harris (B.A. 1840, M.A. 1843), Rector of Clench-warton, Lynn-Regis : January 5.

Rev Bache Wright Harvey (B.A. 1857, M.A. 1862), D.D. Lambeth, Principal of the Collegiate School, Wanganui, New Zealand : January 26.

Rev William Montagu John Heather (B.A. 1876), late Vicar of Kniveton, Ashbourne, Rector of Waterfall-with-Cauldon, Staffs, aged 33 : October 31.

Rev William Henry Hoare (B.A. 1831, M.A. 1834), formerly Fellow, aged 78 : February 22 (see *Eagle* xv, 101).

Benjamin Worthy Horne (B.A. 1854, M.A. 1857), formerly Fellow and Lecturer, aged 56 : July 17 (see *Eagle* xv, 247).

Rev William Jeudwine (B.A. 1836, M.A. 1842), formerly Vicar of Chicheley, Bucks : June 27.

Samuel Simpson Jones (B.A. 1873), at Puri, Bengal Presidency, aged 36 : February 16.

Ven Richard Kempthorne (B.A. 1827), Rector of Elton, Peterborough, formerly Archdeacon of St Helena, aged 84 : October 24.

Rev Edmund Leachman (B.A. 1848), Vicar of Chrishall, Essex, aged 63 : May 11.

Rev Francis Llewelyn Lloyd (B.A. 1840, M.A. 1843, B.D. 1850), formerly Fellow, Vicar of Aldworth, aged 69 : August 20 (see *Eagle* xv, 245).

Rev Thomas Massey (B.A. 1833), Rector of Hatcliffe, Lincolnshire, aged 78: March 4.

Rev Aaron Augustus Morgan (B.A. 1844), Tyrwhitt Scholar, Rector of Great Casterton, at Tivoli, aged 66: September 17.

Rev Claude Haskins de la Mothe (B.A. 1864), Deputy Chaplain, Chapel Royal, Whitehall: December 1.

Professor Frederick Apthorp Paley (B.A. 1838, M.A. 1842), aged 72: December 11 (see *Eagle* xv, 366).

Rev Ashley Meigh Peek (B.A. 1881, M.A. 1884), formerly Curate of Farnley, Leeds, Rector of Adwick-le-Street, aged 31: January 4.

Laurence Peel (B.A. 1821), aged 87: December 10.

Rev Thomas Guy Barlow Poole (B.A. 1867, M.A. 1870), Vicar of Ecchinswell, Newbury, aged 44: February 3.

Richard Anthony Proctor (B.A. 1860), at New York, aged 52: September 12 (see *Eagle* xv, 242).

Rev William Quekett (B.A. 1826), Rector of Warrington, aged 88: March 30 (see *Eagle* xv, 168).

Henry Cadogan Rothery (B.A. 1840, M.A. 1845), late Wreck Commissioner, aged 71: August 2 (see *Eagle* xv, 225).

John Bartholomew Rudd (B.A. 1835, M.A. 1838), late of Tollesby Hall, Cleveland, aged 76: May 10.

Rev Cornwall Smalley (B.A. 1837, M.A. 1840), formerly Scholar, Rector of Thurrock Parva, Essex: May 7 (see *Record* 25 May 1888, p. 513).

John Brook-Smith (B.A. 1853, M.A. 1856), Barrister-at-law, Head-master of the Modern Side at Cheltenham College: May 5 (see *Eagle* xv, 172).

Rev Angelo Antonio Nicolo Franceso Solari (B.A. 1852), Vicar of Ocker Hill, Tipton, Staffs, aged 61: March 8.

William Sparling (B.A. 1837), aged 75: March 27.

Rev Robert Stammers (B.A. 1827), Vicar of Quorndon, Loughborough, aged 85: May 7.

Rev Francis Staunton (B.A. 1862), of Staunton, Notts, aged 48: February 11 (see *Eagle* xv, 100).

Rev William Stockdale (B.A. 1850), Curate of Barrow, Bury St Edmund's, aged 63: April 12.

Ernest Stonham (B.A. 1886), Governor of Southlands Hospital, New Romney, at Ashford, Kent, aged 25: June 24.

George Storer (1834), late M.P. for S. Notts, aged 73: March 11 (see *Illustrated London News* 31 March 1888).

Rev John Webster (B.A. 1857), Vicar of Charnock-Richard, Chorley, Lancashire: February 10.

Herbert Hope Wilkes (B.A. 1884), aged 26: March 6.

Rev John Yardley (B.A. 1828, M.A. 1831), formerly Scholar, Vicar of St Chad's, Shrewsbury, Proctor in Convocation for the Diocese of Lichfield, aged 83: March 2.



IN MEMORIAM S. P.

One more true comrade taken to his rest;
Yet one more blank in many a loving heart;
Thus are we forced unwillingly to part
With all of earth we hold beloved and best.
The genial smile, kind look, and friendly jest,
The generous hand that ne'er unwisely gave,
The brow that knew when to be gay or grave,
The vigorous mind that worked with eager zest,
Yet loved the well-earned pleasures of repose,
These, and the will resolved that, fearing God,
Fearless of man, the path of duty trod,
Yet ne'er was hardened against human woes,
We mourn, yet murmur not beneath the rod;
For death's dark gate doth man's true life disclose.

E. W. B.



SONNET.

LUCRETIOUS' verse rolls on like the great deep,
Not broken into waves and beating hoarse
Against some rock that checks it in its course,
But where its currents one strong motion keep,
And the great onward undulating sweep
Reveals the underlying terrible force,
Powerful its will on all things to enforce,
Which never seems to flag, never to sleep.

We are borne forth upon this mighty sea,
And though the hearts within us be as steel,
Yet must we somewhat fear; but as we draw
Far out into the ocean, majesty
Of sunlight and of calm grows round, we feel
Not fear, a godlike pleasure and an awe.

C. S.



TO THE EDITORS OF THE *EAGLE*.

DEAR SIRS,

As you kindly admitted to your last number an Alcaic exercise by a schoolboy in his teens, perhaps you will not refuse a Hendecasyllable translation from the same hand, now trembling towards the nineties. It omits four stanzas, which merely detract from the merit of the poem. In those here translated are two expressions, which Collins himself might wish to change, if 'his gentle spirit' could return to earth: (1) 'mid the varied landscape,' which would be well replaced by 'moved with sudden sadness,'* or 'startled into sorrow'; (2) in the last stanza 'pointed clay' is intolerable, suggesting a beadle in attendance on 'the musing Briton.' One who points to a monument in a church or churchyard, does not point to the clay, which is supposed to mean (poetically, for chemically it does not mean) a buried human body. If 'clay' be kept, it is easy to write, 'long, long the stone that marks thy clay.' If not, 'thy resting-place for many a day..' might serve instead; or 'thy once-loved home' &c., *i.e.* Richmond. To pass from carping criticism to merited praise, I have always found delight in these stanzas (*exceptis excipiendis*); and this feeling led me to give them a Latin dress.

Yours sincerely,
B. H. K.

* A beautiful landscape would not save a tender mind from tears, if amidst it an object were suddenly seen, recalling memories of the loved and lost. A friend suggests that perhaps Collins thought only of the surprise which such emotion would cause to those who witnessed without understanding it. This does not satisfy me; but it leads me to offer an alternative couplet, expressing the poet's idea—

culmen prospiciens sacrum silebit,
inter tot lacrimans amoenitates.

THOMSON'S GRAVE.

IN yonder grave a Druid lies,
where slowly winds the stealing wave:
the year's best sweets shall duteous rise
to deck its poet's sylvan grave.
in yon deep bed of whispering reeds
his airy harp shall now be laid,
that he, whose heart in sorrow bleeds,
may love through life the soothing shade.
Remembrance oft shall haunt the shore
when Thames in summer wreaths is drest,
and oft suspend the dashing oar
to bid his gentle spirit rest;
and oft, as Ease and Health retire
to breezy lawn or forest deep,
the friend shall view yon whitening spire,
and mid the varied landscape weep.
but thou, lorn stream, whose sullen tide
no sedge-crowned sisters now attend,
now waft me from the green hill's side,
whose cold turf hides the buried friend.
and, see, the fairy valleys fade,
dun night has veiled the solemn view;
yet once again, dear parted shade,
meek Nature's child, again adieu!
long, long thy stone and pointed clay
shall melt the musing Briton's eyes;
'o vales and wild woods,' shall he say,
'in yonder grave your Druid lies.'

COLLINS.

DRUIDAE SEPULCRUM.

HIC corpus Druidae iacet sepultum
qua tardo sinuatur unda flexu;
lautas annus opes pie reducens
ornabit proprii cubile vatis.
crebros inter harundinum susurros
nunc pendens cithara adsonabit aurae,
ut, siquem laceret dolor, placentis
umbrae vivus amet serenitatem.
saepe hanc Mnemosyne reviset oram,
aestivos Tamesi induente cultus;
remum saepe morabitur cadentem,
dum fausta prece iusserit, 'fruantur
almi perpetua quiete manes.'
et si forte, valens et otiosus,
aut laetos zephyris agros amicus
aut imas nemoris petet latebras,
albens prospiciet cacumen aedis,
et motus subito tremore flebit.
nunc tu, rive relicte, cuius aestu
rivo Naiades exulant sorores,
me clivo citus aufer a virenti,
qui glaeba tegit algida sodalem.
en pallent tenues utrimque valles,
iam nox furva quod est ubique velat;
sed rursus, mea rapta cura, rursus,
Naturae suboles piae, valeto.
aedes illa diu memorque cippus
umentes oculos trahet Britanni;
'o valles silvaeque,' dicet, 'hic vos
servatis Druidae vetus sepulcrum.'

A GRAMMARIAN'S VALENTINE.

CANTABIUS to Girtonia sends greeting,
May the tide of her good fortune never ebb;
I was writing (mark the tense) to crave a meeting,
Coll. Div. Joh. Cantabrigiae Id. Feb.

O listen to my *verba declarandi*,
My heart's appeal indeed you may not shirk;
Bethink you of the charming *casus dandi*,
A dative of the contemplated work.

Could you see the love with which my bosom's seething,
You never could remain so cold and coy,
But you'd grant me with those gentle lips' *soft breathing*
One small *syllabic augment* of my joy.

Then O forget there's such a verb as *nego*!
Or else I shall go mad I do aver,
For *uxor* seems the feminine of *ego*,
And *liberi** the plural of *liber*.

Our joy shall be one long *continuous present* —
A thought to make an ardent lover rave! —
When I change the *future optative* unpleasant
For the *perfect* (vide *Arnold*) *tense with have*.

As Lydia said, I'll live and perish *tecum*,
No jealousy our bliss shall e'er disturb;
Then rise and don the veil and *vade mecum* —
A church *the goal of motion of the verb*.

If you flout me, still I'll think upon you daily,
Your gracious form although I may not see;
I scarce can bring my pen to trace out '*vale*';
Believe me ever yours,

REDUNDANT M^h.

* *Si essent Christiani* (Pope Gregory).

ETIAMNUM ME VILIPENDIT.

**A TORY at a meeting prayed
For those of his own feather:
"The Tories and the Unionists—
Oh! let them hang together!"**

**"Amen! together let them hang!"
Thereon was interjected:
'Twas by a Radical, from whom
Such prayer was unexpected.**

**"Oh! let them hang together," still
The Tory interceded,
"In accord and in concord strong!"
And when he thus has pleaded**

**And offered his petition up,
The Radical outpoured his:
"Oh! let them hang together soon,
No matter what the cord is!"**

G.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the 'Eagle.'

*St Dunstan's College,
Catford, S.E.*

DEAR SIRS,

May I be allowed to call the attention of your readers to a plan, which with an Oxford friend I am preparing, of spending a fortnight of the Summer with a dozen or so of London boys in the country? Crude as our arrangements are at present, we have decided that at least half the number of our guests shall be from the College Mission District in Walworth. The expenses will not be very heavy, but I fear we are unable to meet them entirely by ourselves. If any of your readers will trust me with a subscription, or send me a promise of help in money or in kind—of the nature of flannels, fishing rods, cricket bats, &c.—I shall be pleased. It is possible too that some one may have interest in a farm, where we might locate ourselves enjoyably and economically. I will supply the Junior Secretary of the College Mission with full particulars, and he, I know, will be happy to assure subscribers that their money is properly used.

Yours truly,
R. P. ROSEVEARE.

1 March 1889.

To the Editors of the 'Eagle.'

DEAR SIRS,

The Committee of the Lady Margaret Boat Club most gratefully accept your welcome offer of a donation of £10 to assist in sending a boat to Henley this year, and trust that, when the time comes, they may see their way to profiting by your generosity.

I am

Your obedient servant,

H. E. H. COOMBES,
Hon. Sec. L.M.B.C.

THE PROPOSED READING-ROOM.

DEAR SIRs,

Your correspondent, *An Unenfranchised Lodger*, and others in like condition, will be glad to learn that, notwithstanding delay from various causes, especially the regretted absence of Mr Whitaker, the proposal for a College Reading-room has not been forgotten. The arrangements are now under consideration, and we may fairly expect to make a start next Term.

The Reading-room is not designed to compete in any way with the Union, but will appeal to the support of all members of the College alike. With a satisfactory number of subscribers, a very small terminal subscription will suffice to pay the working expenses of the room, and to add by degrees to its comfort.

I am, Sirs, yours truly,
ALFRED HARKER.

PORTRAIT OF PROFESSOR SYLVESTER.

DEAR SIRs,

It has for some time been felt that the College ought to possess a Portrait of our distinguished Honorary Fellow Professor Sylvester, to be placed in the Combination Room with those of Sir John Herschel and Professor Adams. I have accordingly been asked by a number of the Fellows to act as Treasurer of a Fund for obtaining such a Portrait. It is proposed to restrict the list of Subscribers to past and present Fellows of the College and to personal friends of Professor Sylvester.

Professor Sylvester has kindly consented to give sittings for the purpose to Mr A. E. Elmslie, whose portrait of Dr Martineau for the Birmingham Art Gallery has recently been sent to Osborne for the inspection of the Queen.

Should any of your readers desire to join in this would they kindly send their subscriptions to me?

I am yours faithfully

R. F. SCOTT, *Bursar*.

1 March 1889.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Lent Term, 1889.

The Editors are anxious to carry out the happy suggestion of Dr Sandys (p. 323), and establish an album of portraits of all who have at any time served on the Editorial Committee of the *Eagle*. Contributions for this album are now cordially invited, and it will add much to the interest of the collection (1) if the portraits sent are contemporary ones, in other words if they represent what the Editors *were* during their time of office, and (2) if they bear autograph signatures. Due acknowledgment will be made in the *Chronicle* of all portraits received.

The other suggestion of Dr Sandys, that on the completion of volume xv a complete index of the *Eagle* from its foundation should be prepared, is under serious consideration.

The following resolutions have been communicated by the Council of the College to Mrs Churchill Babington and to Mrs Parkinson respectively:

"The Council desire to record their grateful sense of the services rendered to the College and University by the late Dr Churchill Babington. The libraries of the College and University and the Fitzwilliam Museum will long bear witness to his diligence learning and taste: Horningsea and Cockfield know that a man of varied culture may be a pastor simple and childlike as the poorest and youngest of his flock."

"The Council desire to put on record their deep sense of Dr Parkinson's loyal and lifelong service to the College as Lecturer Tutor and President, and as an example of unwearied diligence and retiring generosity."

We regret to notice the announcement that the oldest graduate of the College, and probably the oldest clergyman of the Church of England, the Rev Bartholomew Edwards of Ashill, died on February 21, within a few days of the completion of his hundredth year. Mr Edwards took his degree as seventh Senior Optime in 1811, and has held the Rectory of Ashill, Norfolk, since 1813. We hope to publish an account of his life in our next number. From our Obituary it will be gathered that another all-but-centenarian member of the College, Mr William Crackanthorpe, who took his degree also in 1811, died a year ago in Westmoreland.

Dr Taylor, our Master, has presented to the University his stipend of £400 as Vice-Chancellor for the past year, and the money is to be applied to defray the cost of the sculpture on the new building of the University Library.

The Council have arranged that on Commemoration Day (May 6), the Foundation Scholars and resident Bachelors shall dine in Hall at the same time as the Fellows (7.15), and that for other undergraduates the hours of dinner shall be 1.30 and 2.30.

Mr Whitaker, our Junior Dean, is absent this Term in the Maloja for reasons of health. Mr Caldecott, late Fellow, is acting as his deputy.

The Editorial Committee have voted a sum of £10 to the Lady Margaret Boat Club, for the purpose of enabling it to send a crew to Henley this summer.

It is with much regret that we have to announce the approaching departure from College of the Rev Edwin Hill, Senior Fellow and Tutor, who has accepted the living of Cockfield, vacant by the death of Dr Churchill Babington. Since he took his degree in 1866 as fifth Wrangler Mr Hill has been resident among us, and in many capacities, as Chaplain, Praelector, Steward, Examiner, Member of the Council, Chairman of the Education Committee, and Tutor (since 1876), he has devoted himself with his whole power to the service of the College. His readiness to apply himself to practical affairs has long been recognised in the University, which he has served not only as Examiner, but as a working member of many Boards and Syndicates (e.g. the Non-Collegiate Students, the Examinations, the Biology and Geology, and the General Boards, and the Syndicates for the Senate House, the Local Examinations and Lectures, the Museums and Lecture-rooms, the *University Reporter*, the Previous and General and Additional Subjects, the Harkness Scholarship, and the Building Sites). He has also been Secretary to the General Board of Studies, and latterly to the Council of the Senate, on which he has acted as an elected member since 1884. In other ways he has also been useful, as Auditor for 12 years of the Lady Margaret Boat Club, and as a member of the Councils of the Cambridge Philosophical Society and of the London Geological Society. Within the College the organisation and working of more than one scheme of reform have been entrusted to his hands, and loyally carried out even when its first institution was not in accordance with his own views. The labour thus entailed upon him he has at all times borne ungrudgingly, and performed unobtrusively but with marked efficiency. Much of this work is of a kind that makes no show, and it often gains little recognition and less thanks from those who are not

practically acquainted with the details of administration. Mr Hill will take with him to Cockfield the best wishes of the College for his happiness and success, but his place among us will not be easily filled, and for a long time to come his colleagues and his pupils will miss his quiet but never-failing helpfulness.

Mr H. E. J. Bevan (M.A. 1883), has been appointed Divinity Lecturer at Gresham College in the City of London, in succession to the late Dean Burgon. Mr Bevan was Shrewsbury Scholar and Exhibitioner of St John's, B.A. 1878, and studied afterwards at the Ely Theological College. As an undergraduate he was Secretary to the College Musical Society, and one of the Editors of the *Eagle*. After five years as Curate and Camden Lecturer at St Lawrence Jewry (the parish of which another Johnian Gresham Professor, Dean Cowie, was formerly Rector), he was presented by the Bishop of London to the Vicarage of St Andrew, Stoke Newington. On the 7th of last October Mr Bevan was Select Preacher at the University Church.

Mr Samuel Butler (B.A. 1859), the author of *Erewhon*, has undertaken to write a memoir of his grandfather, the celebrated Head-master of Shrewsbury School, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield. Mr Butler will be much obliged to any one who can lend him letters of Dr Butler's, which will be copied and carefully returned. Mr Butler's address is 15 Clifford's Inn, E.C.

Mr Joseph Jacobs (B.A. 1877) has been elected a Corresponding Member of the Royal Academy of History at Madrid. Mr Jacobs' researches on the history of the Jews during his recent travels in Spain will form the subject of a forthcoming elaborate report.

The Rev R. P. Ashe (B.A. 1880), for several years missionary at Uganda under the Church Missionary Society, is writing an account of his African experiences. These will include interesting reminiscences of the late Dr Hannington, first Bishop of Eastern Equatorial Africa, with whom he was associated.

Mr A. A. Bourne (17th Wrangler and second class Classical Tripos 1871), late Head-master of the Military College, Oxford, has left Cambridge to assume the position of chief Mathematical Master at Cheltenham College. The College owes much to Mr Bourne for the interest he has taken in the Cricket Club.

Mr W. N. Roseveare, Fellow of the College, has been appointed to take mathematical work at Harrow School.

Mr R. Hargreaves, formerly Fellow, and late Mathematical Master at Merchant Taylors, has been appointed to a Mastership at Rossall School.

Mr F. W. Hill, recently elected Fellow of the College, has been appointed to a Mathematical Mastership at Fettes College, Edinburgh.

Ds T. A. Herbert (LL.B. bracketed Senior in the Law Tripos 1887), MacMahon Law Student, has been awarded a pupil scholarship of one hundred guineas in Equity at the Inner Temple.

Ds G. S. Turpin (B.A. 1887), Hutchinson Student, has been elected to a Berkeley Fellowship in Physical Science at the Owens College, Manchester.

Mr John Henry Merrifield (B.A. 1884) has been appointed Head Master of St John's College (S.P.G.), Rangoon.

W. Grylls Adams, M.A., F.R.S. (B.A. 1859), and formerly Fellow, Professor of Natural Philosophy in King's College, London, has received the degree of Doctor in Science from the University.

The Sedgwick Prize has been awarded to Alfred Harker, M.A. Fellow of the College. This is the fifth time since 1874 that this triennial prize has been won by a Johnian.

Ds E. J. Brooks, Foundation Scholar, the 'Senior Classic' of last year, has been bracketed with Loring of King's for the Chancellor's Medals.

Ds H. D. Darbishire (First class Classical Tripos Part II 1888), Foundation Scholar, has been elected to a MacMahon Law Studentship in succession to Mr Peiris.

Ds J. J. B. Palmer (bracketed tenth Wrangler 1888), Foundation Scholar, has been elected to a Naden Divinity Studentship.

The Seatonian Prize has been awarded to the Rev Gage Earle Freeman (B.A. 1846) for a sacred poem on *Jericho*.

At the meeting of the Geological Society on February 15, the Wollaston Gold Medal was awarded to Professor T. G. Bonney, Senior Fellow, and the Bigsby Medal to Mr J. J. Harris Teall, formerly Fellow of the College. In presenting the Medal to Prof. Bonney, the President (Dr Blanford) said—"A Medal that was instituted to promote researches concerning the mineral structure of the earth cannot be more appropriately awarded than for petrological studies. That the method of research has changed since Wollaston's time is largely due to the improvement of modern instruments; the work carried on by yourself and others with the microscope is in direct continuation of that done by Wollaston, his contemporaries and many of his followers, with the goniometer, the test-tube, and the balance. In your hands the microscope has been a valuable adjunct to field-observation, and has been chiefly applied to detect the secrets of those rocks which, possessing no organic

remains to betray the tale of their origin, have hitherto succeeded in baffling the curiosity of geologists as to their early history. In many parts of the British Isles, throughout the Alps, and in Canada, especially where ancient and obscure formations presented puzzles yet unsolved, you have been occupied in adding to our knowledge. Nor has your attention been confined to Archæan and plutonic rocks; you were a leader of the opposition to the prevalent, but perhaps somewhat exaggerated, view of the powers of glacial erosion, and you have applied the same key that had admitted you to the inner mysteries of metamorphic formations to unlock the history of British sedimentary rocks. In conferring upon you the chief mark of distinction in its gift, the Council desires to evince its appreciation of your scientific researches, and the Fellows of the Society will, I feel sure, heartily endorse the presentation of the Wollaston Medal to you, who have served so long and so successfully as one of their principal officers." Prof. Bonney said in reply—"It is difficult for me adequately to express my gratitude to the Council for the great honour which they have conferred upon me, and to you for the terms in which you have spoken of my work. Of this, the defects to myself seem more conspicuous than the merits. I can only plead in excuse for those, that my work has been carried on under many difficulties on which I will not now enlarge. It has been incomplete and preparatory, often destructive rather than constructive, that of a seeker after truths to which another generation will attain. If, indeed, there be any good in it, this is because throughout I have studied nature more than books, I have sought for reasons rather than for authorities, and in so doing have endeavoured to apply the principles of induction which I learnt years ago at Cambridge in the study of mathematics. Still, I am conscious that for this crowning honour I am indebted more to the kindly feeling of others than to my own merits, and can only promise that, if time for scientific work yet remain, I will try to become more worthy of the distinction which has been awarded to me."

In presenting the Bigsby Medal to Mr Teall, the President said—"Your contributions to the Petrology of the British Islands have had a great influence on the views of British geologists. In your papers on the dykes of Northern England and Scotland you have added much to our previous knowledge, and in your description of the metamorphosis of dolerite into hornblende-schist you succeeded in proving what had certainly been suspected, but probably never so clearly demonstrated before, the production of foliated rocks by the action of mechanical forces on igneous formations. Your *British Petrography*, the concluding part of which has recently appeared, contains many original observations, and well maintains the scientific character of your previous writings, whilst it supplies a much-needed desideratum to the geologists of this country.

The Council of this Society, whilst awarding to you the Bigsby Medal in token of the esteem in which they hold your work, hope that your *British Petrography* may be the precursor of other equally valuable additions to our science." In replying Mr Teall said—"I beg to offer my sincere thanks to the Council for the honour they have conferred upon me, and to you, Sir, for the kind way in which you have referred to my work. There is an accidental circumstance which adds to the pleasure I feel on this occasion; it is that I receive the Bigsby Medal on the day that my earliest instructor receives the highest award which this Society can give. I should not be standing here to-day if it had not been my good fortune to come in contact with Prof. Bonney at Cambridge."

In a map accompanying a paper on the *Glacier Regions of the Selkirk Range, British Columbia*, by the Rev W. Spotswood Green, we observe Mount Bonney prominently marked. Mount Mac Alister is a little farther to the east, and was named after our Permanent Editor, who in 1887 called attention to the great extent of this remarkable and then unexplored ice-field.

On New Year's day it was announced that the Queen had been pleased to direct that Mr Leonard Henry Courtney, M.P., Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons, Deputy-Speaker, and formerly Senior Fellow of St John's, should be admitted a member of the Most Honourable Privy Council.

On the same day it was announced that the Rev Harry Jones, M.A. (B.A. 1846), Prebendary of St Paul's Cathedral, Vicar of St Philip's, Regent Street, and Honorary Chaplain to the Queen, had been appointed one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has permitted the Venerable B. T. Atlay (M.A. 1857), Archdeacon of Calcutta, to retire from the service, as from Feb. 6, 1889.

A Civil List Pension of £100 a year has been granted by the Queen to the widow of Mr R. A. Proctor, in consideration of her late husband's services to science.

A statue to William Barnes, the Dorsetshire poet, was unveiled at Dorchester on February 4 by the Bishop of Salisbury. The figure, which is of bronze, is the work of Mr Roscoe Mullins, the sculptor of the bust of Dr Todhunter in the College Chapel, and the brother of one of the founders of the *Eagle*. It stands on a pedestal of Portland stone, bearing a tablet on which is the following couplet from the bard's own poems:

*But now I hope his kindly feace
Is gone to vind a better pleace;
But still, wi' vo'k a-left behind
He'll always be a-kept in mind.*

The site chosen is a spot within St Peter's churchyard, immediately in front of the tower. The poet is represented in his quaint and peculiar costume, bareheaded, with a book in his hand.

The number of Cambridge graduates ordained as Deacons at the Advent ordinations appears to be 81, the several Colleges contributing as follows: Trinity 12, St John's 10, Pembroke 9, Emmanuel 7, Corpus, Jesus, and Christ's 5 each, Clare, Queens', and the Non-Collegiate students 4 each, Caius 3, St Catharine's, King's, Sidney, Downing, and Selwyn 2 each, Trinity Hall, Cavendish, and Ayerst's Hostel 1 each, while Peterhouse alone is unrepresented on the list. The following are the Johnnians who have been ordained:

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>
Greenwood, H. F.	York	St Mary, Sheffield
Woodhouse, C. J.	York	Parish Ch., Doncaster
Cleminson, A. G.	Lichfield	Ch. Ch., Burton-on-Trent
Field, A. J. P.	Rochester	H. Trinity, S. Wimbledon
Poynder, A. J.	Rochester	H. Trinity, Richmond
Martin, C.	Southwell	Staveley, Derbyshire
Kerry, G. P. B.	Winchester	St Simon, Southsea
Jacques, J. K.	Manchester	Kirkham, Lancashire
Cole, F. G.	Chester	St Mary, Chester
Portbury, H. A.	Chester	St John's, Bollington

The following ecclesiastical appointments have been recently announced.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>B.A.</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>to</i>
Gunter, W.	(1860)	C. of L. Sampford,	R. of Abberton, Essex.
Price, E. H.	(1845) M.A.	late C. of H. Trin. Eastbourne,	R. of Willey, Warwicks.
Tonge, R.	(1854) M.A.	Hon. Canon, Man- chester,	R. of St Mary, Man- chester.
Jones, H.	(1846) M.A.	Prebendary,	Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.
Marshall, F.	(1868) M.A.	V. of Holy Cross, Shrewsbury,	Private Chaplain to the Bishop of Lichfield.
Carr, W. H.	(1879) M.A.	V. of Kimberworth,	V. of Goole, Yorks.
Vyvyan, H.	(1877) M.A.	R. of St Mary, Castlegate, York,	Chaplain to York Prison.
Warleigh, F. L.	(1870)	Chaplain of the <i>Duncan</i> ,	Chaplain and Naval Instructor to the <i>Champion</i> .
Adamson, J.	(1875) M.A.	C. of Nutley Lane,	V. of Colston Bassett, Notts.
Bellman, A. F.	(1875) M.A.	C. of Slaugham,	V. of Staplefield, Hand- cross.
Brooke, H.	(1875) M.A.		St Mary's Episcopal Chapel, Reading.
Cavalier, E. F.	(1874) M.A.	R. of Wrampling- ham, Norfolk,	Diocesan Inspector in the Diocese of Nor- wich.
Newham, W. L.	(1847) M.A.	formerly Fellow, V. of Barrow on Soar,	V. of Aldworth, Berks., (On the presentation of the College).
Lorimer, J. H.	(1862) M.A.	R. of Buckland,	V. of Oxenhall with Pauntley, Gloucester- shire.
Winch, G. T.	(1875)	C. of Byers Green,	R. of St Stephen, S. Shields.
Jackson, G.	(1860)	R. of Ford, Sussex,	V. of Westfield, Sussex.
Tute, W. A.	(1875) M.A.	C. of L. Torrington,	V. of Camrose, Pem- broke.

The preachers in the College Chapel this Term have been Mr Warren, Mr Hill, Mr Graves, Mr Watson, and Dr Sanders.

At the general meeting of the Association for the Improvement of Geometrical Teaching on January 19, Mr R. B. Hayward (B.A. 1850) resigned the presidency, which he had held for eleven years; the Rev G. Richardson (B.A. 1860), R. Levett (B.A. 1865), and R. Tucker (B.A. 1855), with Mr Hayward, all members of St John's, were elected Vice-Presidents.

At the annual general meeting of the Geological Society five Johnians were elected members of the Council, namely Dr Bonney, Mr Hill, Mr Hudleston, Mr Marr, and Mr Seeley.

The librarian of Harvard College, Cambridge, U.S.A., is anxious to obtain copies of old mathematical papers set at St John's College. Any of our readers who may have sets to spare may communicate with Mr Elijah Johnson, Trinity Street, who will see to their being duly forwarded.

The *Jewish Standard* thinks the establishment of a similar institution to Toynbee Hall, but specifically Jewish, both desirable and possible. Mr H. S. Lewis (B.A. 1884, formerly Fry Hebrew Scholar), of St John's College, has set an example, and, says the *Standard*, "we believe there are many of our young men who will follow it; who will recognise that Judaism taught all that is good in the modern religion of humanity ages ago; that nowhere has the brotherhood of man, the keen sympathy, the loving-kindness that should subsist between rich and poor, been more strongly insisted upon than in the Bible; and that it behoves the Jews of the present to be in the van and not in the rear in all humanitarian and humanising movements. In the days of our grandfathers, when rich and poor Jews lived close together, the distinction of class was never so broadly emphasised amongst us as amongst other people. The removal of our rich brethren to the West and other more remote districts has led to the formation of such a gulf, betwixt those who have and those who have not, as is the object of Toynbee Hall to bridge over."

In accordance with the regulations of the Fry Scholarship, Mr Lewis has just published a volume entitled *Targum on Isaiah i—v, with Commentary* (Trübner & Co.). The text, which is founded on a MS in the library at Leyden, has already been published by de Lagarde. The chief object of the commentary is to illustrate the Targum by means of other Agadistic writings, such as the Midrashim and the Babylonian Talmuds. The writer also makes use of the other ancient versions of Isaiah, such as the Septuagint and Peshita, for the purpose of throwing light on the Targum. There is a favourable review of the book by Dr Schiller-Szinessy in the *Jewish World* of February 22.

The Rev Francis Drake Thomson (B.A. 1861), Rector of Brinkley, Cambs, has accepted the presentation of the College to the Vicarage of Barrow-on-Soar, vacant by the transfer of Mr Newham to the Vicarage of Aldworth.

CHORAL STUDENTSHIPS.—The following notice has been issued on this subject, referred to in our last number. On August 1, 1889, at 9 a.m. an examination will be held in the College Hall for the election of four Choral Students. The value of the Studentships will be £40 *per annum*, and if practicable two of the Students will be elected for three years, one for two years, and one for one year. No resident member of the University will however be elected for a longer period than the remainder of his residence in the usual course. The Studentships are tenable with any other emolument. The duties of the Students will be to take part in the musical services in the College Chapel and to attend during residence choir practices under the direction of the Organist. Successful candidates will be required to become members of the College, if not so already, and to commence residence on October 7, 1889. They will be required to pass the University Examinations for the degree of B.A. in the manner required of other members of the College.

Candidates will be examined in the *Hippolytus* of Euripides, *Livy* Book xxii, Arithmetic, Algebra, and *Euclid* Books i ii and iii, and will be expected to shew that they are likely to pass the University Previous Examination by December 1889. They will further be required to sing a solo or solos of their own selection before the Organist, and to satisfy him of their skill in singing at sight. They should send to one of the Tutors, not later than July 17, Certificates of birth, baptism, and good moral character. They are also invited to send testimonials from the Organist or Choir-master of any choir in which they have formerly sung, and testimonials of their attainments in Classics and Mathematics from the Head-master or House-master of their School.

Further information may be obtained from the Senior Dean, the Junior Dean, the Organist, or any one of the Tutors.

The following Johnians have been elected to the new County Councils. We should be glad to hear of any not included in the list.

Aldermen : James Bigwood M.P. (*Middlesex*)
 Hon. R. C. Herbert (*Shropshire*)
 Earl Powis (*Shropshire*)
 F. C. Wace (*Cambridgeshire*)

Councillors : E. Boulnois (*West Marylebone*)
 R. J. Harrison (*Montgomery*)
 A. Hoare (*Holborn*)
 Earl Powis (*Welshpool*)
 H. Lee Warner (*Norfolk*)

Mr J. G. Laing (B.A. 1862), formerly Fellow, and Mr G. C. Whiteley (B.A. 1868), were elected members of the London School Board at the recent election.

The following portraits of Johnian worthies have been presented to the College for the new common-room, in addition to those enumerated in our last number.

(1) A quarto copperplate engraving of ROBERT HERRICK; a bust on a pedestal surrounded with allegorical figures, with the inscription: *Tempora cinxisse et Foliorum densior umbra: Debetur Genio Laurea Sylva tuo. Tempora et Illa Tibi mollis redimisset Oliva; Scilicet excludis Versibus Arma tuis. Admissus Antiqua Novis, Jucunda Severis: Hinc Juvenis discat, Fæmina Virgo Senex Ut Solo minor es Phæbo, sic major es Unus Omnibus, Ingenio, Mente, Lepore, Stylo. Scripsit I. H. C. W. M.*

(2) A beautiful folio copperplate engraving of "ARCHBISHOP WILLIAMS, Lord Keeper. J. Houbraken sculps. Amst. 1742. Impensis I. & P. Knapton Londini 1742. In the possession of William Cooper Esqr."—Nos. (1) and (2) were presented by the Rev E. Hill, Tutor.

(3) A quarto copperplate engraving of BISHOP MORTON, with the inscription: *Reverendus in Christo pater ac Dominus D. Thomas Morton Dunelmensis Episcopus. Episcop. Cestren. 1616. Lich. and Cov. 1618. Obiit ætatis 95, Episcop^{us} 44, Salutis 1659. Engraved by T. Berry, from a print by Faithorne.*

(4) A quarto copperplate engraving of "PETER GUNNING Bishop of Ely. after Loggan. Petrus Eliensis. His autograph from an Original in the Possession of John Thane."

(5) A quarto etching of "ROBERT HEATH, *Primo Capitalis Justiciary de Banco.* W. Hollar, Delin. 1664. Etched by Richd. Sawyer 1820."—Nos. (3), (4), and (5) were presented by Mr William Bateson, Fellow.

(6) A folio steel engraving of "THOMAS WENTWORTH, *Earl of Strafford.* From the original of Vandyke in the Collection of The Right Honble The Earl of Egremont. Drawn by R. W. Satchwell, and Engraved (with Permission) by J. S. Agar. London. Published Octr. 31, 1816, by Lackington Allen & Co. and Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, & Brown."

(7) A quarto copperplate engraving of MR CHARLES CHURCHILL [poet, 1731—1764, author of *The Rosciad* and the *Prophecy of Famine*: see *Life* by Horne Tooke].—Nos. (6) and (7) were presented by Professor Alexander Macalister, Fellow.

(8) A small quarto engraving of SAMUEL PURCHAS [author of *Purchas' Pilgrimage*, 1577—1626], with the inscription: *Anag: Samuel Purcas Pars Sua Celum.*

(9) A small antique engraving of THOMAS SUTTON, founder of the Charterhouse, 1532—1611, with his autograph "*from the Original in the Possession of John Thane.*"—Nos. (8) and (9) were presented by Mr Tanner, Fellow.

(10) A handsome large folio engraving of "JOHN FISHER, D.D. LORD BISHOP OF SALISBURY. *From an original Picture by I. Northcole Esq. R. A. in the Gallery at Salisbury Palace. Drawn by M. Haughton, Engraved by E. Scriven. Published Nov. 1, 1810, by T. Cadell and W. Davies, Strand, London.*"

(11) A folio steel engraving of "HENRY WRIOTHESLEY, EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON. *From the original of Mirevelt, in the Collection of His Grace, the Duke of Bedford. Drawn by R. W. Satchwell, & Engraved (with Permission) by R. W. Sievier. London, Published June 1, 1817, by Lackington, Hughes, Harding, Mavor and Jones, and Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown.*"—Nos. (10) and (11) were presented by Mr H. R. Tottenham, Fellow.

(12) A quarto steel engraving of "THOMAS WRIOTHESLEY, EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON. Ob. 1667. *From the original of Sir Peter Lely, in the collection of His Grace, the Duke of Bedford. Engraved by Thos. Wright. Proof. London, Published Feby. 1, 1828, by Harding & Lepard, Pall Mall East.*"

(13) A quarto steel engraving of "FRANCIS NORTH, LORD GUILDFORD. Ob. 1685. *From the original of Riley, in the collection of the Right Honble The Earl of Guildford. Engraved by J. S. Agar. Proof. London, Published Novr. 1, 1823: by Harding, Mavor & Lepard.*"—Nos. (12) and (13) were presented by Dr J. McKeen Cattell, Fellow-Commoner.

(14) A folio engraving of "THOMAS WENTWORTH, EARL OF STRAFFORD. *From the Collection of Sr. Francis Child. Ant: van Dyck pinx. J. Houbraken sculps. Amst. 1740. Impensis I. & P. Knapton, Londini 1740.*"

(15) A folio engraving of "WILLIAM CAVENDISH, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE. *From the Original in possession of y^e Earl & Countess of Oxford. A. Vandyke Eq. pinx. G. Vertue Londini Sculp. Impensis J. & P. Knapton Londini 1739.*"—Nos. (14) and (15) were presented by the Rev J. T. Ward, Tutor.

(16) A folio engraving of "THOMAS SACKVILL, EARL OF DORSET, BARON OF BUCKHURST, LORD HIGH TREASURER OF ENGLAND; Chancellor of the University of OXFORD & Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter. Ob. XIX die Apr. Ano. MDCVIII. G. Vertue Sculp. *From an Original at Knowle in the possession of his Grace LIONEL Duke of Dorset.*" [Thomas Sackville was the author of the earliest English tragedy *Gorboduc*, or *Ferrex and Porrex*, and of the beautiful *Induction* to the *Myrroure for Magistrates.*]
—Presented by Dr D. MacAlister, Fellow.

(17) A folio engraving of "WILLIAM CECIL LORD BURLEIGH. *J. Houbraken sculps. Amst. In the Collection of the Right Hon: the Earl of Burlington. Impensis J. & P. Knapton Londini 1738.*"—Presented by Mr J. Brill, Fellow.

(18) A folio engraving of "THOMAS OTWAY. *M. Beal pinx. J. Houbraken sculps. Amst. 1741. In the Possession of Gilbert West Esqr. Impensis I. & P. Knapton Londini 1741.*" [Author of *The Orphan* and *Venice Preserved.*].—Presented by Mr P. T. Main, Fellow.

(19) A small proof engraving of Mr J. J. SYLVESTER, our Honorary Fellow, Savilian Professor in the University of Oxford, with his autograph. This portrait was issued by the publishers of *Nature* in January 1889.—Presented by Professor Sylvester.

(20) A large mezzotint of "I. C. ADAMS A.M. *Coll. Divi Johannis apud Cantabrigienses Socius. Neptunus calculo monstratus A.D. 1845. Painted by Thomas Mogford. Engraved by Samuel Cousins A.R.A.*" This is engraved from the painting in the Combination Room.

(21) A quarto lithograph of the Rev Dr J. J. BLUNT, Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity 1839—1855, with autograph.—Nos. (20) and (21) were presented by Mr W. Bateson, Fellow.

(22) A quarto steel engraving of "JOHN HORNE TOOKE ESQR. [Author of the *Diversions of Purley.*] *Thomas Hardy pinxt. Anker Smith sculpt.*"—Presented by Mr G. C. M. Smith.

(23) A small oval steel engraving of HENRY KIRKE WHITE, by H. Robinson, with autograph.—Presented by the Rev A. R. Wiseman.

(24) An old copperplate engraving of WILLIAM WHITAKER D.D. Master (1586), Regius Professor of Divinity, 'a consummate theologian,' with the inscription: GUILHELMUS WHITAKERUS THEOL. *Whitaker validis oppugnans ictibus hostes Pro CHRISTO Victor sæpe triumphat hero. A.B.*

(25) A curious etching of THOMAS NASHE, dramatist, author of *The Supplication of Pierce Pennilesse*, and *Christ's Teares over Jerusalem*, colleague of Christopher Marlowe, and companion of Shakespeare; he is represented in fetters, with the inscription: *From a very scarce Pamphlet entitled The Trimming of Thomas Nashe Gentleman by the high-titled patron Don Richardo de Medico campo, Barber Chirurgion to Trinitie Colledge in Cambridge. Faber quas fecit compedes ipse gestat. London Printed for Philip Scarlet 1507.*

(26) An octavo engraving of "ROBERT CECIL, EARL OF SALISBURY [K.G., Lord High Treasurer of England and Chancellor of the University (1601)] ob. 1612. *From the original*

of Zuccherò in the collection of the Right Honble the Earl of Salisbury. Proof. Engraved by J. Jenkins. Published Oct. 1, 1824, by Harding, Triphook, and Lepard, Finsbury Square London."

(27) A characteristic outline drawing (after Maclise) of SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH (died 1855), Secretary of State for the Colonies, editor of the works of Thomas Hobbes, with an autograph and the inscription: EDITOR OF "LONDON AND WESTMINSTER REVIEW."—Nos. (24), (25), (26), and (27) were presented by Dr D. MacAlister, Fellow.

In addition to these numerous and valued gifts we have to record the present of a massive brass inkstand from Mr A. A. Bourne, and of a pair of brass sconces, bearing the arms of the College, from Mr R. Pendlebury. The new room has now a very comfortable appearance, and its gallery of Johnian worthies is a source of much interest to friends and visitors.

Mr Caldecott has been appointed Chairman of the Examiners for the Moral Sciences Tripos; Mr Foxwell a co-opted member of the Moral Sciences Board; Mr Gunston an Auditor of the Borough Accounts; The Right Hon. Leonard Courtney an elector to the Professorship of Political Economy; the Venerable Archdeacon Gifford to the Ely Professorship of Divinity; Mr H. M. Gwatkin a co-opted member of the Divinity Board; Mr Mullinger an Examiner for the Lightfoot Scholarship in 1890; Mr Caldecott an Examiner in Logic, and Mr Cox an Examiner in German, for the Previous Examination; Mr Wace an Examiner in Mathematics and in English Composition, and Mr Haskins an Examiner in Classical subjects, for the General Examination; and Mr W. F. Smith an Examiner for the Special Examination in Modern Languages.

The following books by members of the College are announced. Presents of copies to the College Library are invited, as it is fitting that it should contain all the works of all the Johnians:—*The Recluse* (Macmillan), by William Wordsworth; *Holiday Papers* (Smith, Elder & Co.), by the Rev Harry Jones; *Inspiration and other Sermons* (Blackwood), by Rev A. W. Momerie; *The Relation of Spiritual and Civil Authority, in view of the approaching trial of the Lord Bishop of Lincoln* (Temple & Co.), by Rev W. A. Whitworth; *P. Vergili Maronis Aeneidos lib. ii* (Macmillan), by T. E. Page; *Arcady for better for worse* (Fisher Unwin), by Rev A. Jessopp; *Targum on Isaiah i—v, with commentaries* (Trübner), by H. S. Lewis.

JOHNIANA.

It was the great desire of his mother that he should become a clergyman ; and it was chiefly with this view that he was sent to Cambridge, where he matriculated at St John's, with an exhibition from the Birmingham School, in 1830. Here he did not evince such devotion to study as might have been supposed from his after career, being far more inclined to outdoor recreations than indoor work. Open-hearted and generous, with abounding health and youthful spirits, without a father's guiding and restraining hand, no wonder that, as he himself stated in his address to the Geological Section of the British Association at Cambridge in 1862, he 'displayed but a truant disposition to study, and too often hurried from the tutor's lecture-room to the river or the field,' and 'that, had it not been for the teaching of Professor Sedgwick in geology, his time might have been altogether wasted'.... More than ten years after this time (in 1844) the late Professor E. Forbes speaks of Natural History as being greatly discouraged at Cambridge, and regarded as 'idle trifling'; now so great an advance has been made, that the study of the works of God is being gradually placed upon a level with the study of the works of man, and the college of St John's stands prominent in the encouragement it gives to the students of natural science.

Letters and Extracts from the Addresses and Occasional Writings of J. Beete Jukes, edited by his sister (1871).

I staid with Spedding a week at Cambridge, at Trinity Hall, learnt much from Professor Henslow [of St John's College, Professor of Botany] and his friends, to whom he introduced me, about the Cambridge system, for my paper....Grand festivities at Trinity Hall and St John's, great dinners, suppers, and male routs. I paid my expenses by what I won at whist, though I revoked one night!....Lord Palmerston made me a stiff bow, the contrast of his manner to Copley [Master of the Rolls] was entertaining, for his was a perpetual canvas and acting a part.

Letter from Sir Chas. Lyell to his sister, January 5, 1827:
Life Letters and Journals of Sir Charles Lyell, i. 167
(1881).

The Rev Thomas Field, late fellow of St John's College, and one of Mr Paley's younger contemporaries at Cambridge, writes as follows from Bigby Rectory, near Brigg, in Lincolnshire. 'Being at Madeira in November 1852, I went round by the north side of the island, which is in the main the steep or scarped side, the mountains very bold to the sea, and tremendous rollers coming in to the bights. Staying for a night or two at Santa Anna, a house kept then by a Portuguese doctor (Sr Acciaioli) I found and copied from out of the Visitors' book the following *poëmatia*, written by Paley's own hand not very long before. No doubt he little thought of any Johnian fellow coming upon them, and I never thought to tell him in after years of my having lighted on his traces in that way. I can hardly think that any one else has seen them since; possibly the very book may have ceased to exist, but the place must still be used as a stopping place for visitors on the round. The highest point of the island is best ascended from Santa Anna, and fern-collectors go there.'

ἐνταυθοῖ νοῦσφ τετριμμένοι ἦν τις ὁδίτης
ἔλθῃ, ἥ στυγερῶ πένθει τηκόμενος,
τῶνδ' ὑγιῆς ἐπάνεϊσι καὶ ἀρτιμελὴν ἀπὸ χώρων,
καὶ νόον ἐκ δακρύων τρέψει εἰς εὐπαθίην,
ὥδε γὰρ αἰὲν ἔχεις ἴαρος πολυανθείος ὥρην,
ὥδε πῶν ζήσεις αἰθέρα λαμπρότατον.

Venimus huc, vernos cum spirans blanda per agros
Panderet aura tuas, insula dives, opes:
Venimus—et scopulos requievimus inter et umbras,
Egimus et lactos non sine sole dies.

O fortunatos, queis sors hic degere vitam,
 Inque tuo, felix terra, jacere sinu.
Hic praesens Deus est, loquitur Natura; jugorum
Culmina respondent, hic manifestus adest.

F. A. P.

Dinner was at four, a most ungodly hour between lunch and the proper hour for dinner. For the men who read it answered pretty well, because it gave them a long evening for work; for the men who did not read it gave a long evening for play.

There was a great deal of solid drinking among the men, both Fellows and undergraduates. The former sat in Combination Room after Hall and drank the good old College port; the latter sat in each other's rooms and drank the fiery port which they bought in the town. In the evening there were frequent suppers, with milk-punch and songs. I wonder if they have the milk-punch still; the supper I think they cannot have, because they all dine at seven or half-past seven, after which it is impossible to take supper.

In those days young noblemen went up more than they do at present, and they spread themselves over many Colleges. Thus at Cambridge they were found at Trinity, John's, and Magdalene. A certain Cabinet thirty years ago had half its members on the books of St John's. In these days all the noblemen who go to Cambridge flock like sheep to Trinity.

Walter Besant: Fifty Years Ago, p. 157 (1888).

In suitable positions are placed the arms of St John's College, Cambridge, of which Sir Patrick is especially proud of being an honorary Fellow, and those of the University of Cambridge.

The World: Sir Patrick Colquhoun at Home, Jan. 9, 1889.

In the midst of these bibliographical studies, which to so many persons seem incompatible with the existence of any human affections, it is not unpleasant to turn to a correspondence which shows another side of Bradshaw's character. He had shortly before this time [Easter 1864] made the acquaintance of an undergraduate of St John's [Charles Yeld, an editor of the *Eagle* in 1864, now Head Master of University School, Nottingham], who relates the beginning of their friendship as follows:—"My earliest recollection of Henry Bradshaw is of an active bright-looking man, hurrying along in a college cap, but without a gown, through the catalogue-room of the University Library. Though he was evidently in haste over some papers which he was carrying tenderly in his left hand, he looked so pleasantly good-natured that I dared to ask him the whereabouts of a shelf from which I wanted a book.... I often found myself wandering into the library with no definite purpose beyond that of seeing 'Mr Bradshaw,' and having a chat with him.... [In the Long of 1864] he would very often walk with me through the backs to my rooms [those with the round window looking over the grounds, in E Third Court], see me get to work, and either stay and read, or more generally go home to his own labours."

"It was very much through Bradshaw's influence," says Mr. Yeld, "that I was appointed, in 1865, to a mastership in Lincoln Grammar School. By one of the curious coincidences which constantly happened to him, he was staying at the deanery when I wrote about the post, and met there at dinner John Fowler, the head-master. One can imagine Bradshaw's delighted exclamation when, in the middle of dinner, he was casually asked across the table, 'Do you know a man named Yeld, of St John's?' What he said I do not know, but I got the post."

Prothero: Memoir of Henry Bradshaw, pp. 113, 114, 411 (1888).

Mr James George Scott, of the Burmese Service, has found time, in spite of the arduous duties of his frontier post, to collect and send home to his brother, the bursar of St John's College, Cambridge, a very valuable

selection of Pāli, Burmese, and Shan MSS. Among the former are the Pātika Vagga of the great Dīgha Nikāya, complete, with a commentary in Pāli; a complete copy of the Yamakas; a portion of Buddhaghosa's Sumangala Vilāsinī, and the whole of the Attha Sālinī, his first work; and a copy of the Sārattha Dīpani Tīkā, an important mediaeval treatise on Buddhist Canon Law. Besides these well-known standard works, there is also the MS of a considerable treatise on Buddhist ethics hitherto unknown, entitled the Maṇi Sāra Mañjūsā. Prof Rhys Davids and Prof Carpenter have issued the first volume of their edition of the Sumangala. With that exception, all the above works are unedited. Among the Burmese books is a translation of the celebrated "Questions of Milinda," in which the Greek king Menander discusses Buddhist ethics with the elder named Nāgasena.

Academy: January 2, 1889.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, December 1888.

Foundation Scholarships of £80:

S. S. Hough, Christ's Hospital;
H. C. Pocklington, Yorkshire College, Leeds.

Foundation Scholarships of £60:

R. C. Chevalier, Cowper Street School, London;
A. A. King, St Paul's School, London.

Foundation Scholarships of £50:

G. F. J. Rosenberg, private tuition;
W. A. Stone, Grammar School, Warrington.

Minor Scholarships of £50:

H. E. S. Cordeaux, Cheltenham College;
W. S. Hooton, Highgate School;
H. C. Lees, Leys School, Cambridge;
F. J. Nicholls, Rugby School.

Exhibitions:

J. Lee, Royal Academical Institution, Belfast;
W. B. Morton, Queen's College, Belfast;
R. S. Franks, Coatham School, Redcar;
W. R. Le Sueur, University College, Aberystwyth;
F. G. G. Wilson, Merchant Taylor's School.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, December 1888.

	FIRST M.B.	
<i>Elementary Biology.</i>	Barton, P. F.	Cuff
	Beauchamp	Ray
	Burton, F. W.	Mag Samways
<i>Chemistry and Physics.</i>	Burton, F. W.	Harrison, T. L.
	Cowie	Roughton
	Cuff	Mag Samways
	Glover, F. B.	
	SECOND M.B.	
<i>Pharm. Chemistry.</i>	Lewis, C. E. M.	Ds Maxwell
<i>Anatomy and Physiology.</i>	Attlee, J.	Ds Lewis, S.
	Glover, L. G.	Ds Simpson, H.
	THIRD M.B.	
<i>Surgery, etc.</i>	Ds Curwen	Ds Olive
	Ds Drysdale	Wadeson
	Ds Evans, F. P.	Ds Wait
<i>Medicine, etc.</i>	Ds Chaplin	

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

The College Trials were rowed on November 28. There were three Senior Eights and four Juniors. All the heats were closely contested. The winning Senior crew was coached by R. H. Forster, and was composed as follows:—

- E. J. Roberts (*bow*)
- 2 W. E. Forster
- 3 F. G. E. Field
- 4 E. C. Henderson
- 5 A. S. Roberts
- 6 R. A. Sampson
- 7 A. G. Cooke
- B. T. Nunns (*stroke*)
- W. H. Verity (*cox*)

A. G. Cooke coached the winning Junior crew, which was made up as follows:—

- W. B. Hutton (*bow*)
- 2 H. W. Hartley
- 3 D. Turner
- 4 J. W. Malkin
- 5 J. F. Allen
- 6 J. A. Telford
- 7 J. J. Hulley
- A. S. Scholfield (*stroke*)
- W. L. Benthall (*cox*)

The Scratch Fours and Pairs were rowed on November 30. Nine Fours and seven Pairs competed. The following was the winning Four:—

- W. D. Jones (*bow*)
- 2 T. L. Harrison
- 3 H. G. T. Jones
- A. H. Ridsdale (*stroke*)
- H. W. Hartley (*cox*)

W. D. Jones (*bow*) and G. P. Davys (*stroke*) were successful in the Scratch Pairs.

The L.M.B.C. was well represented in the University Trials, rowed on December 1, by J. Backhouse, our First Captain, and H. E. H. Coombes, 6 and Stroke of the winning crew; and L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, 2 in the losing boat. Backhouse was rowing for some weeks in the University Boat this Term, and Coombes was also tried for a short time.

Besides the Lent crews, two Trial Eights have been practising this Term, coached respectively by P. H. Brown and A. J. Robertson. They rowed on Friday, February 8, and after a very close race Brown's crew was victorious. It was composed as follows:—

- W. J. Brown (*bow*)
- 2 J. W. Malkin
- 3 W. N. Maw
- 4 W. W. Haslett
- 5 J. A. Telford
- 6 W. L. Milner
- 7 W. B. Hutton
- E. F. Williams (*stroke*)
- J. H. C. Barton (*cox*)

The L.M.B.C. is much to be congratulated on its successes this year in the Lent races. The following crews represented the club:—

<i>First Boat.</i>		<i>Second Boat.</i>	
	A. E. Monro (<i>bow</i>)		J. R. J. Clark (<i>bow</i>)
2	R. A. Sampson	2	W. E. Forster
3	B. T. Nunns	3	F. G. E. Field
4	J. R. Cassell	4	H. J. Hoare
5	A. S. Roberts	5	H. G. T. Jones
6	B. Long	6	J. A. Cameron
7	W. D. Jones	7	C. E. Ray
	G. P. Davys (<i>stroke</i>)		A. H. Ridsdale (<i>stroke</i>)
	H. E. Mason (<i>cox</i>)		H. W. Hartley (<i>cox</i>)

A third boat was in practice for some time, but it was eventually decided not to try to get it on the river.

L. H. K. Bushe-Fox coached the First Boat and R. H. Forster the Second. The crews did them both great credit.

On the first night, Wednesday, February 20, the First Boat rowed over, Corpus bumping First Trinity I in front of it. The Second Boat also rowed over, as they were not able to catch Jesus II before it bumped Downing.

On the second night the First Boat went well and bumped First Trinity I at the Willows. The Second Boat rowed Downing down just before Grassy.

On the third night the First Boat rowed up to Jesus I at the Willows, and the Second Boat bumped First Trinity III in the Plough Reach.

On the fourth night both boats made their third bump, the First Boat catching Corpus at First Post Corner, somewhat earlier than was expected, owing to Corpus catching a crab and losing an oar. This brought our Boat to the head of the river, and gained them their oars and medals. The Second Boat overtook St Catharine's in the Plough Reach.

The First Boat were very keen and deserved their success. They improved much during the races, and were at their best on the last night. It was a pity that Corpus did not give them a better race. The men individually were somewhat disappointing, and did not come on much during the Term. The chief fault of the boat was the failure to keep the blades covered, and the bad time-keeping in the bows.

Davys—A lively stroke; kept his crew going and did a good deal of work. Does not take his shoulders back and clips the finish. Should get out of the fault of looking at his oar.

Jones—Swings rather short. Works hard, but would do better if he attended to training rules.

Long—Gets a good grip of the water, but does not sustain the leg-work. Has a jerky finish.

Roberts—Overreaches, and so cannot get his shoulders back, which makes him short at the finish. Slow with his hands.

Cassell—Hurries his swing forward and does not row his hands in high enough. Shewed great improvement towards the end.

Nunns—Unsteady over the stretcher and washes out. Time-keeping is occasionally very bad.

Sampson—Works hard, but is short in his swing and heavy with his hands.

Monro—Suffers from a want of backbone, but works his best.

The Second Boat were well together, and rowed hard and clean, but lost their pace by falling over their stretchers and washing out. C. C. Waller rowed until a week before the races, when he injured his knee, and H. J. Hoare, who rowed last year, consented to fill the vacancy.

Ridsdale—Is very short at the finish and screws badly, but kept the boat going.

Ray—Has a good swing, but clips the finish and is heavy with his hands.

Cameron—Works very well, rather slow with his hands. Should make a useful man.

Jones—Rushes forward, and so is late with his work. Does not use his legs.

Hoare—Short forward and erratic in time, due to want of condition.

Field—Rather rushes forward, but shoves hard.

Forster—Short in his swing.

Clark—Is very keen, but does not keep his leg-work on, and so washes out.

The coxswains of both boats were fair, but not quite so good as could be desired.

On the last night of the races there was a Bump Supper in Lecture Room VI at 8 p.m., which was thoroughly satisfactory and was enjoyed by all present. The supper was followed by music and toasts until 11 p.m.

The Club this Term lost one of its most prominent members in H. T. E. Barlow, who has taken a tutorship at Ayerst's Hostel. He rowed *seven* in their boat this Term.

We acknowledge elsewhere a donation of £10 from the Editors of the *Eagle* for the purpose of sending a boat to Henley.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

The past season, unfortunately, does not give us much cause for self-congratulation, as we have won only four matches, namely those against Queens', Trinity Hall, the latter being twice beaten, and the King William's-Oundle Club. We drew with Selwyn, and lost the rest of our matches. However, it is but justice to ourselves to say that most of the matches with weaker colleges were scratched, owing to various causes. Part of our ill-luck should be ascribed to injuries sustained by Prescott, Nicholl, Taylor, and Woodhead. Passing on to particulars, our weakest spot was at three-quarters; they, as well as the rest of the team, with one notable exception (Pullan), had no idea of collaring low. The halves were very fair indeed, but lost confidence in the three-quarters, with the result that they played a saving rather than a winning game. The forwards as a general rule worked hard, and held

their own with all our opponents, playing best perhaps against Clare and Trinity.

We cannot conclude without expressing surprise at the difficulty experienced in raising a second XV: men seem to think the second XV beneath their notice. We hope that this state of things will be remedied next year.

An innovation in the way of Scratch Nines was made this Term; for these forty-five men entered, with the result that Rowland's Nine won.

E. Prescott—As captain has not had the luck he deserved. Plays up hard in scrimmage, but his play in the open is better, as he dribbles and passes with judgment. He was unfortunately damaged for a time.

J. P. M. Blackett—Has displayed great energy and promptitude as secretary, giving up a vast amount of time to the arrangement of matches, &c. As a forward he knows the game and works consistently, being a safe man out of touch. Performed his duties as vice-captain very efficiently.

W. N. Roseveare—A decided acquisition to the team, having that *esprit de corps* which was so sadly wanting in some of the players. His play, though a trifle old-fashioned, was especially useful in a losing game. He kept the forwards alive, though passing from the left was a decided *crux*.

R. H. Stacey—Has improved very considerably on last year's form, though sometimes rather slack. Very useful in the throws out from touch.

R. Rowlands—A strong and heavy forward, with plenty of keenness and dash. Fair in the open.

F. Taylor—Unfortunately injured his knee towards the end of the Term. Works hard in the scrimmage, but does not break away soon enough.

A. J. Wilson—Small, but energetic. More useful on a dry day than when shoving is required.

D. A. Nicholl—Has decided pace, and, had he been better fed by his *confrères*, would have scored more often. He unfortunately broke his collar-bone before the end of Term.

H. Pullan—A most useful man behind the scrimmage. Always goes low for his men, a method which the rest of the team might with advantage have followed.

P. L. Moore—Tackles his men with great accuracy and vigour, but he should learn to kick.

J. H. C. Fegan—A good half, always well on the ball; but he should give more directions to the forwards as to the position of the ball, and learn to throw the ball out of touch. A useful kick.

A. T. Wallis—A dashing forward, especially out of touch and in the open. He should learn the rules of the game, and if he does this he will probably be heard of next season.

A. E. Elliott—Has fallen off somewhat since the beginning of the season. Collars well; he has occasionally shewn signs of running powers at three-quarters.

J. Lupton—A sterling little forward, when not off-side. His dribbling and passing are often effective. We should advise him also to study the rules.

H. J. Hoare—Can play up hard when he likes. His weight, too, should tell more in the scrimmage. Dribbles fairly.

November 26—We again defeated Trinity Hall by a goal and a try to a goal. Collison dropped the goal and secured the

try. We had the best of the game forward almost all through, and were very nearly scoring on two or three other occasions. Pullan at three-quarters collared in excellent form, never letting a man past. Fegan played well at half, and Wallis forward; Stacey was useful at touch. We were without Prescott, Nicholl, and Taylor. Collison was in good form at three-quarters.

December 4—We went to the Leys ground and were beaten by a team of Cambridge Old Leysians by a goal and a try to a try, got by Elliott. Their goal was got on the call of time. Our forwards were far too slow in getting together and in breaking up, and showed little judgment, heeling out on any and every occasion. Backhouse collared well, but we missed Pullan behind. Fegan ran well, but was not backed up by the forwards. Wallis and C. T. Phillips were good forward. We were without the services of Prescott, Taylor, Nicholl, and Pullan.

January 28—We played a scratch team including Wother-spoon and Bowhill, which defeated us by four goals and three tries to two goals. Our try, from which a goal was kicked, was got by Fegan, and Collison dropped a goal. Our forwards played better than the result would seem to show, but Wother-spoon was too much for the backs. Moore collared well at back. We had the assistance of Arnold of Emmanuel at half. The team was by no means a full one.

February 7—We were beaten by Clare by five goals and five tries to *nil*. The ground was a sticky swamp. All the tries were got by the Clare backs, with one exception. Our forwards played very well together, though there was no individual play that calls for remark. We were assisted at half by Hoare of Pembroke and at three-quarters by Sweet-Escott of Peterhouse.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

On the whole we have had a fairly successful season. We have played four matches this Term: two with Trinity Rest, which we lost, and two with the Old Carthusians, one of which we won. The colours have all been given, and the following have been photographed:

E. H. Prior	<i>goal.</i>
H. C. Barraclough	} <i>backs.</i>
C. Collison	
F. A. H. Walsh	} <i>half-backs.</i>
M. H. W. Hayward	
P. J. A. Seccombe	
H. Roughton	} <i>right wing.</i>
H. R. Langmore	
J. S. Hodson	<i>centre.</i>
A. P. C. Field	} <i>left wing.</i>
J. Kershaw	

The goal-keeper has not improved as was hoped; he is too nervous, which probably accounts for his throwing the ball against the opposing forwards. In most of the matches this

season the backs have played a good game, both Barraclough and Collison kicking and tackling well. The former has proved a most energetic and painstaking captain. The half-backs are well up to college form, but might help the backs more and pass more to the forwards, especially the centre, who kicks too hard for a half-back. The forwards have shewn that with more accurate passing and shooting they could be good; they should learn to pass in front and not back. In the first match with Trinity this Term the passing was excellent, but as usual no headway was made towards our opponents' goal. They should learn to come back sometimes and help their halves.

A portrait of Mr E. Fisher (B.A. 1884), formerly Captain of the Cricket Club, is given in the *Lock to Lock Times* of February 23, as that of 'a big gun in football.'

GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

A general meeting was held in Lecture Room VI on Friday, January 25. On the motion of E. Prescott, seconded by F. A. H. Walsh, it was resolved to impose an entrance fee of 5s on all new members, commencing in October 1889.

ATHLETIC CLUB.

President: A. R. Pennington; *Secretary:* D. A. Nicholl; *Committee:* M. H. W. Hayward, H. Roughton, L. Norman, A. E. Monro, R. H. Forster, W. Harris, A. S. Roberts, B. Long, W. Walden, J. Backhouse, F. A. H. Walsh.

The meeting was held on Friday and Saturday, March 1 and 2. The Strangers' Race yielded some interesting racing, which culminated in a dead heat. In the College events we were glad to see Norman on the path again; he shewed some of his form of two years ago. It was unfortunate that he strained himself in the final of the 100 Yards. The race of the meeting was the One Mile, which was won easily by Roughton in the good time of 4 min. 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. We hope to see him do well in the 'Varsity Handicaps and Sports. We feel very much inclined to indulge in a little prophesy here, but we will refrain. Long ran well in the Half-mile, as also did White in the 120 Yards Handicap. The latter should practise starts during the remainder of the season.

Putting the Weight.—1 J. H. C. Fegan, 28ft. 10in.; 2 A. S. Roberts, 28ft. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

100 Yards Race.—*First Heat:* 1 A. W. White, 2 G. F. Powys. Won by 2 yards. Time, 11sec. *Second Heat:* 1 L. Norman, 2 W. Walden. Won by 2 yards. Time, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. *Final Heat:* 1 L. Norman, 2 A. W. White. Won by half a yard. Time, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

120 Yards Handicap.—*First Heat:* 1 A. W. White, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.; 2 L. Norman, scratch. Time, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. *Second Heat:* 1 G. F. Powys, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.; 2 G. H. Reeves, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. Time, 13sec. *Third Heat:* 1 W. Walden, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.; 2 D. A. Nicholl, 3yds. Time, 13sec. *Fourth Heat:* 1 H. Wilcox, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.; 2 W. Harris, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. Time, 13sec. *Final Heat:* 1 A. W. White, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.; 2 W. Walden, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. Time, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. Won by a yard and a half.

200 Yards Boating Men's Handicap.—*First Heat*: 1 A. E. Monro, 6yds.; 2 J. R. J. Clarke, 8yds. Time, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. *Second Heat*: 1 R. H. Forster, 17yds.; 2 A. C. Thompson, 4yds. Time, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. *Final Heat*: 1 A. C. Thompson, 4yds.; 2 R. H. Forster, 17yds. Time, 23sec. Won by a yard.

Quarter-Mile Race.—1 L. Norman, 2 B. Long, 3 W. Walden. Walden led till the Orchard, where Norman took the lead and won by 2 yards; a foot divided Long and Walden. Time, 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

Hurdle Race.—1 H. C. Barraclough, 2 A. S. Roberts. Won by half a yard. Time, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

One Mile Race.—1 H. Roughton, 2 M. H. W. Hayward. Roughton, closely followed by Hayward, completed the first lap in 1min. 26sec., the second in 3min. 1sec. At the $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile post Roughton drew away from Hayward, and won easily by 2 yards in 4min. 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

300 Yards Handicap.—1 A. C. Thompson, 2 B. Long. Won by 3 yards. Time, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

High Jump.—J. A. Cameron and A. W. White, 4ft. 11in.

Half-Mile Handicap.—1 B. Long, 15yds.; 2 M. H. W. Hayward, 10yds. Long ran with great judgment, and won easily by 10 yards. Time, 2min. 2sec.

Throwing the Hammer.—1 A. S. Roberts, 2 P. E. Shaw. Distance, 73ft. 5in. Roberts threw in good form, and with practice should do much better.

Freshmen's Race, 200 Yards.—1 A. W. White, 2 W. Walden. Won by a yard. Time, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

Long Jump.—1 A. W. White, 18ft. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; 2 J. H. C. Fegan, 17ft. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Three Miles Handicap.—1 A. R. Pennington, 400yds.; 2 M. H. W. Hayward, 50yds.; 3 H. Thompson, scratch. Won by 290 yards. Time, 15min. 39sec.

Strangers' Race, 120 Yards Handicap.—*First Round—First Heat*: 1 H. W. Postlethwaite, Trinity, 10yds.; 2 A. A. Masey, Downing, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. Won by 4 yards. Time, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. *Second Heat*: 1 W. H. Westcott, Queens', 7yds.; 2 W. W. Howard McLean, Magdalene, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. Won by 4 feet. Time, 12sec. *Third Heat*: 1 C. Blunt, Caius, 4yds.; 2 A. Fowler, Selwyn, 9yds. Won by 3 yards. Time, 12sec. *Fourth Heat*: 1 L. J. White-Thomson, King's, 6yds.; 2 C. H. Thorpe, Corpus, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. Won by 6 inches. Time, 12sec. *Second Round—First Heat*: 1 Westcott, 2 Postlethwaite. Won by a foot. Time, 12sec. *Second Heat*: 1 Thorpe, 2 Blunt. Won by 6 inches. Time, 12sec. *Final Heat*: Blunt and Thorpe, dead heat. Time, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

300 Yards Consolation Race.—1 G. F. Powys, 2 H. Wilcox.

Gyps' Handicap, 200 Yards.—1 J. Carpenter, scratch; 2 E. Coulson, scratch. Won by a yard. Time, 25sec.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Though much delayed by the bad weather the double ties of last Term were at length brought to a close, resulting in favour of L. H. K. Bushe-Fox and T. E. Haydon. The runners-up were Collison and Wynne-Willson. The last-named has been very unfortunate: he has three times in succession worked his way into the final, but only to be defeated.

The cinder courts at the *Merion Arms* were relaid during the vacation, and new nets put up. As these courts are nearly always booked for a week in advance, it is evident that they are appreciated by the members of the General Athletic Club.

A match with Caius was arranged for February 22, but postponed till March 1 on account of the Lent races.

The ground-man asserts that the grass courts will be in better order than ever this year.

EAGLE LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

A general meeting was held in Mr W. F. Smith's rooms. The following were elected members: Messrs F. E. Woodhead, H. E. Choppin, A. E. Elliott, J. Sanger, J. H. C. Fegan, F. G. E. Field.

LACROSSE.

The number of members has increased slightly this Term. We are sorry to see only two Johnians included in the University team at present, but there are several others who ought to get their caps next year.

On Friday, February 15, we played Caius on their ground, when, with the help of two substitutes from King's, we managed to win by three goals to two.

We joined with King's against a strong Trinity team on Friday, February 22, when we were beaten by seven goals to three.

Norman, Reeves, and Sandall have obtained their colours.

4TH (CAMB. UNIV.) VOLUNTEER BATTALION: THE SUFFOLK REGIMENT.

The Term has been in some respects an eventful one. The resignation of Lt.-Col. Humphry led to the promotion of Major Roberts to the Colonelcy of the Battalion, and Captain Scott becomes Major.

The question addressed to Mr Stanhope in the House of Commons by the redoubtable Mr Conybeare produced a formal letter from the Adjutant-General of Auxiliary Forces to the Commanding Officer. In this it was intimated that unless the Battalion should have attained its minimum strength by June next the question of withdrawing the permanent staff would have to be considered. Vigorous recruiting was at once resorted to, and the calamity has been averted. The strength of B Company is now over 50, higher than it has been for some years.

It is a pity that more men do not join the Corps; the expense is not great, and even if a man does not intend to remain a volunteer after leaving the University, three years' experience of drill, especially if he has joined in the detachment sent to Colchester at Easter, would benefit him and give him an insight into a pursuit which occupies a considerable portion of the life of almost every adult male on the continent.

The name of Sergeant W. D. Jones has been forwarded to the War Office for promotion to the vacant Lieutenant's commission.

The Company Cup this Term was won by Colour-Sergeant Hodson with a score of 57. Private Nunns made a considerably higher score, but, weary of his triumphs, he handicapped himself to give others a chance.

We have had one or two convivial evenings, and it is rumoured that some men have in consequence been 'confined to barracks' by the ecclesiastical authorities. The sounds of a bugle have been heard, but have been only imperfectly located.

Our hopes were centred on a week's soldiering at Colchester in the bleak lines we know so well; but it appears that the camp is too full this year to allow of our being quartered there. We were offered the alternative of being quartered at Colchester in the Gymnasium on the Abbey Field, or of being quartered in Barracks at Warley. The choice of the detachment appears to have fallen on Warley. We are to be attached to the Northamptonshire Regiment. As the headquarters of the Essex Regiment is at Warley we may meet some old friends.

The inspection has been fixed for Friday, May 3, only a week after full Term commences.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—J. J. Alexander. *Vice-President*—W. J. Brown. *Treasurer*—E. F. Chidell. *Secretary*—J. G. C. Mendis. *Committee*—E. W. Macbride, H. W. Shawcross.

The Society is very grateful to the Council for having allowed its meetings to be held in Lecture Room I. There have been very good audiences, while the debaters by no means failed to interest and edify them. It is perhaps worthy of remark that no meaner event than a "bump-supper" would have prevented the Society from abolishing the House of Commons on February 23. The subjects debated were as follows:—

January 19—"That this House censures the policy of Her Majesty's Government in Eastern Africa." Proposed by J. G. C. Mendis, opposed by E. W. Macbride. Lost.

January 26—"That the growth of democracy in England is a matter of profound regret." Proposed by W. J. Brown, opposed by A. M. Mond. Lost.

February 2—"That this House views with approval the rise of a feeling against competitive examinations." Proposed by A. W. Flux, opposed by H. V. Waterfield. Lost.

February 9—"That Mr Gladstone's action since April 1886 is worthy of the severest censure." Proposed by E. W. Macbride, opposed by A. S. Tetley. Carried.

February 16—"That women should be admitted to degrees and academic rank in the University." Proposed by A. P. Bender, opposed by H. J. Spenser. Carried.

March 2—"That a more direct State control over the Universities is desirable." Proposed by J. T. Hewitt, opposed by C. Bach. Lost.

March 9—"That this House believes in ghosts." Proposed by H. W. Shawcross, opposed by A. W. Flux.

Besides those above mentioned the following members took part in the debates:—W. H. Verity, P. E. Shaw, E. F. Chidell, C. E. Fynes-Clinton, H. Smith, J. J. Alexander, A. C. Chapman, H. D. Darbishire, W. Elliot, J. E. Misra, A. Foxley.

The average attendance this Term has been 25.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

At a general meeting of the Society held at the beginning of this Term it was decided to hold the May Term Concert in the Guildhall.

At a private business meeting it was decided to perform an ode entitled *Alexander's Feast* (Handel) and a ballad entitled *Lord Ullin's Daughter* at the May Term Concert.

Very successful Smoking Concerts were held in Lecture Room VI on February 5 and March 5, at the former of which the following programme was performed:—

1. *Pianoforte Duet*.. Overture from *Semiramide* .. COLE and MIDDLEMISS.
2. *Song*..... "Will o' the Wisp." HENSLEY.
3. *Song* from *Rigoletto* (*Verdi*) FROSSARD.
4. *Trio*..... "Peter Piper" (*Favers*).
5. *Song*..... "The Skylark." GROOM.
6. *Recitation*..... "Keenan's Charge." BAKER.
7. *Song*..... "Is it likely?" PRESCOTT.
8. *Violin Solo*.... Selections from *H.M.S. Pinafore*..... SMITH.
9. *Song*..... from *Trial by Jury*. SANGER.

Officers.

Dr Sandys, *President*; Mr Stephens, *Treasurer*; J. J. B. Palmer, *Librarian*; G. E. Bairstow, *Hon. Secretary*; *Committee*: E. A. Hensley, G. S. Middlemiss, J. Cole.

Corrections.—In the last number, J. J. B. Palmer should have been described as *Librarian*, and H. S. Mundahl as *Treasurer*.

COMMITTEE FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL QUESTIONS.

Two meetings have been held this Term. The first was in King's College Hall, on February 15, under the presidency of the new Provost, Mr Austen-Leigh. Mr Henry Cunynghame of St John's, now well-known as the Secretary to the Parnell Commission, and Miss Cons, 'Alderman' of the County of London, spoke of *People's Palaces*, their methods and their aims. The addresses were very interesting, Mr Cunynghame following the lines of his paper in the *Eagle* for the Lent Term of last year, Miss Cons describing the growth and success

of the Royal Victoria Hall in South London. The second meeting was held in our Lecture-room VI, which at night has a very bright and comfortable appearance, Dr D. MacAlister in the chair. The Rev J. W. Horsley, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Woolwich, late Chaplain of the Clerkenwell House of Detention, and author of *Jottings from Jail*, kept the meeting lively throughout by his remarks and answers to questions on *Our Prison Population*. Instead of a formal paper or address Mr Horsley preferred what he called the Socratic method of teaching by means of questions, and the innovation proved a marked success. Though the audience was not so large as usual, the interest of the discussion never flagged from beginning to end. Among other souvenirs of the prison Mr Horsley shewed a box made of wood and iron from 'the barrel that blew up the Established Church of Ireland,' namely the barrel that caused the epoch-making Clerkenwell explosion. He alluded to the suggestive fact that he and other prison-chaplains were finding themselves 'out of work' in consequence of the marked decrease in our prison population during recent years.

TOYNBEE HALL.

A College meeting was held in Dr MacAlister's rooms on February 17 to hear what was doing at Toynbee Hall, and to afford opportunities for enquiry to members of the College who desired to know something of the methods and needs of the Universities' Settlement in East London. The Rev W. Wragge, of Jesus College, Oxford, one of Mr Barnett's curates, was present, and spoke simply and effectively on the claims of East London. Mr Jenks of King's, the Cambridge General Secretary, and Mr G. C. M. Smith of St John's, who formerly held that office, Mr E. G. Browne of Pembroke, University Lecturer in Persian, F. G. Baily, the College Secretary, and others, took part in the subsequent discussion, which was very interesting and instructive. At the close of the meeting it was agreed that the following should be added to the College Committee, as willing to furnish information on the subject of the evening and to receive donations and subscriptions towards the expenses of the Settlement:—Mr H. F. Baker, Mr G. C. M. Smith, H. W. Macklin, H. L. Firmstone, E. H. Hankin, J. P. M. Blackett, J. P. d'Albuquerque, H. E. Schmitz, F. B. Glover, and J. Lupton.

Copies of the new *Toynbee Record*, which chronicles briefly the events of the month at Toynbee Hall, were shewn. The *Record* can be had monthly for eighteenpence a year, which may be paid to the College Secretary, Mr F. G. Baily. The following notes on the finances of the Hall are taken from the December number:—

"We do not wish to be incessantly talking about money—it is not even money that we want most; but the constant requests to explain our finances, and the fact that this month

two appeals for funds are being circulated, have decided us to bring together once for all the main pecuniary needs of the place. Speaking roughly, then, we may group our funds under four heads.

"First, the *Settlement Account*, covering the entire cost of the Residents' board and lodging, and providing a certain sum for gradually reducing our debentures. This money, obviously, comes wholly from those living here, and affects no one else.

"Secondly, *Toynbee Hall Maintenance Fund*, at present derived chiefly from Oxford and Cambridge, to which nothing should come from those here. This provides the public means at the disposal of all working in connexion with Toynbee Hall, or making use of our rooms. Its main items of expense are the lecture hall and a share of the cost of the public rooms, the official salaries, and the library.

"Thirdly, the *Education Fund*, for which we appeal to all specially interested in the work here. The expenses of the year will be at least £250, for which the Residents are personally responsible in case of a deficit. Its chief expenses are printing, rent of rooms, technical classes, apparatus for other classes and lectures, and magic lanterns.

"Fourthly, the *Entertainment Fund*, for the purpose of providing hospitality to the Residents' poorer neighbours. Here we think that the subscriptions should come mainly from Residents and Associates; from those, at all events, who are closely concerned in using the fund, and we therefore make no public appeal for it. It will be easily understood that the Residents, having many calls upon their purses, arising out of their constant intimacy with the varied needs of East London, are glad to share with the Associates the cost of hospitalities conceived in common. The expense is not great, because Toynbee fare is very simple. Such as it is, however, it has been made the excuse for many more than pleasant meetings.

"Now, for ourselves, we feel strongly that there should be no special demand whatever from Residents for money, nor even should the unpleasant duty be imposed on them of asking for help from their private friends. And this for two reasons. In the first place, the private calls on anyone working in East London are very pressing; and if, after paying his way he has anything to spare, it is certainly needed for his private work here. The actual subscription to Education and Entertainment Funds from Residents and Associates, of about £110 last year, represents a very small part of the money they spent on Toynbee Hall work. In the second place, any such demands tend to make Toynbee Hall fit for those only who have money to spare, and nothing more fatal to our very life could well be imagined.

"On the other hand, the total sum required would be a small fraction of the income of many who believe in our work—a fraction of what they would themselves naturally spend

if they were living in East London, and realised how much is needed. Many of our less wealthy friends have given most generously their money as well as their time to help us. We would now appeal to the wider number of those who profess to think this work worth doing, to relieve those who are actually doing the work from the constant difficulty and anxiety that a certain public income of a few hundreds a year would effectually remove."

A subscription of ten shillings admits to the privilege of Membership of the Universities' Settlement Association, giving the right to attend general meetings and take part in the election of Council. It is very desirable that those who do not care to give so much should offer a smaller subscription for three or four years; this is better than larger single donations, as it induces contributors to keep up their interest in the work of the Settlement. Subscriptions may be sent to the Cambridge Treasurer, Dr D. Mac Alister.

A subscription of one guinea per annum gives the right, on election by the Residents, to use the Hall as a club and to entertain guests. Application should be made to the Warden. Such members are called Associates.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President: T. A. Davies; *Treasurer:* H. R. Krüger; *Secretary:* C. Bach; *Committee:* W. H. Verity, G. Longman, Ds J. J. B. Palmer.

The members of the Theological Society met by special invitation on February 14 at the Master's Lodge, when, after partaking of coffee, a most interesting critique and exposition of the *Teaching of the Twelve Apostles* was given by the Master. That members were interested was fully apparent from the quantity of notes taken down from time to time. Afterwards a few questioners on various points were satisfied, and at 10.30 a vote of thanks to the Master having been aptly proposed by the President (T. A. Davies), and as suitably seconded by H. W. Macklin, the Society left, having thoroughly enjoyed the opportunity afforded them by the Master's kindness.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

The annual meeting was held on Wednesday evening, February 27, in Lecture-room VI, the President (in the unavoidable absence of the Master) taking the Chair. The attendance was but poor. Reports were read by the Junior Missioner (Rev F. H. Francis), the Secretary, and the Treasurer, and the meeting was addressed by the Rev W. J. Stobart, Vicar of St Augustine's, Bermondsey, and Professor Westcott. The Missioner's Report described the continued prosperity of the Mission, and called attention to the fact that the Mission had begun to provide its own workers. The Treasurer alluded to the great loss the Mission had sustained in the death of Dr Parkinson, and referred to him as the Mission's most

munificent friend. At the end of his Report he made the following announcement :—

At the desire of Dr Parkinson, Mrs Parkinson will pay to the account of the Building Fund of the Mission £1000 in May next. It is Mrs Parkinson's wish that this money shall be applied in the first instance to the building of the Parish Room. Any surplus there may be will belong to the Building Fund generally.

The announcement of this benefaction, which supplies the most pressing need of the Mission at the present time, was received with great enthusiasm.

Mr Stobart in his speech discussed the extreme difficulties of work in South London. Hope and life were crushed out of the people by their hard struggle for the necessaries of existence. They were hewers of wood and drawers of water for the other parts of London. Their whole mind was taken up with the strain and stress of getting their daily bread. The coming into their midst of College Missions (of which St John's was the first) had brought a gleam of hope to all Church workers in South London, and he fully believed that in a few years a great spiritual victory would be won. Speaking of the Senior Missioner he said that he had seen a great deal of him, that no one could be more thoroughly and entirely adapted for what he had to do, and that his work was the most successful in its way in South London. In conclusion he reminded the undergraduates that by taking part in the Mission work they would probably get more good for themselves than the Mission would get from them.

Professor Westcott spoke of the impressions of encouragement and yet of difficulty which hearing about College Missions made upon his mind. He regarded them as the answer to the world's challenge, *Shew us your works*. He described College Mission work as (1) Characteristic, because in it the varieties of College life and character, with a common purpose and under hallowing memories, found an opportunity for their useful exercise; (2) Catholic, because the work was a work for laymen equally with the Clergy, and had contact with every form of human life; and (3) Stable, because it was spiritual.

The church is now nearly complete, but the date of the consecration cannot be fixed till the Bishop returns. It will probably take place in May next.

Several undergraduates visited the Mission during the Christmas vacation; and three concerts, got up by R. P. Roseveare, E. A. Hensley, and A. J. Robertson, were given by members of the College. A lecture was given in November by Mr C. M. Stuart, Fellow of the College, on *Switzerland*. We are sorry to say that late in December the Senior Missioner's health broke down. He had to go away for three weeks in January. He has now returned, but he is still weak. The Collection in the College Chapel on Sexagesima Sunday amounted to £11 4s 6d.

THE LIBRARY.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Christmas, 1888.*

Donations.

DONORS.

- Babbage (Charles). *Scriptores Optici. A Collection of Tracts relating to Optics.* 4to. Lond. 1823. 3.23
- Barrow (Isaac). *Mathematical Lectures read in the Publick Schools at the University of Cambridge.* 8vo. Lond. 1796
- *Geometrical Lectures read in the University of Cambridge.* 8vo. Lond. 1735. 3.23.44
- Bedford (A.). *Horæ Mathematicæ Vacuæ.* 8vo. Lond. 1743. Ff. 12.56
- Bernoulli (J.). *Doctrine of Permutations and Combinations.* 8vo. Lond. 1795. Ff. 8.37
- Biot (J. B.). *Essai de Géométrie Analytique.* 8vo. Paris, 1810. 3.23.13
- Bonnycastle (J.). *Introduction to Astronomy.* 4th Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1803. 3.23.27 ..
- *Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.* 8vo. Lond. 1806. 3.23.11
- Boscovich (P. R. J.). *Elementa Universæ Matheseos.* 3 Tomi. 8vo. Romæ, 1754. Ff. 8.53-55
- Carnot (L. N. M.). *Géométrie de Position.* 4to. Paris, 1803. 3.23
- *Réflexions sur la Métaphysique du Calcul Infinitésimal.* 2nd Edition. 8vo. Paris, 1813. 3.23.10
- *Principes Fondamentaux de l'Équilibre et du Mouvement.* 8vo. Paris, 1803. 3.23.15
- Coddington (Henry). *Elementary Treatise on Optics.* 2nd Edition. 8vo. Camb. 1825
- Cresswell (D.). *Elements of Linear Perspective.* 8vo. Camb. 1811..
- Earnshaw (S.). *Theory of Statics with Practical Applications.* 8vo. Camb. 1834
- Taylor (Thomas). *Elements of a New Arithmetical Notation.* 8vo. Lond. 1823
- Emerson (William). *Method of Increments.* 4to. Lond. 1763. Ff. 8.40
- *Elements of Trigonometry.* 8vo. Lond. 1764. Ff. 8.41
- *Mechanics or the Doctrine of Motion.* 8vo. Lond. 1769. Ff. 8.43

Rev R. B. Mayor, B.D.

* *The Case-marks are those of the new arrangement.*

- Emerson (William). Doctrine of Combinations, Permutations, and Compositions of Quantities. 8vo. Lond. 1770. Ff. 8.46
- Treatise of Algebra. 8vo. Lond. 1764. Ff. 8.45
- System of Astronomy. 8vo. Lond. 1769. Ff. 8.44
- Arithmetic of Infinites and the Differential Method. 8vo. Lond. 1767. Ff. 8.47 ..
- Miscellaneous Treatise containing several Mathematical Subjects. 8vo. Lond. 1776. Ff. 8.48
- Comment on Newton's Principia. 8vo. Lond. 1770. Ff. 8.49
- Doctrine of Fluxions. 1st Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1743. Ff. 8.42
- Euler (L.). Elements of Algebra. 3rd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1822. 3.23.1
- Frend (W.). Principles of Algebra. 8vo. Lond. 1796. Ff. 8.50
- Garnier (J. G.). Éléments de Géométrie Analytique. 8vo. Paris, 1808. 3.23.14
- Hutton (Charles). Tracts on Mathematical and Philosophical Subjects. 3 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1812. 3.23.3—5
- Keith (Thomas). Elements of Plane Geometry. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1820. 3.23.6 ..
- Lagrange (J. L.). Théorie des Fonctions Analytiques. 4to. Paris, 1798. Ff. 8.36
- Landen (John). Mathematical Lucubrations: containing several New Improvements in various Branches of Mathematics. 4to. Lond. 1755. Ff. 8.39
- Lacroix (S. F.). Traité Élémentaire du Calcul des Probabilités. 8vo. Paris, 1816. 3.23.16 ..
- Traité Élémentaire de Trigonométrie. 7th Edition. 8vo. Paris, 1822. 3.23.17..
- Essais sur l'Enseignement. 2^e Édition. 8vo. Paris, 1816. 3.23.18
- Complément des Éléments d'Algèbre. 4^{me} Édition. 8vo. Paris, 1817. 3.23.19 ..
- Éléments d'Algèbre. 13^{me} Édition. 8vo. Paris, 1820. 3.23.20
- Éléments de Géométrie. 12^{me} Édition. 8vo. Paris, 1822. 3.23.21
- Traité Élémentaire d'Arithmétique. 16^{me} Édition. 8vo. Paris, 1823. 3.23.22..
- Parisot (S. A.). Traité du Calcul Conjectural. 4to. Paris, 1810. 3.24
- Robins (B.). Mathematical Tracts. 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1761. Ff. 8.56 and 57
- Robison (J.). System of Mechanical Philosophy. 4 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1822. 3.23.24—27....
- Simpson (Thomas). Essays on several curious and useful Subjects in Mathematics. 4to. Lond. 1740. Ff. 8.38
- Stone (E.). Method of Fluxions. 8vo. Lond. 1730. 3.23.43
- Woodhouse (R.). Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry. 8vo. Lond. 1809. 3.23.2

Rev R. B. Mayor, B.D.

- Vince (S.). *Elements of Conic Sections*. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Camb. 1805 3.23.23
- *Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry*. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Camb. 1805 3.23.23
- *Principles of Fluxions*. 3rd Edition. 8vo. Camb. 1805.....
- Simpson (Thos.). *Select Exercises in Mathematics*. 8vo. Lond. 1752. Ff. 8.51
- Legendre (A. M.). *Éléments de Géométrie*. 12^{me} Edition. 8vo. Paris, 1823. 3.23.9 ..
- Clairaut. *Éléments d'Arithmétique et d'Algèbre*. 6^{me} Edition. 2 Tomes. 8vo. Paris, 1801. 3.23.7 and 8
- Rawnsley (Rev. H. D.). *Five Addresses on the Lives and Work of St Kentigern and St Herbert*. 4to. Lond. 1888
- Newton (Sir Isaac). *Bibliography of the Works of. Together with a List of Books illustrating his Life and Works*. By G. J. Gray. 8vo. Camb. 1888.....
- Nutt (A.). *Studies on the Legend of the Holy Grail*. 8vo. Lond. 1888. 4.22.1.....
- Guillemard (F. H. H.). *Cruise of the Marchesa through Kamschatka and New Guinea*. 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1886. 10.35.2 and 3....
- Desmarest (E.). *Traité de l'Analyse Indéterminée du Second Degré à deux Inconnues*. 4to. Paris, 1852. 3.33
- Huygens(Christiaan). *Oeuvres Complètes*. Tome I. Correspondance 1638—1656. 4to. La Haye, 1888. 3.32
- Fourier. *Oeuvres*. Tome I. *Théorie Analytique de la Chaleur*. 4to. Paris, 1888. 3.32
- Cauchy (A.). *Oeuvres Complètes*. II^e Serie. Tome VI. 4to. Paris, 1887. 3.39
- Annalen der Physik und der Chemie*. (5^{te} Reihe). Herausgeg. von J. C. Poggendorff. Bde. 136—160. 8vo. Leipzig, 1869-77. 4.44.1—25.
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THE ARMS AND BADGES OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.

THE following article does not pretend to contain anything new or original: it merely proposes to present, in a popular form, an account of the College Arms and Badges. It is thought that this will be of interest to those who have not paid attention to the subject; whilst even to those who are familiar with the facts, it may be convenient to have them in a connected form.

The College Arms (see frontispiece) are those borne by its Foundress, the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, and may be briefly described as

*Quarterly 1 and 4 France modern, 2 and 3 England,
within a bordure gobonny argent and azure.*

These Arms are the Royal Arms of the period, differenced by the bordure adopted by the Beaufort family. This family was descended from John of Gaunt, the fourth son of Edward III, by his third marriage with Katharine Swynford. His children by this lady had been born before marriage, but were legitimatised by Act of Parliament. From the failure of his heirs by his former marriages, first with Blanche Plantagenet, daughter and heiress of Henry Duke of Lancaster, grandson of Edward the second son of Henry III, and secondly with Constance, daughter of Peter the Cruel, King of Castile and Leon, after the murder of Edward Prince of Wales

(son of Henry VI) at Tewkesbury, the claims of the House of Lancaster to the Crown devolved on the Beaufort family. By way of difference, they adopted the bordure of argent and azure, the livery colours of the House of Lancaster. Those of the older Plantagenets were red and white; and of the House of York murrey and blue. The eldest son, John Beaufort, grandfather of Lady Margaret who was the only child of his only son, used the bordure with the argent in the upper dexter compartment, while the second son, Henry Beaufort, Cardinal of St Eustatius, Bishop of Lincoln and afterwards of Winchester, and Lord Chancellor, used it with the azure in the upper dexter compartment, although other members of the family used either indifferently. In different parts of the College examples of both may be seen, although the former is no doubt the more correct.

The second and third quarters are

Gules, three lions passant guardant or.

These are usually called the Arms of England; it will be seen however that they were not originally English in any way, but were brought with us from Normandy at the Conquest, and imposed on the conquered country. Before the Conquest there would seem to have been no recognised Arms of the Kingdom. All Arms and Badges were probably at first personal, and were adopted for the purpose of distinguishing their wearer in the confusion of a battle. Thus we read that at the battle of *Val des Dunes*, when Duke William, with the aid of the King of France, quelled the rebellion of some of his vassals

*N'i a riche home ni Baron,
Ki n'ait lez li son gonfanon,
U gonfanon u altre enseigne
U sa mesnie se restreigne,
Congnoissances u entre-sainz
De plusors guises escuz painz.*

(Robert Wace: *Le Roman de Rou*, 9082—7.)

[There was no rich man nor baron there, who had not by his side his gonfanon or other ensign round which his men might rally, and cognisances or tokens, shields painted in various guises.]

The gonfanon borne by the Baron who led the Normans in 945, under Duke Richard I, is described as *vermeille d'Espagne*, that is *gules*. The sacred gonfanon sent to Duke William by the Pope, and borne by Turstain Fitz-Rou at Senlac, was *Gules, a cross argent*. That of Harold Godwinson is described in the chronicles as *Gonfanon a or* (*Roman de Rou*, 13959); *Memorable quoque vexillum Heraldii, hominis armati imaginem intextam habens ex auro purissimo* (William of Poitiers); *Vexillum illud... quod erat in hominis pugnantis figura auro et lapidibus arte sumptuosa contextum* (William of Malmsbury).

The Arms of King Edward the Confessor were *Azure, a cross patence between five martlets or*. Richard II impaled these Arms with his own, and they were granted to certain members of the Royal family: it was indeed one of the charges brought against Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, that he had dared to use these Arms; but after this short revival, they were finally dropped. The Arms of the Duchy of Normandy were *Gules, two lions passant guardant or* (p. 428). There

has been some dispute concerning these animals, as to whether they were lions or leopards, but the former (lions or rather lioncels) would seem the more correct; and since the time of King Richard I they have invariably been called lions. The third lion was added by Henry II to represent Aquitaine after his marriage with Eleanor of Aquitaine, the two original lions being taken to represent Normandy and the Channel Islands. From that time these Arms have been the hereditary Arms of the Sovereigns of England.

The first and fourth quarters of the shield are *France modern*. *France ancient* was *Azure, semé-de-liz or*. Edward III in 1340 assumed the title of King of France, in right of his mother Isabel daughter of Philip IV. This title was borne by the Kings of England from that time until it was abandoned by George III at the Union with Ireland; and by an Order in Council, dated November 5, 1800, the present Arms of the United Kingdom were adopted. Having assumed the title of King of France, Edward III also adopted the Arms in addition to his own, doing this by way of quartering, not by dimidiation or impalement. As Normandy and Aquitaine were fiefs of the French Crown, it followed that the French Arms, being paramount, should occupy the place of honour, and they accordingly appear in the 1st and 4th quarters. The French Kings subsequently reduced the number of *fleur-de-lis* to three, in order to cause some difference in the Arms as borne by the English and French Kings. But this change was followed by Henry IV in 1403, since which time the number has always been three in the quartering with the English Arms. The passage in Macaulay's *Armada*, where he refers to this coat of Arms in describing the setting up of the "Standard of her Grace," Queen Elizabeth, is well known:

Look how the Lion of the sea lifts up his ancient crown,
And underneath his deadly paw treads the gay Lilies down.

So stalked he when he turned to flight, on that famed Picard field,
Bohemia's plume, and Genoa's bow, and Cæsar's eagle shield.
So glared he, when at Agincourt in wrath he turned to bay,
And crushed and torn beneath his paws the princely hunters lay.

This passage however, though a good poetic description of the Standard, will hardly bear strict historical or heraldic criticism: for at Crécy, at Poitiers, and at Agincourt, the Black Prince and Henry V were fighting for the Crown of France, and bore the lilies quite as much as their antagonists. This may be verified by looking at the surcoat and effigy of the former in Canterbury Cathedral, and at the tomb of the latter in Westminster Abbey.

The origin of the *Fleur-de-lis*, and what it was intended to represent, have alike been the subject of much controversy, into which it is unnecessary to enter here. Suffice it to say, that it has been called an iris (probably *Iris pseudacorus*, or perhaps *Iris pumila*), a trefoil, a spear-head, a bee, a toad, a scarab, and various other names. It is certainly one of the most ancient of devices; it has been found amongst the sculptures of Nineveh, and on the Sphinxes of Egypt. Similar ornaments were used by Princes of the Byzantine Empire, and they have been found in connexion with Charlemagne, Clovis, and the early Kings of the Franks. It has also been called *Flos gladioli*, and it has been asserted that an angel presented it to Clovis King of the Franks. Dame Juliana Berners, translating from Upton, says that '*the arms of the King of France were certainli sende by an Aungell from Heaven, that is to say, iij flouris in manner of swordis in a field of azure the which certain armys were given to the aforesaid King of Fraunce in sygne of euerlasting troubell and that he and his successors always with battle and sworde should be punished.*' By some it is maintained that it is merely a rebus, signifying *Fleur de Louis* (or Clovis). It first appears as a badge in the time of Louis VII called *le Jeune*, and seems

to have been finally adopted as an heraldic ensign by Philip Augustus about the year 1200. The motto belonging to it is *Non laborant neque nent*.

Richard II was the first English King who used Supporters, namely *two Angels*. Subsequent Kings used a great variety of Supporters, changing them from time to time. Those which appear as Supporters to the College Arms are those made use of by Henry VI—*Two Antelopes argent, gorged with coronets, attired and chained or*. In many cases in the College the antelopes are *bezanté*, or spotted with gold discs. Supporters are said to have originated in the fashion of Knights in tournaments having their shields borne by two attendants attired in fanciful costumes to represent savages, wild beasts, and creatures of various kinds.

It remains to speak of the Crests and Badges of the College. A Crest differs from a Badge in that a Crest is worn by the owner only, whereas a Badge is worn as a mark of distinction by his followers and retainers. In some cases these Badges seem to have been hereditary, in others personal only. The Crest was originally used as an ornament to the helmet, to distinguish its wearer in the tournament or battle. When placed over a coat of Arms heraldically, it is shewn on what is called a wreath, probably representing a cushion, and formed of the principal colours of the shield twisted together, the metal always appearing on the dexter. Thus the wreath for the College Arms would be of argent and azure, the former occupying the extreme dexter position. Crests could not properly be used by ladies, as would follow from their origin. The Crest which appears in conjunction with the College Arms is shewn in a seal of Lady Margaret's, affixed to a deed dated 3 May 20 Henry VII; it represents an escutcheon of the Arms of Beaufort supported by antelopes and ensigned with a coronet of roses and *fleurs-de-lis*, out of which issues an eagle

ESCUTCHEON OF THE LADY MARGARET.

displayed *or*, holding in his beak a scroll which encompasses the seal and contains the following inscription :

*S Dñe M'garcte cōtisse Richmondie et Berbi filie et
her Johis Duc Sumset. ac matris hen vij reg angl & fr.*

In the windows of the Hall the Crest and Coronet are *or*, and the Antelopes *argent bezanté, armed, crined, and unguled or*.

Of the Badges which appear in different parts of the College, either in stone or in glass, the following are the chief:

I.—The *Portcullis*, which is generally surmounted by a crown (p. 425). This was a Badge of the Beaufort family, and as such was used by Lady Margaret and also by her son Henry VII. The motto connected with this Badge is *Altera Securitas*.

II.—The *Rose*, also generally crowned (p. 425). This is the Union or Tudor Rose, which is represented either as *quarterly argent and gules*, or with two rows of petals, the outer *gules*, the inner *argent*; it is usually seeded *or*. It is formed by joining what are popularly called the

Red Rose of Lancaster and the White Rose of York. The origin of these as royal emblems has been a matter of much dispute. The White Rose appears to have been the ensign of the Cliffords (of which family Fair Rosamund was a member), which came to the Plantagenets through the marriage of Richard of Conisburgh with his second wife Maud, daughter of Thomas Lord Clifford. This Richard Plantagenet, called of Conisburgh, Earl of Cambridge, was the second son but eventually the heir of Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, and it was probably in this way that the White Rose became the Badge of the Yorkists. As to the Red Rose there is more doubt. The Rose seems not to have been adopted as a royal Badge by any of the early Kings. There is strong evidence that the Red Rose itself (the Rose of Provence) was brought to this country both as a flower and as a Badge by Eleanor of Provence, the wife of Henry III. The County of Provence was settled on her second son Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, whose two sons and grandson successively inherited this title. The second daughter and eventual heiress of the last-named married John of Gaunt, in virtue of which marriage he was created Duke of Lancaster. It would then be natural that the Red Rose should be assumed as a Badge by members of his family; and though not by his eldest son, it may well have been adopted as a distinction by the children of his latest marriage, the Beaufort family. The well-known passage in Shakespeare may be quoted in confirmation of this view. It will be seen that the Red Rose is invariably referred to as the Rose of Somerset, not of Lancaster, and as Shakespeare may well have talked with the sons of some who remembered the Wars of the Roses, this is little short of contemporary evidence. The first reference is in the scene in the Temple Garden; the speakers are Richard Plantagenet, afterwards Duke of York, slain at Wakefield, and

Somerset (father of Lady Margaret), Suffolk, Warwick, and some lawyers. After the preliminary discourse the dialogue is as follows:

Plan. Let him that is a true-born gentleman
And stands upon the honour of his birth,
If he suppose that I have pleaded truth,
From off this brier pluck a white rose with me.

Som. Let him that is no coward nor no flatterer,
But dare maintain the party of the truth,
Pluck a red rose from off this thorn with me.

War. I love no colours, and without all colour
Of base insinuating flattery
I pluck this white rose with Plantagenet.

Suf. I pluck this red rose with young Somerset
And say withal I think he held the right.

1 Henry VI: Act II sc. 4 line 27.

Not to quote further it will suffice to add that this whole scene seems to turn upon a rivalry, not between York and Lancaster, but between Richard (afterwards of York) and Somerset. And this is quite consistent with historical probability. There was then a child King; his uncles John Duke of Bedford (the Regent of France) and Humphry Duke of Gloucester (the Regent of England) were childless, so that there was every prospect that the representation of the House of Lancaster would devolve (as subsequently it did) on the Beaufort family, of which Somerset was then the chief. Edmund Mortimer, the heir of Lionel Duke of Clarence, after being kept for many years in prison, was unmarried and now at the point of death. After that event Richard Plantagenet, the son of his sister Anne Mortimer, would succeed to his rights. Richard and Somerset, in view of these not far distant eventualities, might be already preparing a party of supporters to maintain their respective claims. This certainly seems to agree with the view of Shakespeare, in which at first Richard's ambition does not appear at all to aim at displacing Henry VI, the first trace

of such an idea being suggested in the following scene and afterwards gradually developed. To confirm this, reference may be made to later scenes. In *Act IV scene 1*, the quarrel between the advocates of York and Somerset is brought before the King by the claim of the lawyers Vernon and Bassett for a trial by combat. It is throughout called 'a question in the law Argued betwixt the Duke of York' and Somerset (*line 95*). The King entreats his 'good cousins both, of York and Somerset,' to 'be at peace.' Somerset says—

The quarrel toucheth none but us alone.

The King says—

Let me be umpire in this doubtful strife.

I see no reason, if I wear this rose,

(*putting on a red rose*)

That any one should therefore be suspicious

I more incline to Somerset than York:

Both are my kinsmen, and I love them both.

Further on York says—

I like it not

In that he [the King] wears the badge of Somerset.

War. Tush, that was but his fancy, blame him not.

The allusions throughout lead to the conclusion that the Red Rose was originally a Beaufort Badge, subsequently adopted by the whole Lancastrian party.

III.—A third Badge, three *Daisies* (*marguerites*) growing on a turf, appears represented in various forms amongst the elaborate work over the front gate of the College and in other places amongst the ornaments in the gateway (p. 425). This was a special Badge of Lady Margaret.

IV.—The *Fleur-de-lis*, frequently crowned, may be noticed in many places as a Badge on the College walls and windows. This was a common Badge of the Royal family at the time.

V.—The *Plume* or ostrich feather may be observed frequently repeated in the ornaments of the College gateway and elsewhere, generally three together. The earliest notice of this Badge seems to be in the Harleian MS 4632, where it is stated that ‘Henry, son to the Earl of Derby, fyrst Duke of Lancaster, gave the red rose crowned, whose ancestors gave the fox taylor, in his proper cooler, and the ostrych feather, the penne ermine.’ This Henry was father of Blanche wife of John of Gaunt; the entry is therefore curious in more points than one, for it shows the existence of the ostrich feather as a Royal cognisance long before the battle of Crécy, and renders questionable the belief that it was a cognisance of the Counts of Hainault introduced by Philippa wife of Edward III; or the more prevalent idea that it was derived from the plume of the captive King of Bohemia. These circumstances may undoubtedly have tended to bring into more general use a badge already adopted. This Badge has not been traced higher than the reign of Edward III; it was borne by all his sons and afterwards by their principal descendants. In the border of a window in Old St Paul’s, opposite the tomb of John of Gaunt and his wife Constance of Castile, was a roundel *sable* charged with the ostrich feather *ermine*; the ermine came with the Earldom of Richmond, which had been formerly held by the Dukes of Boulogne whose Arms were *ermine*. In his will John of Gaunt left his great bed of cloth of gold to St Paul’s; the gold roses on this were placed upon pipes of gold, and in each pipe were two *white* ostrich feathers. There is no example known of the use of this Badge by Henry IV. Henry V used it while Prince of Wales, but discarded the ermine; his brother John Duke of Bedford, who was created Earl of Richmond by Henry VI, also used the feathers *plain* or *argent*, as did our Foundress Lady Margaret Countess of Richmond. Henry VI

bore two in saltire, one *argent* surmounted by another *or*. The feathers do not appear as a triple plume in a coronet earlier than the reign of Henry VII. They are to be found in plumes and singly on the tomb of Arthur Prince of Wales in Worcester Cathedral, and from that time have been appropriated as the personal Badge of the Princes of Wales, to the exclusion of every other branch of the Royal Family.

F. C. WACE.



A COLLEGE MAGAZINE OF LAST CENTURY.

BY the kindness of Mr Samuel Butler we are enabled to print, probably for the first time, two numbers of a manuscript magazine in the handwriting of his grandfather, Bishop Butler. The Bishop took his degree as First Chancellor's Medallist and fourth Senior Optime in 1796, and as *The Butterfly* purports to be written by an undergraduate, it must be dated in one of the years 1793 to 1796. So far as is known it was never actually published, and only two numbers were prepared. The style is modelled after that of the *Tatler*, the *Spectator*, the *Rambler*, and other essay-magazines of the eighteenth century, a characteristic feature being the classical quotation at the head.

The Butterfly
a
Periodical Paper
by
an Undergraduate of the
University
of
Cambridge

*Esse tibi tantus cantus brevitatem videris,
Hei mihi, quam multis sic quoque longus eris.*

Mart.

*Your essay's short, yet trust me not a few
Will yawn before they've read a quarter through.*

The Butterfly No 1.

*Unde venis et
Quo tendis ?* Hor.

Since custom has made it necessary that an essayist should dedicate his first number to the information of his readers in many material points respecting—himself, I shall without further introduction inform them that having been lately emancipated from the motionless and dreary state of an *Aurelia* by the genial warmth of returning spring, I rove through the gardens and meadows with no small degree of satisfaction in my new existence, and self-approbation of the splendid colours with which I am profusely adorned.

Having given my readers this account of myself, which I hope they will think satisfactory, I beg leave to add that they ought by no means to despise my lucubrations for appearing under so airy a character, since the very essence of the human understanding, the source of life and imagination itself, was represented by the antients under the selfsame form I have assumed, and several of my species have actually been *Emperors of Morocco*. Let them also remember that I have acquired a greater advantage by my winged appearance than they may at first sight perceive, being able to rove from sweet to sweet, and from flower to flower

— *apis Matinæ*
more *modoque*
Grata carpentis thyma,

with ease to myself, and perhaps without dissatisfaction to them. Yet I would not have them suppose that this inconstancy of disposition is so great as to render me incapable of fixing my attention most seriously to subjects of dignity and concern : or that the gaudy glitter of my wings will leave only a stain on the hands of those who attempt to catch me, and that when I am thus stripped of my meretricious ornaments I shall appear a moth, no longer the object of pursuit and admiration, but of indifference or disgust.

Let me however drop the metaphor, and seriously inform those who may behold these essays with the keen and severe eye of criticism, that though they may derive but little satisfaction from their contents, they ought not to pass too rigorous

a sentence on the first efforts of a young author, who has ventured upon a perilous ocean in an humble bark, without a pilot, without a compass, without a star: who must endure every difficulty and encounter every storm unfriended, unsupported, and alone.

But few years have elapsed since Oxford has produced its *Olla Podrida*, and Eton its *Microcosm*, and yet the rival of the one and patroness of the other has not, that I have learnt, undertaken a similar publication. The reason is not easy to be discovered, since there are at both Universities men whose abilities are far superior to a work of this kind, and at both, encouragement for the exercise of them. Whatever be the cause of this deficiency in a point seemingly well-calculated for the exercise of rival powers, the author of these essays was chiefly induced to publish them from an insinuation not altogether favourable to the cause of learning in this university, and though conscious of the weakness of his attempts, hopes that his motives for publication will sufficiently plead for him, and gain him if not the respect, at least the indulgence of those who are better judges how far he may have succeeded than himself.

The name of learning is so sacred that I am unwilling to profane it by assuming the character of a man of erudition, and on the other hand ignorance is so much an object of contempt that I hope I shall not be raked altogether as a sciolist; I would wish to assume a middle appellation, under the shelter of which my lucubrations and myself may like *Sancho* and his *Dapple*, "trot quietly down to posterity."

The Butterfly No 2.

*Latus armavit gelido natura veneno,
Et frigus quo cuncta rigent animata medullis
Miscuit, et proprias hyemes per viscera duxit.*

Claud.

The properties of the *Torpedo* fish which *Claudian* has described in the above lines are easily transferable to that very numerous order of Human *Torpedos* who delight in counteracting the pleasures of others merely because they

are unable to partake of them themselves. Despicable as this character must appear there are too many who support it, and perhaps without being conscious of the part they sustain. There are three or four species of this fish, but I shall only introduce the two principal to my reader, namely the *Torpedo* properly so called, and the *Electrical Eel*.

The *Torpedo* is one who being past the eighth Lustre can no longer enter with avidity into pursuits which are permitted to those only who have hardly attained their fourth. This class consists of a very numerous collection of those disappointed fair ones who are honoured with the title of *Old Maids*, and some of the other sex also who, from the possession of an independent fortune and the want of legitimate heirs, take no little consequence to themselves from the appellation of *Old Bachelors*. The former of these derive much satisfaction from the errors of their acquaintance when in company with the friends of the absent person, and in throwing out obscure hints against the reputation of others, and generally conclude with pertinent remarks on the dissipation and misconduct of the young people of the present age. The latter require a strict obedience to all their commands and an anticipation of their wishes from those who are about them. Both are equally peevish and unreasonable.

The *Electrical Eel* is described as possessing the numbing quality in a much greater degree than the *Torpedo*, and accordingly under this head we may rank those who, from a consciousness of their own real or supposed abilities, either treat with mortifying indifference or rude contradiction whatever is mentioned by men of modesty, or of talents inferior to their own. These men are the very bane of society and conversation: envious of each other and of all the world, they will not allow the merit or the truth of what is urged in their company without some invidious insinuation or sophistical objection.

I was lately in company with one of this class who after having engrossed the conversation to himself, and vented his spleen on all his acquaintances, pronounced a virulent invective (for it could hardly be called a critical observation) against a poem written by a man whose learning and abilities entitle him to no common respect. The plot, the language, the machinery, were successively objects of his criticism and

displeasure. He could perceive no traces of genius or originality throughout. What was good, was borrowed from other authors, the sublime had degenerated into bombast, the pathetic into whining monotony, and the familiar narrative was disgustingly obtrusive. He concluded with observing that *Melissæus* had coincided with his opinion, whose authority was too great for contradiction. The smile of self-approbation was rising on his countenance, and his hand was not yet withdrawn from the table on which it had given a definitive and energetic rap, when one of the company who had listened to this effusion of conceit with the utmost composure, checked the warmth of his critical ardour by announcing *Melissæus* himself as the author of the poem in question. Shame and vexation obliged the critic to make a precipitate retreat, and it was hoped that he would profit by the salutary lesson he had received. But alas!

Malo nullus fuit usus in illo,

a few days reconciled him to himself; and he returned into company, more imperious, more envious, and more self-sufficient than before.



REMINISCENCES OF F. A. PALEY.

WHEN I went up to College in October 1840 Paley was a resident B.A., engaged in private tuition in the usual way with men who stayed up after their degree. He was only known to me through his verse compositions, which were in considerable favour with his pupils, one of whom had been my master just before, and through a sort of reputation for smartness of tongue, which was of questionable advantage perhaps, except with the youth of the day. He was credited with having greatly tickled the Little-go Examiners of his year by inscribing on his *Paley* papers '*Tales of my Grandfather*,' which I believe was really written by him, not said for him, at the time. Those were days when Examiners were regarded as more 'potent, grave, and reverend seniors' than perhaps is their lot in these advanced and younger times; and it required a Paley to joke in the Senate House, or a 'Big' Barstow to delight a Senior Moderator with a sketch of the Town-pump, locked and chained, the Beadle standing by—*haeret aqua*—as his contribution to describing the 'action of the common pump.'*

Paley was one of a small number of Scholars of first-rate College reputation who had (to English the Demosthenic expression) 'happened on a trouble,' 'used a misfortune,' in respect of the Mathematical

* Barstow achieved, in a scene of tumultuous merriment, the honour of the Wooden Spoon: the *ficulus honos, inutile lignum*, was let down to him from the Gallery as he went up, 'Father' in hand, to the Vice-Chancellor.

Tripes, which absolutely barred their Classical Tripes prospects. Some brilliant men still living, some good men distinguished in after life (not to mention names), rather thickly strewn the ground—*πρὸς τὸν ἀνδρῶν κάπολακτισμοὺς βίου*—about that time especially: some better able to have helped it if they but would, some less; Paley was usually classed among the former, with some reason it may be. There was at that day a sort of waywardness of talk, prevalent among some sets of classical men, a fashion of vilipending Mathematics *omnino*, and not unfrequently running it too fine in consequence. There cannot be much doubt it was so in Paley's case; that owing to the dash of wilfulness in his composition his 'calamity' came upon him to some extent open-eyed: *εἰς προὔπτον Αἴδην* I fear he fell, not quite necessarily; and it was a far-reaching 'calamity' in his case.

While still a B.A., but, being honourless, without prospect of a Fellowship, Paley had done Classical men a great service by his edition of Schumann's *Athenian Assemblies*. I was never a private pupil of his, but I used to hear much, from some who were, of his slashing criticism, as well as his minute and refined knowledge of Greek, and perhaps sometimes of his free-handed treatment not only of an exercise but of an author. 'I prefer what Aeschylus *may possibly* have written, to what he certainly *never could* have written,' was a frequent dictum with him; and besides displaying unquestionable power of critical emendation, he must at that time have had some experimental knowledge of MSS, and have been contemplating the work of his after life—to be accomplished no doubt under circumstances then little foreseen. But the *cardo temporum* was fast approaching, and a rude crisis, a veritable *discrimen rerum*, it was to prove for him.

At that time the Oxford Tracts, far short as yet of No XC, were producing unmistakable, if partly indirect, effects in Cambridge; virtually new ideas

were afloat, and influencing others than Fellows and intending divines only. The Camden Society was recently started; and a strange fascination in brass-rubbing and font-hunting was felt among young *virtuosi*. Morning sermons in St Mary's were attended by quite considerable congregations of undergraduates, the principle being accepted as well as understood, that the University Sermon was the true complement of the College Chapel service. Even before the Sunday Door question at the Union, the yet more celebrated Standing-*versus*-Sitting-during-Hymn Controversy at St Mary's was making two camps amongst the undergraduates; or rather the Conservative 'sitters' were beginning to lose. This St Mary's *morning* attendance was a distinct result of the new or Oxford Tract leaven working among the young men; because it was a very marked characteristic of the older or Low-Church School, the Simeonites of the day, to frequent regularly the *Parish* Churches, for the sake of the special edification to be got under the ministry of such and such favourite Evangelists, whose every word almost you might see anxious young divines pencilling down on slips or in notebooks at almost shorthand speed, for future study or reproduction.

There was a very marked division, not only between the 'sinners' and the 'saints' of those days, but between the two sets of the more serious men,—the men who kept their chapels pretty regularly without much fear or compulsion of the Deans, but differed root and branch as to the fundamental principles of their respective practices. In fact, the 'Objective' in religion was asserting itself, if not in word or phrase yet very decidedly in effect, against the older prevalent and sad 'Subjective' of the day; and with it no wonder Church art and architecture started into new life, and seemed to become as a sort of banner of distinction, between old and new, between taste and progress and

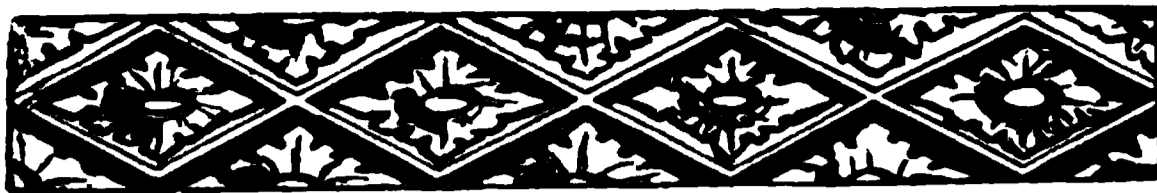
dead, dull, level, darkness. Ecclesiology filled the air; men measured mouldings and spoke of styles, but they went to work.

In conditions like these, Paley's quick and eager, not to say restless, temperament, his varied acquirements and accomplishments, his refined taste, and especially his facile pencil, and mordant tongue and pen—witness the earlier numbers of the *Ecclesiologist*—were sure to mark him out as one of light and leading in a young movement, which it is needless at this time of day to call really important, seeing that it has long since leavened the land; and Paley certainly was one of the stirring spirits in it, whose real weight however would have been greater, had he more given the impression of the thing being with him a matter of prime vital seriousness than, as it was in the main, one of æsthetic and literary interest. Scholar as he was, and active private tutor at this time, the work of the Camden Society had hardly any keener or more industrious and capable helper; no man was more instrumental in bringing about the Restoration of the Round Church, out of which in due (and no long) time grew the celebrated Stone-Altar case. He plunged into, if it is not correct rather perhaps to say he dabbled in, more serious and abstruse matters than the Ecclesiastical art in which he was strong: in questions of 'the Faith' (it was a sort of pass or catch word of the set) he would be prominent, and ἐπαίων, yet always rather as an intelligent æsthetic layman in esoteric questions, than with apparently any more serious intent and deeper purpose. His sarcastic ironical touch gave sometimes an appearance, if playful, still of unreality, which was occasionally trying to some whose minds were more seriously touched, as on vital topics, by these things. But that was Paley. It was probably in this way, and owing to this characteristic defect (if I mistake not) of his mind, seeming rather to *play*

with things deeply serious to others, that he perhaps did not himself really appreciate the gravity of the step he took, when he introduced the young undergraduate (M— of St John's) to the clever, popular, excellent and very wide-awake Romish priest then resident in the town, with whom Paley was on very familiar terms; a step which brought on the crisis rapidly, to both introducer and introduced. Paley's sincere but scarcely sufficient *apologia* was that the youth came to his hands already imbued with—did not *imbibe* from him—all Roman knowledge; that he needed but the impulse to fall over: a statement which brought up, and was not altogether satisfactorily disposed of by, the youth's *quondam* Country Tutor; under whose roof he certainly had enjoyed and made use of opportunities of 'assisting' at Romish services at a neighbouring convent, without much fear of consequences. Whatever may have been the real rights of the matter (and it was not a little discussed among Paley's compeers), the novelty and the scandal—in those early days of perversions—of an undergraduate lapsing in mid-term to Rome, naturally alarmed terribly the College authorities. *Quousque tandem?* was naturally felt and said: and *principiis obstandum est*. They did what alone it seemed they could do, and what seemed eminently proper that they should do. Mr Paley, a scholar of mark and distinction, then M.A., residing by permission of the College in College rooms, must forthwith give up his rooms, and remove the scandal. This must and did mean to Mr Paley the curtailment or extinction of his means of livelihood. The *University* indeed was not *tabu* for him, but virtually it was no place for a man thus marked; and feeling that his occupation was gone he left, but not before he had taken the step of joining the Romish Church himself, a step which, but for the pressure of this stormy blast, it was a question with those who knew him best whether he was really then prepared to take. Whether he

saw the question in so serious a light himself at that time may very reasonably still be doubted, but it concerns not the writer nor the reader of this to settle. He soon enough and deeply enough felt its seriousness, and the disruption of his College course, which seemed so disastrous and fatal at the time, may have not been without its good effects, and in no very long time, by possibly enlarging, though in so unexpected a way, his opportunities for pursuing under different auspices the great work of critical scholarship for which he was so thoroughly adapted and self-equipped, and by possibly even deepening his devotion to it.

THOMAS FIELD.



DR KENNEDY AT SHREWSBURY.

THE life of Dr Kennedy falls naturally into three great divisions: 1804-36, the period before his tenure of the head-mastership of Shrewsbury School; 1836-66, or the 30 years at Shrewsbury; 1866-89, the tenure of the Greek Professorship.

Those who can furnish reminiscences of the first of these must be few in number. The last was in itself an uneventful period, notable as a long and dignified sequel to the second. It is by his work at Shrewsbury that Dr Kennedy must be judged, and it is of that work that I shall to the best of my power treat in the following pages.

I went to Shrewsbury at Michaelmas 1862, and was moved up into the Sixth Form after Midsummer 1863. Dr Kennedy left at Midsummer 1866. Thus I came under him as head-master when he had upon him a long experience and was beginning to look forward to retirement.

The Shrewsbury School of 25 years ago was a quaint survival of a system now utterly extinct. The curriculum was one-sided to a degree now inconceivable, and remarkable even then. The class-rooms were no doubt good, judged by the standard of the sixteenth century, and the Sixth Form room was good enough for any Sixth of modern times. The sports were entirely the boys' own concern; indeed some of them had only just received toleration from the authorities. One or two masters were beginning to take some interest in them as a part of school life, and I remember the Doctor shewing himself once or twice on such occasions.

The houses—known as Halls—in which the 90 odd boarders lived, were old, cramped, dark, grimy, and in every respect out of date. In Dr Butler's time, when the boarders were more numerous, boys had slept two in a bed; a separate bed was a luxury then, but the double system was abolished by Kennedy. All the appliances were, however, still in 1862-6 such as the modern parent has learnt to abhor. The studies were only accessible in the day-time, but in the two chief Halls the upper boys had a separate sitting-room for their common use. This gave them no small advantage over the lower boys, who were confined to the low and squalid feeding-chamber specially known as the Hall.

Discipline was strict. But far more important in its effects than mere strictness of discipline was the high tone of honour prevailing in the school. Faults there were at Shrewsbury, as everywhere; but I am sure, having compared notes with a number of contemporaries from the most famous schools, that in manly uprightness and honour our boys were as good as the very best. The boys managed their own affairs to an extent now hardly credible; yet school politics, though sometimes stormy, were singularly pure.

This is a very poor sketch of the surroundings amid which Kennedy lived and worked, and we grew up and received the training which none of us can forget, and to which we look back with steady Salopian gratitude. Before I pass on to the classical teaching for which the school was exceptionally famed, I should say that the high honourable tone of the school was not, so far as I know, the result of direct moral teaching. The chapel was a mean apartment for religious purposes, and all religious matters were treated in a style which would now be thought perfunctory. But so far as it went the religion was real, and one gracious custom deserves record—the practice of closing the afternoon lesson with the prayer

‘Lighten our darkness,’ and a benediction. What seem to me the great moral influences at Shrewsbury were the unhesitating acceptance of a boy’s word by a master, and the transparent simplicity of the Doctor’s character. The last, though we were hardly conscious of it at the time, was, I am sure, none the less powerful. In short, I am persuaded that absence of cant and the feeling of being trusted were two of the most important, though undefined, elements of the school life. Better, perhaps, after all than some modern systems; for we bred few hypocrites. The school teaching was on the same lines, and I do not think we bred many prigs.

I come now to the Doctor’s teaching. And here I must first say that his manner was such as to inspire terror. When roused to fury he turned red in the face, his eyes flashed with a Homeric glare, his wrath found vent in violent speech often of a quaint old-world style, and his punishments were apt to be excessive, sometimes absurdly so. But the impression left on an observer was not merely that of having witnessed a great man’s weakness. It was rather that of having been face to face with a great natural convulsion and having survived to tell the tale. And soon fair weather followed the storm. His manner settled down into comparative calm, a hasty accusation was withdrawn, perhaps an excessive punishment was remitted. He once gave me two books of Milton to write out, and within 20 minutes’ time commuted the punishment to the writing down of the words *two books of Milton*, dismissing the whole affair with a smile and his eyes blazing with fun. On the other hand, I once when in the lower Sixth got 4200 lines of Milton in the course of a week, and had to do them too. But what of that? One never got angry or sulky with the Doctor any more than one would with the weather. We felt that he was a ‘big man,’ well able to bear the drawback of a hundred faults. Even

those who feared him were proud of him. And his faults were simply the outcome of the warm impulsive passionate temperament which made his teaching so real, which enabled him to carry us schoolboys at will from Shrewsbury to Rome or Athens.

The amount* of work done by the Sixth was not excessive. At many schools they did and do work as hard or harder and get through less. The cycle of exercises was fortnightly. On Tuesday morning you shewed up a copy of Greek Iambics (16 lines minimum), on Thursday Latin Elegiacs (24 lines), on Saturday Latin Prose; next week Latin Lyrics (5 stanzas), Latin Heroics (26 lines), Latin Prose. The Greek Verse was always a version from English; the Latin Verse and Prose alternately original and translated, but in my time the latter kind was beginning to predominate. The subjects or passages were given out at Second Lesson each Monday for the whole week. If out of the week's exercises done by the whole form six or more obtained the highest mark, the form had a half-holiday the following Monday. This 'Sixth Extra' was a great blessing, and one that seldom failed. It had been the custom for exercises of distinguished merit to be copied in a book known as the 'Play Book,' and special privileges were granted on such an occasion. This had ceased in my time, but the Doctor now and then 'kept' an exercise. Once I remember his reading a copy out to the assembled form, suggesting corrections, and afterwards putting it into the third edition of *Sabrinæ Corolla*. But all things were in those later years 1862-6 much more irregular than they had been, and exercises in particular were looked over much more carelessly than in his earlier days. I know this for certain. While on this subject of exercises I should remark that we never had 'fair copies' given

* The details of this section are as correct as I can make them, but do not pretend to completeness.

us, and that the amount of immediate personal teaching we received was very small. We were supposed to find our models in the best of the old Classics themselves, and we formed our style gradually as best we might. Hence the Salopian Freshman at the University, if his work was rough and unpolished, was at least generally free from vapid second-hand mannerisms. I should add also that we never did Greek Prose exercises save in examination. The Doctor held that a sound grounding in good Greek writers (especially Thucydides) was enough to enable us to write decent Greek Prose—enough that is for schoolboys—and I believe he was right. All exercises were expected to shew spirit quite as much as correctness. What he called ‘ditch-water’ was an abomination.

No record of exercises or marks was kept, nor were any marks given for lessons other than written exercises. This was a good thing, for it saved a lot of time, dispensed with a record always fallacious, and in translation lessons there was less regularity in the choice of boys to be put on—a wholesome uncertainty. We were allowed in the Sixth to use translations, but not to be misled by them. We taught each other a good deal. In the Praepostors’ room the head boy translated each lesson to the rest. We asked questions or made suggestions, and the institution worked admirably. Assistance from masters out of school hours was practically unknown. Prizes were very few; there was no Speech-Day, and generally speaking the absence of ceremonial was probably unparalleled in English Schools.

I have often been asked by schoolmasters, ‘what was Kennedy’s method?’ At first sight one would have said that Kennedy had no *method* at all. Indeed I do not think that he had ever formulated or worked out a method of teaching. But that he did teach is certain, and his teaching sank in somehow. This was to a great extent owing to his astounding

vigour and quickness. He was never tedious: a lesson—and we had long lessons in short hours—was got through at a terrific pace, and one wondered how on earth so much had been done in the time. Then his personal advantages had a good deal to do with it. Our Sixth form room was very large; but his tall and striking figure never—or hardly ever—at rest, his bright piercing eye, his mighty voice echoing among the rafters, all combined to fix attention, partly by rendering it difficult to turn one's thoughts to other matters. He seemed to fill the room with his presence, a sort of incarnate *hoc age* which only long practice in Sixth form life enabled one occasionally to disregard.

A lesson was much like this—say 'second lesson,' from 10 to 12. The other forms did their full two hours. The Sixth was not so regular. About 10 15 up comes Kennedy carrying a large loose heap of last week's exercises, and dropping a few on the way. Before he gets to his chair he begins to roar forth a few vigorous denunciations of 'howlers' found in the said exercises, and addresses a few trenchant remarks to some of the senior boys as to the style and general merit of their productions. A good copy is praised warmly: the punishment list will come round about 10 30, when it will be found that some of the worst offenders have been awarded various punishments for badness of their exercises. This is very hard, but it gives a reality to his remarks, which might otherwise be a farce. When he is settled in his chair the bottom boy of the form—the 'scraper'—comes forward, takes the heap of exercises, and gives them to their owners. Nothing more is said about them, and long before the 'scraper' has given back the last exercise the lesson is in full swing. When you get back your exercises you find that they have been treated most capriciously. One is a good deal knocked about with the pencil, another is slightly touched, another is as clean as it was when sent up. Clearly they were looked over in

very different moods. But they are all marked, and you know that a good mark is not given for nothing. Perhaps he has written a few corrections on one or other; and you see that a sort of literary alchemy has turned your leaden line or sentence into a very fair substitute for gold. But a modern 'composition-master' would be horrified at this careless and casual way of looking over work. By the bye if you go on long mooning over your exercises he will put you on in the Demosthenes, and you won't know the place to begin at, and then Well, a boy has been put on, a fresh hand from the lower division. He went up to the little platform in the middle of the room—called the '*rostrum*' by the boys. He took no book with him: he picks up a plain text lying on the table before him, and begins to read the original Greek. Ignorance and nervousness cause him to boggle, to lay wrong stress, perhaps even to make a false quantity. Kennedy listens, oscillates in time, rocking his chair to mark the proper cadences of the Attic period; he corrects, reproves, raves, and catching ἀκρίβες or κινδύνον brings his chair down on the floor and his book on the desk. But the storm soon passes over, and the trembling victim goes on. He is suddenly stopped. Now he must translate. He stumbles along for a time, keenly watched by the Doctor, who is all alive and not in an indulgent mood. At last he renders δήπου 'forsooth.' 'SIT DOWN!' He does so with alacrity, and interests himself in the sequel. Of course *he* will be punished: but how about the next fellow? Now you took good care just now to mark the place where the victim was stopped in reading the original. But you did not notice the exact point at which he *broke down*. You caught 'forsooth.' But 'forsooth' was *wrong*. Kennedy sees through your shallow assumption of perfect ease. He calls your name. You can't ask the place from a neighbour: the eye is on you. You walk up to the *rostrum*, hoping to find the place by means of 'forsooth.'

Alas ἐσθλοὶ μὲν γὰρ ἀπλῶς παντοδαπῶς δὲ κακοί. You take up the book, but soon discover that you want to blow your nose. By the time you have done this you have rashly concluded that a certain μέντοι was the parent of 'forsooth.' Acting on this supposition, you are quietly told to 'sit down.' You will share the last fellow's punishment, and you feel a fool. Perhaps you will not in future be so ready to try the dangerous game of getting up the next piece while a fellow is on. One or two more are called up and manage just to pass muster; but time is slipping by. So one of the upper bench of 'Postors is called up, an old hand and good scholar: he reads the original to the end of to-day's lesson in a clear loud voice laying on the stress with judgment: he then translates in the easy and spirited style of a Sixth form veteran. 'Thank you,' says the Doctor, and he sits down. And now the thunder begins. Tilting back his chair, Kennedy at once translates the lesson in his own way. He does not attempt any painful elaboration of his sentences, but speeds along through everything. The effect is much weakened if you write it down. But it sounds well, and is wondrously attractive to boys. This is chiefly because it is dramatically delivered. He is not merely translating Demosthenes: he *is* Demosthenes speaking extempore in English. The voice is modulated in a most expressive manner—description, question, dilemma, invective, sarcasm, all are rendered in their most appropriate tones. But the voice gets louder and the pace quickens as he nears the end, and when he stops 'you might hear a pin drop.' The Latin lesson follows—say a portion of a play of Plautus. Here the general course will be much as above. When he comes to translate, you will find him as happy in his rendering of the broad humour of Plautus, as clever in marking the varieties of character, as he was just now weighty and vehement in his denunciation of Aeschines. Perhaps he rather overdoes some of the

characters. But this is partly intentional—for he has only the ear to appeal to: partly the unavoidable result of his own marked personality. The lesson ends about 11 45, having lasted about 1½ hours.

Twice a week he takes the upper Sixth for an hour by themselves—what we call ‘‘Postors’ Lesson’—in some book more suited for a selected class than for the whole form. On these occasions he hardly ever punishes. He talks very freely to these upper boys and asks more questions. I seem now to be back again reading Aeschylus, Aristophanes, or Cicero’s letters with him. These were very good lessons.

On three mornings in the week we had a ‘first lesson’ of ‘rep.’ Kennedy was merciless in one respect; he insisted on your spouting fluently *at once* wherever put on in a lesson of (say) 50 lines of Virgil, Milton, or Greek Play, 80 of Horace Odes, 25 of Cicero de Officiis, or so on according to the nature of the book just then in use for the purpose. But you always had a second chance, and it made you rather smart at pulling yourself together on short notice. In these lessons of course every one was put on.

In general, I think, the principle on which he acted (perhaps unconsciously) was that of not aiming at too high a standard. Severe indeed he was on faults of scholarship *when he thought fit*; but he could be, and often was, singularly lax. And in a boy of nerve and address, able and willing to shew a reasonable appreciation of the matter of the book before him, Kennedy would tolerate slipshod scholarship to a marvellous extent. Timid and ill-prepared boys fresh from the Fifth form did undoubtedly suffer severely at first.

Perhaps in what I have just written I have laid too much stress on the strength and intensity of Kennedy’s teaching; not absolutely, but in the way of neglecting the playful and tender side of his character. He was very great in pathos, and this corresponded

to the deep kindness and sympathy he would shew to boys in trouble or sickness. His puns—some very bad—and jokes on boys were also irresistible, for all was done in thorough good humour, and the butt of the moment felt no sting. This again will illustrate what I said before as to the lessons not being tedious. The variety of humours that would sometimes be displayed in one morning was wonderful. He could pass from *Kassandra* to *Euclio*, from *Strepsiades* to *Dido*, without an effort. You smiled of course, but you felt it all the same, and you would not for worlds have had him otherwise.

Another point should be noticed—he seemed to resent bad scholarship chiefly as a slur upon his Sixth Form. ‘ὦ πόλις πόλις, Oh Shrewsbury School!’ he has been known to shout.

Out of school hours the upper Sixth, or *Praepostors*, had great power and no small dignity. They took the lead in the school generally and helped to maintain order. But in school they were exposed to much the same chances as other boys. They were punished, they changed places by the result of examination, and even the head boy had only a start of 50 marks given to help in saving him from the shame of being displaced. And this was, I think, a wholesome means of keeping us up to our duty. We were not very hardly worked, but the work was real—of course I mean the classical work. French, as a school subject, was a mere figment. The hours supposed to be given to mathematics were too often spent in pleasant conversation, in the doing of impositions that would otherwise have encroached on our playtime, or sometimes in writing skits on topics of school interest. I have by me a very clever little poem (after Dryden) called ‘*Benjamin’s Feast*,’ written by one of the best scholars of our time on one of these occasions, and a smart epigram by another of our most brilliant men, who was taken from us early in life to our great

sorrow. Divinity lessons were a regular part of the form work, but were nowise remarkable. In the middle of the Half (the three-Term system had not found its way to Shrewsbury then) classical lessons were suspended, and a whole week was devoted to lessons out of Dr Butler's Ancient Geography. This 'Geography Week' was a very odd institution. An old hand knew how to manage it, and would almost certainly 'get through': a new hand was generally many times 'shipped'—our word for failure in form. At the end of the Half any remnant left after finishing the books in hand was often given to 'History.' This meant that we had to translate and be questioned on an epitome of Roman History, written in detestable Latin by a German, one Bötticher. Of all dreary and pitiful work, mere waste of time in the saddest fashion, this was the worst I ever knew.

It will be seen that the old classical training on a basis of the Latin and Greek authors was the staple of a Shrewsbury course. It was Kennedy's peculiar treatment that gave it its peculiar interest, and brought us face to face with the worthies and rascals of ancient times. We learnt to know them as living human beings, not as lay figures or shadows. English we were expected to know; we had no lessons in the language or literature. Now and then the Doctor would launch a sudden question at some boy, quite irrelevantly, generally just before some lesson began. I remember his calling for an explanation of 'tale' in Milton's 'every shepherd tells his tale,' and of 'mortal taste' in the opening lines of *Paradise Lost*. Indeed you never knew what might be coming, and soon learnt not to be surprised.

I well remember being sent for one evening out of 'Head Room'—the Praepostors' sitting-room in Doctor's Hall, the chief House;—the Doctor wanted me. I was not head boy, and wondered what was coming. He was in his dining-room alone; some

guests had just gone upstairs. He handed me a scrap of paper on which was written a boy's epitaph in English with a Latin version. 'I thought you would like to see it, I have just been writing it.' I think he meant both English and Latin. I have the paper now; it reads as follows:

Weep not for me, my mother; I am blest:
but I must leave my home to come to thee:
my home is where the weary are at rest,
the wicked cease from troubling. Come to me.

*Pone modum lacrimis; te non ego, mater, adibo
quem tenet in caeli luce beata domus;
qua fessis sua parva quies, finemque nocendi
fraus habet. hic ego sum; me, mea mater, adi.*

The lines speak for themselves. I was delighted with them at the time, but still more I fear with the proud feeling of having been deemed worthy to share his thoughts.

I must now bring these imperfect jottings to a close, though I could go on for weeks recording my memories of his ever-varying moods and their strange manifestations, his seemingly incompatible qualities, above all his wayward enthusiasm. I have never known a man so clever, so ready, so confident in his own views, who was at the same time as passionate as an excitable woman and as simple as a little child. His generous sympathy, his noble courtesy, his pure honesty of purpose, are familiar to all who knew him in his later years. I need not enlarge on such superfluous topics; nor is it my purpose to attribute to him a perfection which did not belong to him, the possession of which would have made him perhaps a less loveable, certainly a far less interesting man. After seeing a great many of his pupils precede him on the inevitable road, having survived two younger brothers and an only son, the brave old Doctor is gone at last. To any old Salopians who

may read these pages my apologies are due for the presumption of the enterprise. I can only hope that in the presence of our common loss they will not too severely criticize the tribute that their fellow pupil lays upon our master's grave.

WILLIAM EMERTON HEITLAND.

29 April 1889.



"THE RECLUSE."

BOOK I. PART 1.—*Home at Grasmere.*

THE year in which we are now living has recalled to men's minds everywhere that era of generous enthusiasm which opened a hundred years ago. But among all the stirring associations of 1789, there is one of a minor kind which appeals specially to Johnians. The poet, who wrote in after years—

Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive,
But to be young was very heaven,

had himself spent the great year as an undergraduate of our own College. To us therefore who after the lapse of a century

pass

Through the same gateways, sleep where he has slept,
Wake where he waked,

it would have been in any case natural this year to give a little thought to Wordsworth. But the year has brought us a more particular call not to forget our poet, in that it has already given birth to more than one book of the greatest interest to all Wordsworth's readers. For the first time we have a complete edition of Wordsworth's poems, and this boon is made more valuable by the cheap and convenient form which has been given to the book. At the same time, under the title *Wordsworthiana*, we have received a most interesting collection of papers read before the now extinct Wordsworth Society, and throwing light both on the habits of the man and on the significance of his works. Of these

two books however I have no space to speak, and I must restrict myself to introducing the readers of the *Eagle* to a third windfall of this year—a hitherto unpublished work of the poet himself. As the title *The Recluse* is unfortunately ambiguous, it is necessary to explain briefly what the new work really is.

As early as 1814 Wordsworth announced his determination to compose "a philosophical poem containing views of Man, Nature, and Society, and to be entitled *The Recluse*, as having for its principal subject "the sensations and opinions of a poet living in retirement." Introductory to this work was the '*Prelude* or history of a poet's mind,' which was completed in 1805 though not published till after the poet's death in 1850. *The Recluse* itself remained a dream, though we hear further details of what it *was* to have been in the preface to the *Prelude*. "*The Recluse*," we are there told, "if completed would have consisted of Three Parts. Of these the Second Part alone, *The Excursion*, was finished and given to the world by the Author. *The First Book of the First Part of the Recluse still remains in Manuscript*; but the Third Part was only planned." It is this 'First Book of the First Part of the *Recluse*' which has just seen the light, some eighty years since it was written, and nearly forty years since its author was laid to his last rest.

I hope it is already clear that to appropriate the title *The Recluse*, as has been done, to the single Book now published, is a deplorable disregard of the poet's instructions; but the blunder becomes still more striking when one finds that the poet has assigned to this Book a name, *Home at Grasmere*, which is a singularly happy one. A sketch of the contents of the Book will make this manifest to all.

In the last passage of *The Prelude* Wordsworth reminds his friend Coleridge of the summer they had spent together in Somersetshire, that fruitful summer

of 1797, which gave us the joint volume of *Lyrical Ballads*. A year in Germany followed, and then in the closing days of 1799 Wordsworth and his sister took a cottage at Townend, Grasmere. The Book, *Home at Grasmere*, professes to have been written two or three months later, and to record the new impressions, hopes, and resolutions with which the brother and sister entered their new home.

The poem begins characteristically by telling how the poet, when still a boy (on some holiday excursion from Hawkshead School, we may suppose), lying on a green hill over Grasmere, had conceived the wish to spend his life in that spot. Nor had the beautiful vision faded from his mind, rather it

became

As beautiful to thought as it had been
When present to the bodily sense; a haunt
Of pure affections shedding upon joy
A brighter joy: and through such damp and gloom
Of the gay mind as oftentimes splenetic youth
Mistakes for sorrow, darting beams of light
That no self-cherished sadness could withstand.

Already in these lines we see the true Wordsworth, who beyond all men makes much of the pleasures of memory, and uses them both to lighten the dark hours of life and to connect the parts of life into an harmonious whole. We see the same poet who declared on revisiting Tintern—

These beauteous forms
Through a long absence have not been to me
As is a landscape to a blind man's eye:

the same who said of the daffodils—

And oft when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude—
And then my heart with pleasure fills
And dances with the daffodils!

And so when the opportunity came to realize the dream of his youth, he seized it undeterred by any worldly considerations. "What," it was said, "will you with your gifts of character and worldly experience exile yourself in an unknown Westmoreland village, where you must live more frugally than the cottagers about you, and at the same time grow poorer every day?" "Sage man," he replies—

Thy prudence, thy experience, thy desires,
Thy apprehensions—blush thou for them all.

Can the strong North-country fibre of our poet be better shown?

He is happier, he tells us, than he could have hoped to be.

Yes the realities of life, so cold....
As we pronounce them, doing them much wrong,
Have been to me more bountiful than hope,
Less timid than desire.

Many words have been written on the outward happiness of Wordsworth's life; but the young man who settled himself in this spirit in the Grasmere cottage had a spring of happiness within which asked no favours of mere circumstance. Or if there was one thing without which Wordsworth's life would have been incomplete—I mean the presence of his sister Dorothy—this was here permitted him, and the lines in which he speaks of her are among the most beautiful allusions to her in his works. Elsewhere it runs—

She gave me eyes, she gave me ears,
And humble cares and delicate fears,
A heart the fountain of sweet tears,
And love and hope and joy.

Here we are told—

Where'er my footsteps turned,
Her voice was like a hidden bird that sang,
The thought of her was like a flash of light,
Or an unseen companionship, a breath
Of fragrance independent of the wind.

And with her the home at Grasmere had one joy which was unknown in Eden—

possession of the good
Which had been sighed for, ancient thought fulfilled,
And dear imaginations realized.

And now the poet in an apostrophe to his new surroundings re-echoes the admiration of his boyhood. Bleak was the journey north, past

Wensley's rich vale and Sedbergh's naked heights ;
but now spring has come and the poet becomes 'happier of happy' as he watches the joyous circlings of the waterfowl above the lake ;

they descend
Almost to touch ; then up again aloft,
Up with a sally and a flash of speed
As if they scorned both resting place and rest !

Who but Wordsworth, we may ask, could have written that last line but one ?

In such surroundings, the poet continues, one might imagine that the human inhabitants were a hallowed race. But with his habitual truthfulness and loyalty to facts, pleasant or unpleasant, he puts such a dream aside and is content to accept his neighbours as made like the rest of us, of common clay—

I came not dreaming of unruffled life,
Untainted manners ; born among the hills,
Bred also there, I wanted not a scale
To regulate my hopes ; pleased with the good,
I shrink not from the evil with disgust
Or with immoderate pain. I look for Man,
The common creature of the brotherhood.

And yet there are favourable circumstances not to be overlooked. Within the circle of the mountains the Industrial Revolution with its accompaniments of human degradation has not been able to intrude :

Labour here preserves
His rosy face, a servant only here
Of the fireside or of the open field,
A Freeman therefore sound and unimpaired.

And, still rarer blessing, the tiller of the soil is at the same time its proprietor, owing neither rent nor reverence to any man—

he who tills the field,
He, happy man! is master of the field,
And treads the mountains which his Fathers trod.

That system, once so widespread, had its economical disadvantages; that it bore moral results, the history of the English yeomen will testify for ever; or, if that failed us, Wordsworth's poems would tell the tale.

And these hardy shepherds and farmers, Wordsworth tells us, were not without feeling for the world of nature, animate and inanimate, which day by day surrounded them. Before ever the poet and his gifted sister came to Grasmere vale, every spot was enriched by some human association—

not a tree
Sprinkles these little pastures, but the same
Hath furnished matter for a thought; perchance
For some one serves as a familiar friend.

....this whole Vale..

Swarms with sensation as with gleams of sunshine.

And the poet who loves nature and yet loves man more, loves nature best when she is thus associated with the life of man.

Nor will the poet himself remain for long a mere stranger in his new home. He, too, with the revolving months will hear nature speaking to him with a quickly recognized and familiar voice, and beasts and birds and flowers will exert upon him the charm of old-standing acquaintance. And shall such a life be called solitary? Rather

solitude is not
Where these things are: he truly is alone....
He....by the vast metropolis immured,
Where pity shrinks from unremitting calls,
Where numbers overwhelm humanity
And neighbourhood serves rather to divide
Than to unite.

In the Home at Grasmere the inner life shall be fully satisfied :

we have within ourselves

Enough to fill the present day with joy

And overspread the future years with hope—

still life is not for enjoyment merely, 'something must be *done*,' and the poet feels himself called to utter a message to his age, a message which shall make demand on all the daring, all the strength, all the tenacity that is within him. The passage in which the poet declares the dedication of his powers to this new end is so noble in spirit and so magnificent in expression that it is scarcely to be surpassed, as I think, in English poetry. I cannot do otherwise than quote it at length.

While yet an innocent little one, with a heart
That doubtless wanted not its tender moods,
I breathed (for this I better recollect)
Among wild appetites and blind desires,
Motions of savage instinct my delight
And exaltation. Nothing at that time
So welcome, no temptation half so dear
As that which urged me to a daring feat,
Deep pools, tall trees, black chasms, and dizzy crags,
And tottering towers: I loved to stand and read
Their looks forbidding, read and disobey,
Sometimes in act and evermore in thought.
With impulses, that scarcely were by these
Surpassed in strength, I heard of danger met
Or sought with courage; enterprise forlorn
By one, sole keeper of his own intent,
Or by a resolute few, who for the sake
Of glory fronted multitudes in arms.
Yea, to this hour I cannot read a Tale
Of two brave vessels matched in deadly fight,
And fighting to the death, but I am pleased
More than a wise man ought to be; I wish,
Fret, burn, and struggle, and in soul am there.
But me hath Nature tamed, and bade to seek
For other agitations, or be calm;

Hath dealt with me as with a turbulent stream,
 Some nursling of the mountains which she leads
 Through quiet meadows, after he has learnt
 His strength, and had his triumph and his joy,
 His desperate course of tumult and of glee.
 That which in stealth by Nature was performed
 Hath Reason sanctioned: her deliberate Voice
 Hath said: Be mild, and cleave to gentle things,
 Thy glory and thy happiness be there.
 Nor fear, though thou confide in me, a want
 Of aspirations that have been—of foes
 To wrestle with, and victory to complete,
 Bounds to be leapt, darkness to be explored;
 All that inflamed thy infant heart, the love,
 The longing, the contempt, the undaunted quest,
 All shall survive, though changed their office, all
 Shall live, it is not in their power to die.

Finally we have the famous though somewhat unequal passage 'On Man, on Nature and on Human Life,' which was included in the original preface to the *Excursion*:

Of Truth, of Grandeur, Beauty, Love, and Hope,
 And melancholy Fear subdued by Faith;
 Of blessed consolations in distress,
 Of moral strength and intellectual Power;
 Of joy in widest commonalty spread....
 I sing.

Even in so bare a sketch as I have given of it, the interest of the work will still I hope be clear. I do not know whether to admire most in Wordsworth the dauntless spirit in which he set himself to his life's work, the largeness and humanity of his treatment of life, his subtle sensitiveness to the delicate phenomena of mind and of nature, or his pure and lofty English which verges again and again on absolute inspiration. But all these great qualities are conspicuous in *Home at Grasmere*.

G. C. M. S.



SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN AND THE OLD BRIDGE.

IN Willis and Clark's *Architectural History of the University of Cambridge &c.* (Vol. II. p. 274), in the history of the Third Court of the College, the following passage occurs: "a plan has been preserved which shews how the court might be completed on the west or river side, by causing the intended building to project into the river at its south extremity so far as to reduce the obliquity of its position to an inappreciable quantity. In the middle of the west side there was to have been a bridge exactly where the present foot bridge is in a direction coinciding with a line running through the middle of all the courts. This plan is neither signed nor dated, but it seems to have been adopted with the exception of the bridge. Sir Christopher Wren had been consulted, as shewn by the following note, written on the margin of the plan, but his letter has unfortunately not been preserved.

Sr. Chr. Wren in his Letter to you Laid down Something of this affair which I could wish you would Consider; as also about diverting the Streame a little farther from y^e house: but to avoid expencive propōsions this is y^e most plausible and best we can make of this Case."

While examining a boxful of letters in the College Treasury I was fortunate enough to find not only Sir Christopher Wren's letter but also two letters from Nicholas Hawksmoor, one of his pupils, relating to the same matter. The letters, which are appended, are addressed to the Master, Dr Gower.

Wren's letter is somewhat frayed, and one or two words are gone, but they are sufficiently obvious from the context.

From Hawksmoor's second letter it would appear that the plan preserved in the College Library was prepared for him by Grumbold, a free-mason. The note on the margin appears to be in Hawksmoor's handwriting.

In addition to the ground-plan two designs for the bridge have been preserved, which are probably those referred to by Sir Christopher Wren as having been prepared by him, the ornaments on the piers being pyramids and urns such as he indicates.

R. F. S.

I.

Sir Christopher Wren to Dr Gower.

Whitehall March 31, 1697.

Sr

Nothing is more acceptable to me then to promote what in me lies any public ornament, and more especially in the Universities, where I find something of a public spirit to be yet alive. The proposition you made me by Mr. Grumbold about your Bridge, I have considered, and can thinke but of two methods. The first takes some farther ornament to your College: The second is obvious, the making [a stone] Bridge instead of your wooden one in the same place; and of this I sent you severall sketches to conclude upon and afterward to be more correctedly designed for the worke; and I thinke there is nothing in this more than your workmen know how to performe, for you need not be solicitous that the Bridge should appear fine to the River and the Bargemen, & if you resolve to keepe the bridge leuell with the walkes, you have only to take care of a handsome Ballastrade, upon the peers of which for ornament to the walkes, you may set vnes pyramids or statues even what your Heartes or Benefactions will reach; and as for the substruction, it is enough if the Arches giue passage enough to Boates & floods & be firmly built upon good foundations and with good materiells.

But the First of these two waies is that which I confesse pleases me if it pleases you. It is to turn the River in a direct Chanell over your own ground, and to make the Bridge directly in the middle vistro of your Quadrangles, and to rayse a new but shorter walke as farr as your Ground goes, which may terminate in a seat statue somerhouse or some agreeable object, and returne off to the other walke. I foresee severall objections & I thinke they may all be solved.

1. The Boghouse must be moved elsewhere. And why should the best viewes from the Chambers upon the Gardens and fields be soe defiled?

2. The digging of a new Chanell of 700 feet long 50 foot broad & 8 foot deepe will be a great Expence. It would be in London an expence of about 400^{lb}. your Turfediggers will doe it much cheaper; it will be a singular benefit to Trinity College, as well as yours, for it will giue them (instead of a Triangular peece of ground) a regular parterre before their Library, as it will giue to you the like & they may be induced possibly to doe part.

3. What shall be don with the earth? for the navigation must not be obstructd. It must be wheeled in heapes to the Bankes of the old River to be afterwards filled in when the Bridge is built & the new Chanell opened, the Bridge will be easier built before the water is turned.

4. How shall there be earth found to rayse the new Walke? by cutting a Ditch on the side next the Pondes in a strait line as the vistro directs.

The Convenience of all this is a parterre to the River, a better accesse to the walkes and a more beautifull disposition of the whole ground. You must excuse the Architect (if his opinion be asked) who gives the designes he judges most proper as an Artist: but this ought still to be with submission to the circumstances of your own affairs [of which] you are best Judges. If you conclude of this way, let me haue a plan taken of your walkes & that side of the College and winding of the River from Trinity bridge as farr as your concernes, & then I can giue you more perfect designes & an estimate of the charge. I am

Sr.

your very humble servant

CHR. WREN.

II.

Nicholas Hawksmoor to Dr Gower.

Sr

My rudeness is render'd altogether unpardonable by not answering you sooner unless I may offer for excuse that I was unhappily from London when your letter came to my Lodging. Sr. you have been pleased to give me a short description of y^e site of our new intended worke, and I well remember, that this old bridge is at y^e end of a narrow crooked back lane having no proper access to it and being without any regard of y^e front or sides of y^e Colledge so very ungracefull and inconvenient that seems rather by chance to belong to y^r Coll: than by any intention: tis true it leads to a walk of trees which is an Avenue leading to nothing and would be no worse if y^e Bridge was elsewhere, than in the present scituation which sufficiently condemns itself without any further evidence as being irregular unseemly & barbarous unfitt to be contiguous to so noble a house in a place where so many strangers come. The other scituacōn with all y^e reasons imaginable recommends itself as being the true and proper comming to the house, giving a pleasant vista and entrance thro' y^e body of y^e whole fabrick. It is impossible any can argue for y^e old site when this is proposed, which all artists will approve of and on y^e contrary protest against y^e other, and I humbly beg that you will take this as a memoriall, that you will hereafter dislike y^e bridge if placed in y^e old scituacōn.

Perhaps it may be suggested there will be some disparity in y^e expense but I am of opinion it will not be extravagant, and when we consider how much it adornes and accommodates y^e house we ought not to remember that small addition of charge.

As to the back part of y^e Colledge tho it is at present irregular this may be an inducement to some farther decorations of it, & for what relates to your intended Parterre which communicates y^e bridge (laid in y^e middle) and the p^rsent Long Walke we doubt not that time will produce Benefac^r: especially in so extensive a house of which so many considerable are and have been members. I am most glad to have your selfe and Sir Chr. Wren on my side and I pray you will profit for certainly (as you are pleased to hint) there is noe need of much experience in this case for he must be a young Architect or dull Mechanick that would offer any other than we doe.

But however strang it seems a trifle yett in so small a thing, I would not hav it left to posterity as a specimen of our ignorance poverty or covettousness. I neede not put you in minde how exact y^e Italians and French are in every thing of this sort, and w^t great benefitt we obtain from it, nor need I praise regular architecture to you that can forme much better ideas of it yourselfe and I hope the whole body of this learned house will consent and assist in carrying on so good a proposition.

If there remains any difficulty which I cannot apprehend I beg that your workman will send me a plan of that part of y^e College which must be opened to make a dorway with the hights and levells of y^e adjacent grounds and you shall have all the advice I can possibly procure you and whēas I was designing to wait on you at Cambridge, which I would most willingly doe, but that y^e matter is so plain and obvious that I cannot conceive there is any occasion for my coming since I can in every respect answer all your purposes here.

S^r I am sincerely your humble

Kensington house

Servant

May 16: 1698.

N. HAWKSMOOR.

III.

Nicholas Hawksmoor to Dr Gower.

S^r

I am very much pleased that my thoughts concerning with what your self suggested to us, is so well receīd, and also that you do rightly apprehend my notions of y^e matter. I have recd the draughts of Mr Grumbold; and withall further confirmation of my opinion. The principal object^a that can be offered is, supposing a right line drawne from y^e middle of y^e street gate, and produced thro the midle of ye now intended gate next y^e river will not cut y^e line of y^e back front at R^t angles and if y^e Bridge be laid at right angles to y^e back front, then indeed y^e aforesaid right line will fall on a corner of y^e Bridge: but we may avoid this by laying the bridge obliquely to y^e said front, and directly on y^e aforesaid Right Line, so that y^e view may pass exactly on y^e middle of y^e bridge. I have laid this downe on y^e plan which I hope will be intelligible to you.

If it is objected that y^e bridge lying so obliquely to y^e front line will be a fault I answer it is y^e least we can chuse of

severall, and none will observe it but an artist who will excuse it when he sees y^e Reason and necessity of it.

It may also be objected that the bridge by this means will be turned a little obliqu'ly to y^e streame of ye River by which y^e Current will press more powerfully on y^e Joynts of y^e stone worke.

Tis true but I am of opinion that y^e effect will be so inconsiderable that y^e care and skill in y^e performance of y^e worke will safely be made capable of resisting that small advantage given to y^e water.

And I cannot doubt but Mr Grumbold our honest and skilfull artificer will take great care in this matter, and must certainly be of our persuasion in this case, where both his judgment and reputation is concerned so nerly.

Sr I can say no more but that my thoughts are still y^e same as at first, but however I must confess your owne affairs are best known to yourselves, and must therefore submit y^e execution of em to your owne wisdome.

I am assuredly y^r most humble sr^t

N. HAWKSMOOR.

Whitehall June 9th

1698.

Obituary.

PROFESSOR KENNEDY.

It is with no common sorrow that we record the death of Dr Kennedy. Although twenty years have past since he laid down the office in which he showed himself to be one of the greatest teachers of his day, he was still as Greek Professor and Fellow of St John's an honoured and familiar figure among us to the end. The last number of the *Eagle* contained a translation into Latin Verse by his hand, then, as he said, 'trembling towards the nineties': and we had hoped that the present number might have contained the first chapter of a long-promised autobiography. But 'God disposes,' and the life-history traced by the living hand gives place to a record of death traced by others. No autobiography was necessary however to preserve in the memory of our College the name and the achievements of the great and much-loved man who in the fulness of years has gone to his rest.

As we give in another page a very full account of Dr Kennedy's work at Shrewsbury from the hand of one of his distinguished pupils, it will be enough here briefly to note the chief external facts of Dr Kennedy's life.

Benjamin Hall Kennedy was born at Birmingham in 1804. "I was rocked," he said, "in my cradle by the guns of Austerlitz and the clash of Trafalgar." His father, the Rev Rann Kennedy, was second master of King Edward's School, and here the son received his early education a generation before Lightfoot, Westcott, and Benson issued from the same walls. From Birmingham Kennedy proceeded to Shrewsbury, where under Dr Samuel Butler he made such progress that while still at school he obtained the University distinction of the Porson Prize. In 1823 Kennedy came up to St John's, and entered on a university career of unexampled brilliancy. After obtaining all the classical prizes of the University he graduated in 1827 as Senior Classic, Senior

Chancellor's Medallist, and a Senior Optime. We may remind the reader that Dr Kennedy's family has furnished in two generations four Senior Classics to the university.

For a short time after his degree Kennedy stayed at Cambridge as Fellow and Lecturer of St John's, until in 1830 he accepted an Assistant-Mastership at Harrow. Here he acquitted himself so well that when in 1836 the Headmastership of Shrewsbury became vacant by the elevation of Dr Butler to the see of Lichfield, Kennedy was at once appointed to the command of his old school.

And now began the historic period of Kennedy's life. Those of our readers who wish to form a conception of Kennedy during this time, with his noble presence, his fiery temperament, his power of inspiring his pupils with his own enthusiasm for knowledge,—these we refer to another part of this magazine. But it may be demanded of us to touch on some of the external signs of Kennedy's unique success as a teacher. Shrewsbury it will be borne in mind was a school not rich in endowments and consisting during his rule of less than 200, for some time little over 100, boys: yet with this scanty material Kennedy obtained such a list of University distinctions as would be the despair of any later Headmaster.

Between the years 1840 and 1860 fifty-one Fellowships at Oxford and Cambridge fell to Shrewsbury boys: while, if we take Cambridge alone into account, we find that of boys who were at any time in Kennedy's VIth forty-two obtained places in the First Class of the Classical Tripos, and of these eleven were Senior Classics. Eighteen Classical University Scholarships (disregarding Bell, Crosse, and Tyrwhitt Scholarships) and twenty-three Porson Prizes were also awarded to his pupils. The names of Munro, Mayor, and Cope, would themselves confer lustre on their teacher, and one might mention many scholars scarcely less conspicuous than these who also trace their success to the Old School at Shrewsbury.

After thirty years at Shrewsbury, Kennedy resigned his post in 1866, and in the latter part of that year was elected to the Regius Professorship of Greek and a Canonry at Ely: his three competitors were all pupils of his own. At this time a Latin Professorship in our university was created as a testimonial to 'the Doctor' by his friends and pupils. It is interesting to remember that the two first occupants of that

chair should have been alike pupils of the man in whose honour it was founded.

It is not necessary to dwell at length on the closing period of Kennedy's life, although his lectures as Greek Professor were marked by the same vigorous scholarship and something of the same alternation of fire and suavity which characterised his school-teaching. His great merits remained the same, but the university curriculum altered its character, and in the last few years only a few undergraduates found time to sit at the feet of the 'old man eloquent.' His activity however still found many channels. Besides the *Latin Primer* and *Public School Latin Grammar* by which he is so well known, he found time in his latter years for editions or translations of *Vergil*, the *Oedipus Rex*, the *Agamemnon*, the *Birds*, and the *Theætetus*: not to speak of the charming volume of verse called *Between Whiles*. He was always a warm supporter of the Higher Education of Women, and in him Girton and Newnham College have lost one of their oldest and firmest friends.

Dr Kennedy died at Torquay on April 6 in the 85th year of his age. He was buried on Friday April 12 in the Mill Road Cemetery, Cambridge, after the first part of the service had been held in our College Chapel in the presence of a number of representatives of the University, the College, and Shrewsbury School. The officiating clergy were the Master, the Vice-Chancellor Dr Searle, Master of Pembroke, and Professor J. E. B. Mayor.

A notice of Dr Kennedy written by Mr Page of Charterhouse has appeared in the *Times* (April 8), one by Mr Hallam of Harrow in the *Journal of Education* for May, one by Mr W. F. Smith in the *Cambridge Review* (May 2), and the first part of one by Professor Mayor in the *Classical Review* for May.

REV THOMAS SAUNDERS EVANS D.D.

Thomas Evans, son of David Evans Esq., co. Derby, was entered as pensioner of St John's College, from Shrewsbury School, on the 8th of April 1835, on the side of Messrs Crick, Isaacson and Miller. He was then 19 years of age, having been born 8 March 1816.

Like his schoolfellow F. A. Paley, who died a few months ago, he was unable to compete for the Classical Tripos, owing to the mathematical monopoly of the day. Thus one of

the first scholars of the century only appears on the honour boards of his school as Porson Prizeman for 1838. In 1839 he proceeded B.A. as Thomas Evans, and M.A. in 1845 as Thomas Sanders Evans.

He avenged himself on the Power which had crushed his fortunes by an anonymous poem (with a few satirical notes), which would not have disgraced a tragedian of the best days of Athens: *Μαθηματογονία. The mythological birth of the Nymph Mathesis.* Cambridge, W. P. Grant. 1839. 8vo. pp. 8.

His appointment as Classical Master in Shrewsbury School is recorded in the *Cambridge Chronicle* of 13 March 1841. I had the great happiness to be one of his earliest pupils, and learnt for the first time in my life what composition means, and how it imparts, as no other training can, a living sympathy with the great masters of style. He was tall and erect, fond of exercise, of swarthy complexion. The Pucks of the fifth form took advantage of his short sight, *e.g.* to dazzle him by reflecting the sunlight into his eyes; by the time his glass was brought round to the *fons et origo mali*, the offender would have hid his bit of looking-glass and be absorbed in the lesson. Probably no modern scholar ever surpassed the flow and chaste elegance of his Virgilian hexameters and Greek tragic iambics; he has also left fine examples of Homeric verse, of Latin elegiacs and alcaics. Like Shilleto, he would turn every chance saying into verse. Walking in the college grounds with a friend, who said to him: 'Shall we go to my rooms to eat some potted beef, or walk here in the sun?' he replied on the spur of the moment: *suaue uorare bouem, sed suauius apricari*. Once he gave us a mock-heroic version of the common phrase, 'like beans,' *Pythagorae cognatarum de more fabarum*, confessing at the same time that *de more* should be *more* simply. His translations into English were close and brought out the exact sense of the Greek or Latin, but his taste in English was not so exquisite as in the 'dead' languages, which to him lived and breathed. I remember his rendering *rectum animi*, 'perpendicularity of the mind,'—not that in a verse translation he would have tolerated such a phrase, but to wean us from conventional looseness. Once I was in Kennedy's drawing room with Evans, when the youngest child appeared or was mentioned. Evans inquired the name. Hearing that it was Janet Edith, he proceeded to scan

Jānēt | Ēdīth | Kēnnē | d̄y,— perfectly happy in discovering a trochaic dimeter catalectic. No man can ever have taken a more genuine interest in the particle ΓΕ. If you went a walk with him, as I did sometimes at Rugby, those two letters would furnish food for reflexion for hours and hours.

He was ordained deacon in 1844, priest in 1846.

After the death of George Kennedy, 11 September 1847, Evans was called to Rugby, where he married. His wife (Rosamond) died 19 Nov. 1863, aet. 35, leaving two sons and two daughters. His son David (of St. Cath. B.A. 1878, M.A. 1882) has a parish in Worcester. His Rugby pupils will bear witness that it was an epoch in their lives when they came under his teaching.

In 1862 he was appointed by Bishop Baring Canon of Durham and Professor of Greek in Durham University. In the same year he was admitted M.A. *ad eundem* at Durham. He was elected Proctor in Convocation for the Chapter of Durham from 1864 till his death. In this capacity he once made a formidable onslaught on the revised version of the New Testament.

In 1873 he published: *Tennyson's Oenone translated into Latin Hexameters*. In *The Speaker's Commentary* (1881) he edited 1 Corinthians which procured for him the honorary degree of D.D. at Edinburgh 1885. In 1882 appeared *The Nihilist in the Hayfield, a Latin poem*. One of his versions is inserted in the *Arundines Cami*; several in *Sabrinae Corolla*. But he wrote many fugitive pieces for his friends which deserve to be collected.

When I announced to him Dr Kennedy's death, his reply came from Weston-super-Mare, where he was seeking health after undergoing a painful operation. He died there 15 May aet. 73, leaving many friends and no enemy.*

J. E. B. M.

* His elder brother, John Harrison Evans, son of Mr Evans, surgeon, of Belper, Derbyshire, educated at Manchester School, was admitted pensioner of St John's under Mr Tatham 27 Dec. 1823. B.A. 1828 (3rd Wr., 10th in 1 cl. Class.). Admitted foundation fellow 30 March 1830 in the room of R. Twopeny; succeeded in his fellowship by George Currey 19 March 1839. Junior Proctor 1837-8. Ordained deacon 1833, priest 1834. On Saturday 28 April 1838 appointed head master of Sedbergh School (*Cambridge Chronicle* 5 May 1838), to the great benefit of the school and college. On Thursday 19 July 1838 he was married at Duffield (by the Rev G. Evans,

I add from *The Journal of Philology* V (1874) 307—8 a specimen of his original verse.

VETERI VETVS HOSPES AMICO.

Ille ego qui quondam Grantae sub moenibus altis
errabam magno musarum instinctus amore,
Munro care, tibi peritura poemata pango.
ut me grata tui scribentem stringit imago !
te pono ante oculos iubeoque adstare, neque absens
alloquor absentem : usque adeo mihi corde sub alto
viuit forma uiri, uultus, color, ingenium, uox.

Versiculos laetus legi et bis terque relegi
laetior usque tuos. quantum si uiueret, ipse
confessurus erat *Gravius*, tibi me quoque tantum
confiteor debere. at per uestigia uatis
Peligni minus isse reor te, maxime Munro,
quam signasse nouum sermonem, dum tibi musam
Nasonis numerosque repraesentare uideris.
de sermone tuo morem gere pauca monenti.
si qua forte satus Romana gente fuisset
Aeschylus atque elegos uoluisset adire Latinos,

vicar of Rayton, Salop) to Kate, youngest daughter of the late Leonard Pickering, Esq., of Winterborn Abbas, Dorsetshire (*ibid.* July 28, 1838). He resigned the mastership of Sedbergh in October 1861, owing to ill-health, and was succeeded by H. G. Day (30 Oct.). He was sometime chaplain of the Mission to Seamen, Sunderland. His wife, Kate, died 11 Febr. 1880, at 38 Hoghton Street, Southport, aet. 73 (*Times* 13 Febr. 1880). He survived her a quarter of a year, dying 26 May 1880, in the same house, aet. 74 (*ibid.* 28 May 1880). He edited, what was long used as a text-book in college : *The first three sections of Newton's Principia, with an Appendix ; and the ninth and eleventh sections.* 2nd Ed. Cambr. 1837. A fourth edition, Cambr. 1855. There has been a fifth ; and the book, as edited by Mr Main, is still used. In the *Admission Register of the Manchester School.* By the Rev Jer. F. Smith. Chetham Soc. III. 1874, p. 138, is an account of J. H. Evans, who was admitted into Manchester school 9 Febr. 1819, aet. 13 (p. 307 is a copy of his alcaics, not very accurate). Another brother, Geo. Fabian Evans, M.D. of Caius College, a wrangler in 1832, was consulting physician to the Birmingham general hospital.

In 1858 the pupils of J. H. Evans raised a sum of money for building a town-hall at Sedbergh. W. M. Gunson, if I remember right, and John Rigg were foremost in this work.

His son, John David Evans, graduated at St John's, B.A. 1862. M.A. 1865.

talem crediderim scripturum carmina uatem
haud aliena tuis ; qui stant quasi marmore uersus
et similes solido structis adamante columnis.

At puto de uerbis *it iter*, si uersa retrorsum
sic starent *iter it*, flueret numerosior ordo.
nonne Maro *uia ui* posuit bis, *ui uia* numquam ?
ni fallor, Sophocles iterans *it it* edidit unus.

Verum hoc non poteram ieiunum scribere carmen
nec tibi gratari—quamquam est mora longa bilustris—
cum Lucreti operum interpres praestantior audis
quam rerum naturæ Lucretius ipse.
magnum opus et numeris plenum omnibus, unde perenne
nomen erit Munronis et aeternabitur aere,
plurima lectorum durando saecula uoluens.
haec quae scriberet Euander longinquus habebat.

Vnum oro super : ad fines si te bona nostros
fors fumusque ferat, noli me abscondere uectus—
uctus Hyperboreos in montes ignibus ales ;
sed quando ' Scotus uolucer ' te uoluet ad Arcton,
lentior allabens Dunelmi respice turre
tergeminas molemque piam super urbe sedentem,
oblitusque Caledoniae paulisper auitae
huc deflecte pedem, memoris memor hospes amici.

T. S. E.

DVNELMI,

Id. Apr. MDCCCLXXIV.

REV BARTHOLOMEW EDWARDS.

Within ten days of completing his hundredth year, on February 21, 1889, peacefully passed away at Ashill Rectory, in Norfolk, the Rev Bartholomew Edwards, the oldest beneficed clergyman of the Church of England, and the oldest member of the ancient and religious foundation of St John's College.

The following extract, photographed from the Baptismal Register of Hethersett Church in Norfolk, shews the day of his Baptism and the day of his Birth : the latter entry being made in his case alone, as if the writer had a presentiment that

1789

*Bartholomew son of Barth^r Edwards Cl^r Rector
of this Parish & Catherine his wife Daughter of the
Late William Smith Cl^r Rector of Buxham Widgeate
born March 2^d, Baptized March 20.*

the accurate date of the birthday of that particular infant might one day become important.

In 1811 Mr Edwards graduated as a Senior Optime at St John's, and became M.A. in 1814. He was ordained Deacon in 1812 at Norwich by Bishop Bathurst, and Priest in 1813, in which year he was instituted, on his own presentation, to the Rectory of Ashill, where he resided for an unbroken period of 76 years. He would often point out the spot in his dining-room where he heard of the victory of Waterloo, having then been two years Rector of the Parish. In his early clerical life Mr Edwards, being a very good judge of a horse and fond of riding, used to take an occasional gallop with the hounds, but when the old order of sporting parsons gave way to the newer development of working Parish Priests, Mr Edwards gave up what he considered unfitting for a Clergyman, and became a leader and promoter of all that was good and useful in his Parish and neighbourhood. From 1842 to 1887 he was Rural Dean of Breccles and Thetford. He was also a Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant for Norfolk. In 1848 he built at his own cost a fine Parochial School, to which he added in 1876 a building for infant children, and a teacher's residence. The Parish Church was thoroughly repaired and re-seated by him in 1866. But his zeal was not confined to his own Parish. He was an ardent supporter of foreign missions, especially of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. In 1873 he gave a donation of £500 towards the purchase of the Society's house in Delahay Street, and the last sermon he ever preached was for the Society, on the Day of Intercession in November 1888, his text being *St Matthew xxviii. 19, 20.*

On Christmas-day last he administered the Holy Communion in his Parish Church, and took some part in the services during the next three or four Sundays. On January 24 Mr Edwards

went to the poll to record his vote at the County Council Election, and unfortunately caught a chill which developed into congestion of the lungs, and eventually proved fatal to him on February 21. His funeral took place on the 28th amid a snowstorm driven by a piercing north-east wind; but notwithstanding the severity of the weather many hundreds of persons assembled to shew a last tribute of respect to one whom they had known and revered all their lives. In the long procession of Clergy in surplices were the Rev G. R. Winter, Vicar of Swaffham, who took the chief part of the service; the Ven Archdeacon Perowne; Rev A. T. Crisford, Rural Dean; the Rev Dr Jessopp and Rev. J. F. Bateman, Rural Dean of Rockland, who walked together representing St John's College; and Rev C. Custance; also many leading laymen of the County, amongst whom were Major Marsham, Major Keppel, W. Tyssen Amherst, Esq. M.P., H. W. B. Edwards, Esq., H. N. Custance, Esq. Mr Edwards was buried by the side of his wife, who died in 1864 at the age of 78.

Many were the loving words of sorrow uttered as the vast assemblage filed past the open vault to take a farewell look at the resting-place of one whom the Parish will greatly miss, and of whom a poor man present truly remarked, "Ashill has lost its father"; and surely none will wonder or find fault if, in the course of the afternoon, many little anecdotes passed round of a more lively nature, bearing on the wonderful vitality and youthfulness of character and appearance of Mr Edwards, long after he had passed his ninetieth year. The writer of this notice for instance having mentioned seeing him at Lambeth Palace on October 18, 1886, at a meeting to inaugurate the building of the Church House (to which Mr Edwards gave £100), was told how, on arriving at the hour appointed, Mr Edwards was briskly stepping up the staircase, when, remembering that he did not know the proper door of the Library, he looked round on two tall footmen at the bottom of the stairs, and said "Will one of you kindly shew me the Library Door?" "Very sorry, Sir," was the reply, "but the Archbishop has told us to look out for an aged clergyman from Norfolk, Mr Bartholomew Edwards, and help him upstairs." On another occasion a lady said to him "Mr Edwards, why don't you walk with a stick? You might have a fall some day, which would be serious." "Oh no,"

was the reply, "if you begin with that sort of thing you must go on with it." He was then about ninety-five years of age.

J. F. B.

JOSEPH WOOLLEY LL.D.

The celebrated naval architect and constructor, Joseph Woolley, M.A., LL.D., F.R.A.S., died on Sunday, March 31, at Sevenoaks. He was educated at St John's, where he graduated as third Wrangler in 1840 (the Bishop of Carlisle's year), and was subsequently elected Fellow. He held the posts of Inspector-General at the Royal School of Naval Architecture, South Kensington, and Director of Education to the Admiralty. For many years he was a clergyman, but in May 1873 he relinquished his orders under the Clerical Disabilities Relief Act of 1870. The *Times* states that, nevertheless, "he continued to be to the last a devout worshipper in the Church of England. He was a man who was much loved by all who were privileged to work with him." He wrote a *Treatise on Descriptive Geometry*, which was long a standard work on the subject.

REV JOHN EDWARD BROMBY D.D.

John Edward Bromby, who died on March 5, was born at Hull in 1809. He was educated at Uppingham and at St John's College, where he graduated in 1832 as ninth Wrangler and Second Class Classic; he was elected a Fellow, and took holy orders in 1834. In 1836, while Acting Principal of the British College, he married the daughter of Alderman Lilly, of Bristol. He was appointed Principal of Mortimer House, Clifton, and afterwards of Elizabeth College, Guernsey. In 1858 he sailed for Melbourne, having been appointed Head-master of the Church of England Grammar School—an important post, which he held till 1875. The parish at Toorak, a fashionable suburb of Melbourne, was under his charge during the absence on leave of the incumbent; and in 1877 he became incumbent of St Paul's, Melbourne. Dr Bromby was distinguished for his high scholarly attainments, no less than for force of character and loftiness of thought. Several pamphlets on theological

subjects are proof of his activity, and one of his lectures, entitled *Beyond the Grave*, which was published in 1875, excited considerable controversy. Dr Bromby was brother to the ex-Bishop of Tasmania, who is now in England.

REV THOMAS HARRY NOCK.

On another page is a sketch of the marvellously long clerical life (seventy-six years in one Parish) of a St John's man. Here we must allude, with deep regret for its termination, to the brief ministry of barely two years, in another Norfolk Parish, of Thomas Harry Nock, formerly Scholar of St John's, and B.A. (Second Class Classical Tripos) 1875. Having been ordained in the same year to the Curacy of St Clement's Nechells, he was in 1878 elected Vicar of St Catherine's Nechells, in Birmingham. While he was there it was decided to build a Mission Room. A grant of land was obtained for the purpose, and the day after the land had been conveyed, eight men were at work at four in the morning; they had come to put in two hours' work before going to their usual employment at six o'clock. The materials for that house, which was built of brick and slated, cost £500, and the whole of the labour was given by the working men of the Parish in their spare time and holidays. Not one penny was expended in labour till they came to the roof, when as no slater could be found in the Parish, the working men raised the money, found a slater from a distance, and paid him for his time. Early in 1887 Mr Nock came into residence at Bressingham, with his young wife and little boy, and soon became actively engaged in his Master's cause, both in his own Parish and the immediate neighbourhood, gathering together a large number of adults for a special Confirmation held there by the Bishop of Norwich; taking the Chair at, and actively supporting, the British and Foreign Bible Society Meeting at Diss; and shewing himself a very useful member of the South Rockland Clerical Society.

Early in the present year Mr Nock caught a severe chill by sitting in wet clothes during some pastoral visits. Congestion of the lungs and various complications followed, till after a long and lingering illness, most patiently borne, he passed away on Friday evening, March 15.

J. F. B.



KING JAMES AND THE WHIPPING BOY.

KING JAMES, we have lately been told, when a boy
In acquiring much learning much time did employ.
He was praised, if his lessons correctly he said;
If he blundered, a lad was well whipped in his stead.
But now, if things prosper, with jubilant cry
The Democracy shouts—"What a good boy am I!"
Yet whenever the wings of good Fortune are clipped,
The same people exclaims—"Let the Marquis be
whipped!"

ἈΡΧΩΝ ΜΑΣΤΙΓΟΥΜΕΝΟΣ.

Ἦν βασιλεὺς, ὃς παῖς ἔτ' ἐὼν ἐδιδάσκετο πολλά·
Οὐ μὲν πάντα καλῶς, ἦν δ' ὅτε φαῦλος ἔην.
Εἰ δὲ καλῶς τι κατήνυσ' ἐπήνεσαν αὐτίκα πάντες·
Εἰ δὲ κακῶς, πληγὰς δοῦλος ἔκλαιε λαβών.
Νῦν δ' ὁ παρ' ἡμῖν δῆμος, ἐπεὶ πόλις ἴσταται ὀρθή,
Τῶν ἀγαθῶν πάντων οἶος ἔπαινον ἔχει.
Εἰ δὲ πόλει κάκ' ἔπεισι τὰ πράγματα, πλήγματα κλαίειν
Τὸν Τελαμωνιάδην, ὥς ἀδικοῦντα, λέγει.

PRO "REGE" LEGE "GREGE."

Rex, puer et multis solitus parere magistris,
Multa bene, interdum non bene iussa facit.
Si bene, laudatur; si non bene fecerit idem,
Vernula pro Regis crimine terga dolet.
Nunc, vice mutata, si res cecidere secundae,
Plebs accepta refert omnia laeta sibi;
Sin Fortuna negat vultum, damnabitur unus
Caecilius Consul pro grege flagra pati.

ARCULUS.



LYRICS.

Zu meinen Füßen sinkt ein Blatt.

Sick with the rain, and faint for heat,
A leaf is falling at my feet.
When it was green and young of cheer,
I had a father and mother dear!

A leaf! its life is but a day,
The spring's sweet child, the autumn's prey!
Yet this that flutters from above
Has overliv'd a world of love!

After UHLAND.

Ich will mich im grünen Wald ergehn.

Out in the greenwood I will go
Where blossoms blow and birds are singing:
For when within the grave I lie
The clods will cover ear and eye,
I shall see no more the blossoms blow,
I shall hear no more the bird-notes ringing!

After HEINE.

So oft sie kam, erschien mir die Gestalt.

As often as she came, she seemed to me
Fair as the earliest green upon the tree.
And what she said, deep in my heart was borne,
Sweet as the bird's first carol from the thorn.
And oh! when with her hand she waved *Goodbye*,
My youth's last dream, methought, with her did fly!

After LENAU.

G. C. M. S.



ON EARTH PEACE.

*Εἰρήνη βαθύπλουτε καὶ καλλίστα μακάρων θεῶν ζήλός
μοι σέθεν, ὥς χρονίζεις.*

I

PEACE upon earth! No sound
Of discord: all around
The voice of nature in her sweetest mood
Speaks in the tuneful rills
That wander down the hills,
Or in the stirring leafage of the wood.

And where in wider sweep
The gathered waters leap
Among the boulders to the still lake's breast,
No harsher murmurs float,
Only with clearer note
The waves rejoicing hurry to their rest.

Deeper the stillness now,
And o'er the mountain's brow
A silver crescent hangs, supremely fair,
And all about their queen
The stars with purest sheen
Lend their sweet radiance to the depths of air.

O calm and holy light!
Befitting best the night,
And hours all laden with the boon of heaven;
Fairer than cloudless day
The meek down-pourèd ray
To whose brief reign so deep a spell is given.

II

Peace on the wide wide sea!
Who that hath looked on thee,
Thou fierce and tameless girder of the world,
What time within their prison
The storm-winds have arisen
And scourged the billows, till their crests have curled

About the fated bark,
And 'mid the awful dark
Have rung aloud the voices of despair,
Would deem thy tumult wild
Can slumber as a child
Safe in the watch of love's unceasing care,

Unruffled by a wave—
Not e'en the sea-worn cave
Finds echo for the kiss that greets its floor:
With such a gentle sigh
The waters stealing nigh
Break on the league-long windings of the shore.

Athwart the sheltered bays,
And o'er the trackless ways
The sapphire heaven as in a sea of glass
Is mirrored space by space;
O'er face that answers face
Above, below, the clouds in silence pass.

III

Peace on the wide-spread plain!—
The ears of yellowing grain
Sway to the breeze beneath an autumn sun:
A laughing, as of joy,
Freed from the world's annoy,
Seems ever through the clustered gold to run.

And from the straw-built cot
Where men of lowly lot
Dwell with content, ungrudging of their toil,
The blue smoke's curling spires
Tell of bright household fires,
And rest most sweet after the day's turmoil.
About the swelling leas,
Roving or couched at ease,
Pasture the quiet herds untaught to fear;
Yet many a token sure
Tells that in days of yore
Far other sounds, alas! and sights were here.
By yonder broken stone
With tangled weeds o'ergrown
The shattered fragments brown with ancient rust
Once poured their fiery breath,
Laden with many a death
Of hero hosts whose bones beneath are dust.
'Twas then the trumpets rang,
'Twas then the mingled clang
Of hoofs and arms and voices pealed aloud;
Till silence fell at last,
And o'er the field was cast
The night's great mantle like an army's shroud.
Yet what a peace was there!
The silence of despair,
Torpor of hands and feet for ever still;
And close beside were they
Who strove in vain to pray,
Silenced and crushed beneath the weight of ill.

IV

O heaven! 'Tis not in things
Whose outer semblance brings
Fair image of thy pure and hallowed calm,—
'Tis not in these we find
The rest that steeps the mind,
And pours itself in drops of healing balm,

The heart cries out for rest,
But, deep within the breast,
Lie hid the seeds of each disturbing power;
Which like a frozen snake
To fearful life awake
Whene'er hath come the moment or the hour.

What that is passing fair
But treachery lurketh there?
The sudden tempest after sunset clear
Bursts on the startled night,
And wildered with affright
The shuddering hamlet wakes to sorest fear.

And in an alien land
The brave adventurous band
Sailing the waters of an unknown stream,
Its shadowy banks between
With brightest emerald green,
Where lustrous flowers with myriad splendours gleam,
With laugh and shout and song
Hath blithely swept along,
Glad at the smoothness of the crystal tide,
Till, with resistless force,
And voice of thunder hoarse,
Down to the rock-strewn rapid's shelves they glide.

Plague in the sheltering bower,
Poison in fairest flower,
Death in the crimson of the loveliest cheeks;
Falsehood on smiling lips,
Fraud in the hand that dips
In the same dish—hate in the voice that speaks

With love's own words and tone—
O were it here alone
That man might seek the long-lost boon of peace,
How oft the downcast soul,
Despairing of its goal,
Would from the long disquiet crave release!

For bent with weariness,
And sad with much distress,
The sorrow-laden children of the earth
For ever seem to strain
Their hopeless gaze in vain,
Seeking the hidden gift of priceless worth.

V

And yet perchance an hour
Fraught with all-hallowed power
Amid the weary time may intervene,
Whose golden moments seem,
As in some heaven-sent dream,
Filled with an earnest of the days unseen :
When passions sleep awhile,
And sorrow learns to smile,
And pale fear hides its face, and o'er the soul,
Lost to the mournful past,
(So deep a spell is cast)
Forebodings dire cease for a space to roll.
'Tis when with onward gaze
The spirit learns to raise
Beyond the realms of sense an eagle glance—
To see revealed at last,
When age on age hath past,
(With many a conflict fierce between perchance)
The order new begun—
O'er earth the self-same sun,
And round the limits of the ancient world
Rolling, the self-same sea,
Its waves as wild and free,
Its myriad navies, sail on sail unfurled ;
But not with battle's roar
Echoing from shore to shore,
Only rich argosies of costly freight
With long majestic sweep
Breasting the furrowed deep,
Their white wings spread for many a friendly state.

Nor town with leaguered walls,
Nor shattering trumpet-calls,
Nor corn and vine by trampling squadrons crushed,
But treasure-laden marts,
And spread of glorious arts,
And the sad plaint of need and sorrow hushed.

VI

Peace upon earth! The cry
First from a silent sky
Rang through the stillness of a winter night,
What time the starry floor
Seemed through its rifts to pour
An army clad in panoply of light;
And o'er the sod
Brooded the silver-winged messengers of God.

And rapt in great amaze,
With reverent upward gaze,
The listening hinds those sweetest accents hearing,
At sight and sound so holy
Bent the knee all lowly—
They lost at once in wondering love their fearing,
The while o'er every soul
In tranquil joy unknown before the aerial music stole.

Peace upon earth! 'Tis given
To those who gaze on heaven
With eyes that pass beyond the shrouding veil:
For them the stormless air,
For them the haven fair,
For them the fount whose waters cannot fail;
For them the waveless sea
Whose crystal girds the throne of God eternally.

C. STANWELL.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the 'Eagle.'

DEAR SIRS,

Understanding that you are about to publish two short papers written by my grandfather, Dr Butler of Shrewsbury, I venture to send you also the accompanying letter from Dr Wood, Master of St John's (1815 to 1839), which I have found among Dr Butler's papers.

How my grandfather became possessed of the portrait of Bentley referred to in the letter, and still hanging in the Hall, and how it was known to be a portrait of Bentley, does not appear, but no doubt the picture was properly authenticated, and possibly some note may exist on the back of the frame explaining its history. I have found no further reference to it among my grandfather's papers, but should I light on anything about it later on I will let you know.

I suppose it is close on thirty years since I had last the honour of addressing the Editors of the *Eagle*—to the first number of which I should have been proud to be a contributor had my contribution been more equal to the occasion. I feel regretfully bound to take advantage of this opportunity in order to disclaim an honour done me by your distinguished contributor, the Rev J. M. Wilson, in your last issue. I never attained the dignity of being an Editor of the *Eagle*, to which Mr Wilson has promoted me,

And am yours faithfully,

S. BUTLER.

St John's June 21 1830

My dear Archdeacon

The Portrait of Bentley arrived in perfect safety a few days ago, and I have submitted it to the inspection of the Seniors and laid before them your Letter announcing the magnificent present. They have commissioned me to express their warmest and most cordial thanks for this fresh instance of your regard for the old House.

We have determined to place it in the Hall and on the side of the Oriel near the President, with the several dates of admission and Degrees on a gilt slip at the bottom. It will be in an excellent light and a striking object on going up to the President's Table. In the corresponding space, near the Bursar, we intend to place a Portrait of Dr Thomas Balguy which has

lately come into our possession. His reputation as a moral lecturer and writer renders him no mean companion to Dr Bentley; yet I cannot help thinking that this place will hereafter be allotted to the Portrait of a much more distinguished Classical Scholar.

With every good wish I am

My dear Mr Archdeacon

most faithfully yours

J. WOOD.

To the Editors of the 'Eagle.'

DEAR SIRS,

Will you allow me a little space to call attention to a defect in our chapel services which could be easily remedied by a little co-operation among ourselves?

At present, as soon as Dr Garrett begins to play the prelude to the *Magnificat* or the *Nunc Dimittis*, a scene is witnessed which must seem to visitors to reflect somewhat strangely upon our collegiate unity. The choir rises at once, followed by the Master, the Dean, the Chaplain, and most of the Fellows. Then one or two visitors, generally strangers to Cambridge, struggle to their feet, look enquiringly round, and either sit down precipitately, or look very uncomfortable, and remain standing. The choir then begins to sing, and last of all the rest of the congregation reluctantly abandon the various postures of comfort into which they have subsided during the Lesson.

I do not think the individuals last mentioned realise how much this spoils the service. This is especially the case with the *Nunc Dimittis*, for it generally opens with soft and delicate chords which are completely lost amid the multitudinous shufflings of the rising crowd.

If we could all rise together with the first notes from the organ the service would gain both in reverence and in dignity. In the Creed conscientious beliefs may prevent us from maintaining our unity, but in the Canticles I know of nothing except unconscientious laziness. The change I suggest would interfere with no vested interests except those of the men who are wont to sleep during the Lessons, and would remove from our service the one blemish which prevents it from being the most beautiful worship, if not the best music, in Cambridge.

I am, Sirs, Yours faithfully,

A CHAPEL KEEPER.

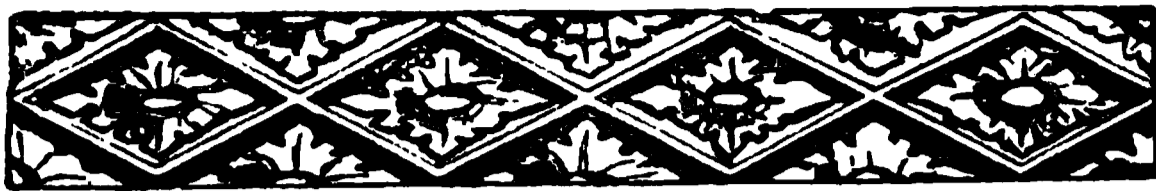
SIRS,

A number of the *Eagle* would scarcely be complete without a letter on the subject of the difficulty which those in the Choir find in hearing the sermon in Chapel. Many letters have appeared in your pages, signed with various Classical pseudonyms, pressing the authorities to take some steps in the matter. The College Magazine and the Reading Room Suggestions-book are the only means that undergraduates of this College have of giving voice to their grievances. Perhaps those in power read neither: at any rate the results of their perusal of the *Eagle* are not apparent. It is surely a matter worthy of their consideration that those who do their little best in trying to make the Chapel service worthy of the College have to sit Sunday after Sunday for half an hour or more listening to that which, if heard, would be greatly to their edification, but which, when not heard, is nothing but an indistinct and irritating buzzing. The fact that sometimes a disconnected word or two of interesting and instructive matter is heard, only makes it more tantalising and more aggravating to the soul-hungry listener. As for following the preacher's train of thought, that is impossible. Various suggestions have lately been made in past numbers of the *Eagle*, to which I would refer the Deans. Why should not the sermon be delivered from the Lectern, or from the Stalls in the centre of the Chapel? The readers of the Prayers and Lessons are heard sufficiently plainly all over the Chapel. It is true that it might be somewhat unconventional to preach a sermon from the Stalls, but appearances might in this case well be sacrificed to convenience. I hope that the Deans will take some notice of this repeated appeal, and remedy the evil either in some of the ways suggested or by some better method evolved from their own minds. Asking forgiveness for importunity

I remain, Yours truly,

TESTIS AURITUS.

[It is not we hope disrespectful to our correspondent to suppose that he has a speaking acquaintance with our Deans. Might he not address them at first hand? We believe that his suggestions have been tried in past years, but without much success. At Milan, and also nearer home, those in the choir-stalls come down in procession to a position from which the sermon can be heard; if the Voluntary Choir wished it this practice might be tried here.—EDD.]



OUR CHRONICLE.

Easter Term 1889.

The Bishop of Hereford has appointed to the Canonry in that Cathedral, vacant by the death of Sir Frederick Gore Ouseley, the Rev George Herbert Whitaker, Fellow of the College, Junior Dean, and Lecturer in Theology. We are very glad to learn that Mr Whitaker's health has benefited much by his stay abroad last Term, and that his duties as Canon will not for the present at least require him to give up the whole of his work with us in Cambridge. The Rev Alfred Caldecott (First Class Moral Sciences Tripos 1879) will succeed him as Junior Dean.

The Council have decided to revert the system of three Tutors, which existed up to Dr Parkinson's resignation. Mr Hill's pupils will accordingly be transferred to Dr Sandys, Mr Heitland, and Mr Ward, no new Tutor being appointed.

We regret to learn that in consequence of his continued ill health the Right Rev Dr Pearson, formerly Fellow, has resigned the Bishopric of Newcastle, Australia.

Dr W. H. Besant, F.R.S. (Senior Wrangler 1850), has been elected a Fellow on retiring from his College Lectureship, which he has held for 35 years.

The College has reason to be proud of the performances of its classical students this year. In the list of successful competitors for Medals and Prizes issued by the Vice-Chancellor on March 12 the honours are divided between St John's and Trinity; we place St John's first for obvious reasons, including this, that of nine names in the list five are those of our own men. Thus Cook of Trinity carries off the Chancellor's Medal for an English Poem on *Windsor Castle*, but F. A. Hibbert of St John's receives 'honorable mention.' J. P. M. Blackett of St John's wins the Porson Prize (he was bracketed for it with a Trinity man last year), while G. A. Davies of Trinity and T. R. Glover of St John's are honorably mentioned. Sir William Browne's Medals for a Latin Ode and a Latin Epigram have been awarded respectively to E. E. Sikes, Foundation Scholar, and St J. B. Wynne-Willson, Minor Scholar, both members of the Editorial Committee of the *Eagle*. The Greek Ode and Greek Epigram have gone to two Scholars of Trinity.

With the April number of the *Classical Review* is presented an elaborate index of some twenty pages to vol. ii, which has

been compiled by Ds H. S. Darbishire, Mac Mahon Law Student of the College.

Mr F. C. Wace, formerly Fellow and Lecturer of the College and Editor of the *Eagle*, whose erudite paper on Johnian Heraldry appears in this number, has been elected Mayor of Cambridge in the place of Mr Edward Bell, who died in March during his year of office. Mr Wace is Esquire Bedell, but his duties in this capacity will during his Mayoralty be performed by deputy. The *Banner* of April 5 says—'It is satisfactory to think that a gentleman so well fitted by position, influence, and ability, will preside over the deliberations of the new Council, to which, amongst other important business, the knotty question of the "Disposal of the Sewage" will be entrusted.'

Among the men of science selected this year for the Fellowship of the Royal Society are two Johnians. (1) Charles Thomas Hudson, M.A., LL.D., fifteenth Wrangler in 1852, President of the Royal Microscopical Society, and joint-author of Hudson and Gosse's *Rotifera*. Dr Hudson's discovery of the genus *Pedalion* is said to be "one of the most remarkable and important contributions to animal morphology of the past twenty years." (2) William Johnson Sollas, M.A., Sc.D., Hon. LL.D. (Dublin), late Fellow of the College, and now Professor of Geology in the University of Dublin. He is the author of many papers on geology, palæontology, and the natural history of Sponges.

Dr E. A. Abbott (Senior Classic and First Chancellor's Medallist 1861), formerly Fellow, has announced his intention to resign the Head-mastership of the City of London School. We hope to hear that a Johnian has been appointed to succeed him.

Mr F. H. Colson, M.A. (Fourth Classic 1880), late Fellow, and Senior Classical Master of Bradford Grammar School, has been appointed Head-master of Plymouth College.

Mr James Sterndale Bennett, M.A. (son of the late Sir W. Sterndale Bennett), has been appointed Head-master of Derby School, in succession to the late Rev Walter Clarke. He was exhibitioner at St John's, and eighteenth wrangler in 1869. He was seven years assistant-master at Sherborne School, and for the last nine years has been mathematical lecturer at King's College, London, under Professor W. H. H. Hudson.

Mr A. W. Ward (B.A. 1882), formerly Scholar of the College, has been nominated Professor of Mathematics and Physics in the Canning College, Lucknow.

Mr J. Brooksmith (Twentieth Wrangler 1870) has been appointed Mathematical Instructor at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

Mr E. Hunt Cooke, M.A., M.B., B.C. (First Class Natural Sciences Tripos Part I 1883), has been appointed Surgeon to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Ds H. D. Rolleston, B.A., M.B., B.C., has been admitted a Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

Dr Donald Mac Alister has been appointed to deliver the Thomson Lectures in Natural Science at Aberdeen next winter; he has also been made Secretary to the Council of the Senate in the place of Mr Hill.

The Prince of Wales, as Grand Master of the English Freemasons, has appointed the Rev Thomas Barton Spencer (B.A. 1870) to be Grand Chaplain of England.

The Master and Mr Watson have been appointed Examiners for the Theological Tripos.

In the first periodical examination for Indian Civil Service Selected Candidates, held in March 1889, the 8th and 9th places have been obtained by members of the College, George Whittle and Donald Hector Lees. Mr Whittle was second in English Law and first (with a prize of £10) in Hindi. Mr Lees was first in Jurisprudence and in Bengali and Hindustani.

We regret to notice the announcement of the death of Kenneth Macaulay Eicke (B.A. 1883), Chaplain to the Indian Government, which took place at Karachi, Sindh. He rendered many services to the L. M. B. C., of which he was for a time Sub-treasurer.

The portrait of Professor Sylvester, referred to in the Bursar's letter published in our last number, has been finished by Mr Emslie, and is now being exhibited in the Royal Academy. It is a striking picture, and we look forward to seeing it in the Hall when the Academy is closed. The response to Mr Scott's request was both prompt and adequate. The College is to be congratulated on possessing what is at once a memorial of a great mathematician and an approved work of art. The following is a list of the subscribers:

The Master	MacAlister, D.
Adams, Prof. J. C.	Main, P. T.
Babington, Prof. C. C.	Marshall, Prof: A.
Bateson, W.	Mason, P. H.
Clark, Prof. E. C.	Mathews, E. B.
Clifton, Prof. R. B.	Newbold, W. T.
Darlington, T.	Paton, J. L. A.
Foxwell, H. S.	Roseveare, W. N.
Greenhill, A. G.	Samways, D. W.
Heitland, W. E.	Sandys, J. E.
Hill, E.	Scott, R. F.
Hogg, R. W.	Stevens, A. J.
Hudson, W. H. H.	Tanner, J. R.
Kennedy, Prof. B. H.	Ward, J. T.
Larmor, J.	Webb, R. R.
Liveing, Prof. G. D.	Weldon, W. F. R.
Love, A. E. H.	

A stained-glass window has been placed in the Union Society's rooms by Mr W. H. Kelland, of Trinity, as a memorial to his friend, the late J. F. Skipper (B.A. 1876) of St John's, who was President of the Society in 1875.

The following should be added to the list of Johnians who have been elected members of County Councils :

Rev Charles Elsee, late Fellow (*Warwickshire*).
 William Philip Hiern, late Fellow (*Devonshire*).
 Thomas Henry Goodwin Newton (*Warwickshire*).
 Philip Pearson Pennant (*Bodfari, Flintshire*).
 Francis Alexander Mackinnon (*Kent*).

Professor H. G. Seeley, of this College, to whom a sum was assigned from the Government Grant for a research on the Permian-Trias *Reptilia*, has been spending his Easter recess in St Petersburg and Moscow. The officers and professors of the Academy, the University, and the School of Mines at St Petersburg have shewn him every attention, and his work in the museums appears likely to lead to important results. Mr Seeley had hoped to proceed to Kazan, but was prevented by the severity of the winter, the navigation of the Volga being closed, and the roads from Moscow to Kazan almost impassable.

In *London and Brighton* for April 7 is an appreciative *Pulpit Sketch* of Prebendary Harry Jones, Vicar of St Philip's, Regent Street, London, and Chaplain to the Queen.

We observe the familiar name of *Arculus* at the foot of a characteristic poem in the *Globe*, headed *The Boat-Race* 1889. He says or sings—

In an eight-oar the very best senior 'pardner'
 That has ever been known is the stroke J. C. Gardner.
 Good fortune so often has backed up his pluck,
 That his crew may well call him a 'stroke of good luck.'

Mr Samuel Butler, author of *Erewhon*, has enriched the Library with a complete set of his works, and he has also presented a considerable collection of classical authors that belonged to his grandfather when Head-master of Shrewsbury; they are copiously annotated in Dr Butler's handwriting.

The books of the late Professor Paley, containing many MS notes and enclosures, have been purchased and presented to Cavendish College by some friends of that institution.

Students of mathematics and natural science will be glad to note Mr Larmor's valuable gift to the Library of the *Royal Society Catalogue of Scientific Papers*. It may not be altogether superfluous to explain that these eight handsome volumes furnish an Index to the Titles and Dates of Scientific Papers contained in the Transactions of Societies, Journals, and other Periodical Works, Continental, American, and Colonial as well

as English, for a period covering nearly the first three-quarters of the present century.

The preachers in the College Chapel this Term have been—Mr Richardson of Winchester, Mr Moss of Shrewsbury (Commemoration), Mr Rowe of Tonbridge, Mr Burn, and Canon Whitaker.

Among the guests at the Commemoration Dinner on May 6 were Professor (now Sir George) Stokes, M.P., the Vice-Chancellor, the Postmaster General, Archdeacon Gifford, Sir George Paget, Sir Thomas Wade, Sir Patrick Colquhoun, Mr Samuel Butler, and the Mayor of Cambridge (Mr Wace). For the first time the Foundation Scholars and Bachelors banqueted in Hall with the 'dons.' The arrangement seemed to meet with much favour.

Perhaps in consequence of Walter Besant's remark, reprinted at p. 402 of our last number, the authorities have arranged that the hour of the principal hall on Sundays shall be 6 instead of 4 p.m. Evening Chapel is moved to 7.15, and to lighten the labour of the servants it is ordered that the Kitchens shall be closed between breakfast-time and hall. The new arrangement appears so far to have worked well, and it is now possible to take a refreshing walk on Sunday afternoon, or to attend the Choral Service in King's Chapel, without losing one's dinner.

In the University Sports on March 2, H. Roughton ran third for the Mile, beating Green of Christ's, who was regarded as the Cambridge favourite.

Lieutenant Wilfried Cordeaux, Second Dragoon Guards, an old Johnian, has presented to the University 77 specimens (66 species) of birds collected by himself in Kashmir and Northern India.

In the *Philatelic Record* for April 1889 is an article on *Cambridge Messenger Stamps* (St John's, Queens', and Selwyn) by Mr Rossiter. For the information of the curious we quote some of the details which he gives. "The St John's stamp represents the College crest, and the form of it was taken from an old woodcut in Cooper's *Annals of Cambridge*. It is the Evangelist's Eagle, three-quarter length, springing from a crown, and is printed on ordinary unwatermarked printing paper in the Lady Margaret colour, scarlet. The stamps were issued ninety-six on a sheet (eight rows of twelve stamps each), perforated 12, and were designed and printed by W. P. Spalding of Cambridge. They do not appear to have been perforated with the ordinary machine, but first horizontally and then vertically, or *vice versa*. This will account for the stamps on the outside of the sheet not being perforated on the outside edge."

The following portraits have been presented to the College for the new Combination-room :

(1) A beautiful proof engraving of the late ISAAC TOD-HUNTER M.A. Sc.D. F.R.S. by Stodart, uniform with those of Professor Adams and Professor Sylvester.—*Presented by Messrs Macmillan & Co.*

(2) A small engraving of DR JOHN DEE (1527—1608), mathematician, astrologer, astronomer, alchemist, Rosicrucian, and philosopher (see Cooper's *Athenae Cantabrigienses* ii 497). The portrait agrees well with the description given of him by Aubrey—'He wore a gowne like an artist's gowne, with hanging sleeves, and a slitt. A mighty good man he was. He had a very fair, clear, sanguine complexion, a long beard as white as milke. A very handsome man.' The engraving is inscribed thus: *From an Original Picture in the Ashmolean Museum Oxford. R. Cooper Sculp^t. Published by Charles and Henry Baldwin Newgate Street.*

(3) A small engraving of "SIR THOMAS WYATT, KNIGHT. *From an original Picture in the possession of the Earl of Romney. Scriven sculp^t. Published for Longman, Hirst, Rees, & Orme, March 1st 1809.*" Sir Thomas Wyatt or Wyat (1503—1542) was 'one of the most accomplished gentlemen of his time.... His poems, written in a great diversity of measures, consist of sonnets, rondeaus, amatory odes both grave and gay, epigrams, verses of a moral and religious caste, and satires' (Cooper). The engraving agrees with the description of him as 'nearly bald with a flowing beard.' It was his only son, Sir Thomas Wyat, who was executed by Queen Mary for insurrection on behalf of Lady Jane Grey,—*Nos. (2) and (3) were presented by Dr Donald Mac Alister, Fellow.*

(4) A fine platinotype photograph of the REV BARTHOLOMEW EDWARDS (1789—1889).—*Presented by his nephew H. W. B. Edwards, High Sheriff of Norfolk.*

The Editors desire gratefully to acknowledge the following contributions to their album, referred to in the last number:—A group of the Shakespeare Society which started the magazine (*Eagle* xv 325), and portraits of Mr Joseph Mayor, Mr Bevan, Mr Tanner, and Mr Ram. Further contributions from past Editors are cordially invited.

The *Globe* of 1 December 1888 contained an account (also published in the *Cambridge Review* of 7 February 1889) of a terrible outrage upon Christians in Kurdistan; this nearly led to a general massacre, which was averted through the action of the Rev W. H. Browne (LL.B. 1870), a Johnian Missionary residing with the Assyrian Patriarch. Mr Browne's college friends will be interested in the following account of his present appearance and life extracted from Mr Athelstan Riley's report of his visit to the Assyrian Christians.

"Climbing painfully up the steep path which leads to the alp upon which Kochanes is situated, we were almost amongst the cottages before our cavalcade was noticed, and then some children rushed off to warn the "Rabbi" of the approach of his visitors: we met him at the doorway of his little house. Prepared as I was for a change in my old friend, his appearance took me by surprise. A thin spare figure stood before me, clad in an English double-breasted cassock, which once was black, but now discoloured by travel and weather, and turned a rusty green. A high conical hat of black felt, round the bottom of which was twisted a black turban, covered his head; the face beneath the turban was rather pinched; and his hair descended to his shoulders. On his feet were sandals, or shoes of rope, used by the mountaineers in scaling the rocks of their native valleys, and in his hand a staff with a crooked head, as borne by monks and hermits, presented, as I afterwards heard, by the people of Kochanes. He greeted us warmly and took us up to his room, and I soon found that, though his exterior had undergone such a wonderful transformation, the inner man was the same. Cooped up on a narrow alp, 6,000 feet above the sea, in a little Chaldean village, deprived of all educated or even civilised society, cut off from any but the rarest and most irregular communications with the outside world, snowed up for many months, with all the disadvantages and none of the compensating advantages of the hermit's life—never able to count upon privacy, but compelled by the rude rules of Chaldean hospitality to receive visitors at all hours, visitors who come to sit without business or conversation—harassed by the Turkish officials with every kind of vexation and annoyance—Mr Browne is still at his post, still maintaining his ground unflinchingly, and, withal, still the same as ever, light-hearted, merry, and buoyant.

The house which Mr Browne occupies adjoins the Patriarch's, of which it really forms part, and has been lent to him by Ishai, Mar Shimun's half-brother; it is built of rough unhewn stones put together without mortar. A few steps lead up to the door, from which through a narrow and dark passage—on one side of which is a fowl-house, on the other a chamber for storing wood—a ladder is reached which is the means of communication with the upper floor. This floor consists of a kind of hall entirely open to the weather on one side, used as a reception room in summer, and Mr Browne's own room opening out of it through a low aperture closed by a heavy door with a large wooden lock. Inside the doorway Mr Browne has nailed a piece of native felt to keep out the wind in winter. There is a fireplace at the end of the room, and on each side of it a very small window, little better than a slit in the massive wall, and placed on a level with the floor. In summer these slits are left uncovered so that the room is sufficiently light, but in winter paper has to be pasted over them, and the room

must be lighted artificially. This is done by the flame of a wick, soaked in a cupful of oil, on a stand like a wooden candlestick. There are a few niches in the wall in which are arranged medicines and books, but the greater number of the latter lie in heaps with clothes, etc., on the piece of Kurdish felt which covers the floor. One small folding table and a chair had been brought from Urmi, but Mr Browne has almost discarded their use and now sits on the floor in native fashion. On one side of the room is spread a mattress and a few coverlets; these form his bed. Besides Shlimun, the Patriarch's jester, who brings him his water from the spring, etc., he has one servant, Shamasha Aziz, a deacon from Tyari, very ignorant but very faithful, though as quick with his tongue as with his dagger, both of which have occasionally brought him into trouble. His meals are served from the Patriarch's kitchen (Sulti, the Patriarch's sister, is cook) in little tinned copper bowls on a large circular tray; Shamasha Aziz brings them round, the food is the same as that served in the Patriarch's household, and his master eats with his fingers and "dips the sop into the dish" in native fashion. The cooking is very primitive and not very palatable: mixtures unknown to Western *cuisine* try the appetite, and Mr Browne owned to me that when he was ill he found it difficult to eat the food. Under the circumstances he is obliged to keep all the long fasts of the Chaldean Church during which (unlike our milder rule), fish, eggs, and milk are forbidden as well as flesh."

The following ecclesiastical appointments have been recently announced.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>B.A.</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>to</i>
Atherton, C. I.	(1863) M.A.	R. of Farringdon, and Diocesan Missioner,	Canon of Exeter.
Stradling, W. J.	(1859 LL.B.)	V. of St Marloes,	V. of Gluvias-with-
L. S.	LL.M.		Budock.
Ward, T. M.	(1872) M.A.	C. of Bulwell,	R. of Bamford, Derby-
			shire.
Briggs, R. E.	(1873) M.A.	former C. of Hun-	V. of Misterton, Notts.
		manby,	
Winch, G. T.	(1873, Sen.	R. of St Stephen, S.	V. of Brompton, North-
	Opt.)	Shields.,	allerton.
Close, R. W.	(1870, Jun.	V. of Pond's Bridge,	R. of Conington,
	Opt.) M.A.		Cambs.
Cummings, C. E.	(1872) M.A.	former R. of Yatton,	R. of Wembworthy,
			Devon.
Paine, J.	(1857) M.A.	V. of Rowton,	R. of Eaton Constan-
			tine, Salop.
Heber-Percy,	(1883)	C. of H. Trinity, Upper	R. of Moreton Say,
H. V.		Tooting,	Salop.
West, A.	(1867) M.A.	former R. of St John,	V. of Allestree, Derby-
		Buenos Ayres,	shire.
Farler, J. P.	(1871) M.A.	Archdeacon of Magila,	V. of St Giles, Reading.
(Ven.)			
Mant, N. W. J.	(1871) M.A.	V. of Sledmere,	V. of St Luke's, New
			Chesterton.

The Rev C. I. Atherton, M.A. (B.A. 1863), R. of Farringdon, and Diocesan Missioner for the diocese of Exeter, has been appointed Canon Residentiary of the Cathedral of Exeter. Bishop Bickersteth has expressed his intention of assigning definite functions to each Canonry as it falls vacant; the duties of Canon Atherton will be those which he has already commenced, the organisation and conduct of Missions in the diocese. A venerable member of the College holds another of the Canonries at Exeter, Mr F. C. Cook, who took his degree in 1828, and has been Canon since 1864. Canon Cook, though taking the appointment without condition, has honourably justified it by his contributions to theology, especially as Editor of the *Speaker's Commentary*.

The Venerable J. P. Farler (B.A. 1871), M.A., Archdeacon of Magila, one of the Missionaries of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, has now retired from African work and has accepted the vicarage of St Giles, Reading. Mr Farler was ordained in 1871, and after a few years in a Berkshire curacy went out to Eastern Africa as Chaplain to Bishop Steere, then recently consecrated, and was established as head of the Mission at Magila, on the mainland. The Universities' Mission is acknowledged to be one of the most spirited and vigorous efforts of English Christianity, and it is not too much to say that Mr Farler's fourteen years' assiduous devotion of singular gifts has wrought one of the main strands in the few golden cords of Christian and philanthropic help which bind Africa to England. Bishop Smythies desires to establish a short-service system for Tropical work. Mr Farler has been able to render long service, and now turns his energies into a new channel as vicar of a large parish in a growing and vigorous English county-town.

The Vicarage of St Luke's, New Chesterton, vacant by the resignation of Mr Hale, of Sidney Sussex College, who has practically constructed the parochial organisation and built the handsome church, has been entrusted by the Bishop of Ely to the Reverend N. W. T. Mant, M.A. (B.A. 1871). Mr Mant was ordained to the curacy of Plympton St Mary, and, having served curacies at Plymouth, Kennington, and Scarborough, has been Vicar of Sledmere, famous to Yorkshire ears as the parish of Sir Tatton Sykes, since 1878. Mrs Mant is a daughter of Mr Beresford Hope, late Member for the University, and a niece of the Prime Minister. We cordially welcome Mr Mant, and are glad that the somewhat strange fact that no Cambridge incumbent is a member of the College now disappears. Possibly Mr Mant may be successful in gathering some members of the College round him for work in a parish which contains so many college servants and their families.

We mentioned in our last number that the Rev F. D. Thomson, late Fellow, 10th Wrangler 1861, who has held the

College living of Brinckley, near Newmarket since 1872, had been presented by the College to the Vicarage of Barrow-on-Soar, Leicestershire, vacated by the preferment of the Rev W. L. Newham to Aldworth. Barrow is one of the few parishes in the patronage of the College which have a population of two thousand, the others being Sunninghill and Freshwater. An interesting feature of the parish is the possession of a small endowment, about twenty-five pounds a year, given by Bishop Beveridge, of our College, in order to secure the saying of Daily Prayers in the Church. The late Vicar being single-handed, did not see his way to do this, and the endowment has been applied to help the Vicar of Market Harborough, in the same county. If Mr Thomson is in a position to fulfil the condition, it will be restored to Barrow.

The following members of the College have recently been ordained:—

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>
Clarke, E. W., B.A.	York	Masborough
Lancaster, T. T., B.A.	Manchester	Poulton-le-Sands
Hanmer, H., B.A.	Ripon	St Mary, Hunslet
Roscow, B., B.A.	Winchester	

Ds Roscow, who had studied at the Leeds Clergy School after leaving College, was ordained by the Bishop of Salisbury for the Bishop of Winchester.

Among the select Preachers in the University Church for the ensuing year are Rev C. B. Drake, and Rev A. Caldecott.

The following members of the College have been elected office-bearers of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society: Professor A. Macalister, F.R.S. (*Vice-President*), Rev S. S. Lewis (*Secretary*), Professor C. C. Babington, F.R.S., and F. C. Wace, Mayor of Cambridge (*Members of Council*).

The Rev James George Easton (B.A. 1876), formerly Scholar, has been elected by the Senate of the University to the Vicarage of St Margaret's, Ilketshall, in the diocese of Norwich.

At the annual election to the Council held on June 8, Mr Foxwell, Mr Ward, and Dr Donald MacAlister were re-elected to serve for four years. Professor Alexander Macalister was elected in the place of Mr Hill, who resigned his seat on going out of residence.

T. T. Groom (First Class Natural Sciences Tripos Part I 1887), Foundation Scholar, has been nominated by the Special Board for Biology and Geology to occupy a table at the Naples Zoological Station for six months from October 1, 1889.

Ds H. S. Mundahl (B.A., LL.B. 1888) has gained the second Whewell International Law Scholarship.

The following works by members of the College are announced:—*Darwin's Structure and Distribution of Coral Reefs*:

third edition (Smith Elder and Co.), with an appendix by Professor Bonney; *An Essay on the Theology of the Didaché with the Greek Text* (Deighton), by the Rev Dr C. Taylor; *Visitations of the Diocese of Norfolk 1492—1532* (Camden Society), by the Rev Dr A. Jessopp; *Two Kings of Uganda, or Life by the Shores of the Victoria Nyanza* (Sampson Low), by the Rev R. P. Ashe; *Elements of Plane Geometry* vol. ii (in Japanese), by Professor D. Kikuchi; *Sabrinæ Corolla*: fourth edition (George Bell and Sons), by the Rev Dr Kennedy; *The Latin Heptateuch* (University Press), by the Rev Prof. J. E. B. Mayor; *Short Lectures to Electrical Artisans* (Spon), by Dr J. A. Fleming; *Thucydides Book vii* (University Press), by H. R. Tottenham; *A History of the Theory of Elasticity and of the Strength of Materials from Galilei to the present time*, vol. ii (University Press), by the late Dr Todhunter, edited and completed by Professor Karl Pearson.

JOHNIANA.

Among the ephemeral generation of college and university journals one only has established itself as a hardy perennial. The *Eagle*, a magazine supported by members of St John's College, Cambridge, has been celebrating its tricenary. For thirty years it has handed on the tradition of its founders and proved a rallying-point and watchword for Johnians all the world over. "The spirit which cracks up its own as the best college in the best university in the best country in the world" has a ring of Chauvinism; but there is some justification for it when the obituary of a single number of the *Eagle* contains such names as Dr Parkinson, Churchill Babington, F. A. Paley, and a crowd of minor worthies, including Samuel Earnshaw, a Senior Wrangler who lived to the age of eighty-three. *St James's Gazette*: March 21, 1889.

The following letter may be read with interest just at this moment. It was addressed to the late Canon Evans by his former schoolmaster, Dr Butler, in 1839. The Bishop of Durham mentioned in it is, of course, Maltby. Evans was always noted for his Greek verse. He took delight in turning the *Times* into iambs:—

Dear Evans,—I first heard of your Greek verses on the Birth of Mathematics from the Bishop of Durham, who agrees with me that they are decidedly the very best Greek verses either of us have (*sic*) ever read, and I take it that the Bishop is one of the very best judges on such a subject that Europe can produce. The good people at Burton may be very well contented with this splendid specimen of your attainments as a scholar, but if they wish more, I can bear the most ample testimony to your proficiency in classical literature, as well as to your moral and religious character. With all good wishes for your prosperity I remain, dear Evans, truly yours,

S. LICHFIELD.

An amusing tale is told of Canon Evans in his Rugby days. On the occasion of the appearance of a comet, he collected a party at his house to view the phenomenon through a telescope he had himself adjusted. He was doing the honours in proper classical style apostrophizing λάμπας κομήτης, κ.τ.λ., when a sceptic tried the naked eye, and found the good man had levelled his instrument on the bedroom candle of an opposite neighbour! Countless stories used to be retailed of him. His pupils will recollect his self-communings in school: "When I consider the differences between πῶς αὖ and ὅπως αὖ, I am often constrained to shake the head of dubitation.

Athenæum: June 1, 1889.

The *Eagle*....is perhaps the most remarkable example of success of any journalistic enterprise at a University....It preceded Mr Haweis' *Lion* and George Trevelyan's *Bear*, and has lived to see *The Granta*. It is excellently printed and published by Johnson's and Metcalfe's, and of course the literary merit in its pages is superabundant....We echo the hope that "the future of the *Eagle* will be as bright as its past has been."

The Granta : March 15, 1889.

On the opening of the Marine Biological Laboratory at Plymouth, Mr Robert Bayley presented the Association with £500 to be expended on researches relating to the use of artificial bait. The first step in the investigation will, it has been arranged, be undertaken by Mr William Bateson [Fellow of St John's]—no joke is intended—who will make an inquiry into the organs of smell and taste in fishes.

Athenæum : March 9, 1889.

Rancour shall cease twixt Undergrads and Dons,
Handshakes shall pass from Trinity to John's;
And we the first shall own, in terms most ample,
Our neighbours' great and glorious example.
When JOHN'S wooed letters as a youthful lover
Zeus sent his EAGLE down to grace the cover;
And when we follow, after lapse of years,
Poseidon's TRIDENT on our front appears.

The Trident (Trin. Coll. Magazine) : June 1889.

Amongst the Yorkshire schoolmaster authors perhaps the most important is omitted by Mr Smith [in his recent book on *Old Yorkshire*]. The Rev John Clarke, the 'little Aristophanes,' is included; but the earlier John Clarke, who translated Corderius and Erasmus, is excluded. He is nevertheless an interesting person in the history of English pedagogy. He was the son of an innkeeper of York, went to St John's College, Cambridge, as a sizar, graduated M.A. in 1710, became master of the Hull Grammar School in 1720, and afterwards of the Grammar School at Gloucester, where he died in 1734. His contributions to theological controversy were numerous, but not so important as his translations and treatises on educational methods. Mr Smith would be well advised if he induced some scholarly pedagogue of the present day to examine again the writings of this bygone Yorkshire schoolmaster, who appears to have fallen into unmerited oblivion in his own county.

Saturday Review : April 27, 1889.

In the last century connoisseurs and pedants declared war against the Gothic style. Had money been forthcoming, every Gothic building might have disappeared from Cambridge, and been replaced by barn-like structures, such as that which now defaces the first court of St John's College. As it was, irremediable harm was done; and the miserable Vandals who under the influence of the pseudo-classic spirit wantonly destroyed the buildings which had been entrusted to their care have not a single champion now. Was their aim any worse than that which animates the reckless archæologist to-day?

Scots Observer : April 13, 1889.

There is a book in the library of St John's College, Cambridge, that should be of interest to the *Brav' Général*:—JULII CAESARIS BULENGERI *Romanus Imperator*, ubi de insignibus imperii, purpura, diademate, corona, igne, fortuna aurea, imaginibus, infulis, officiis domesticis, comitatu, et reliquis imperii ornamentis abunde explicatur. Ad serenissimum magnum Hetruriae ducem. Parisiis, apud Claudium Morellum, via Jacobea, ad insigne Fontis. 4to., pp. 303. MDCXIV.

Pall Mall Gazette : May 18, 1889.

Last term, or the term before last (How should we know of such things?) the *Eagle*, which is the John's magazine, dined. This we can perfectly understand, and indeed appreciate, but when it comes to the *Eagle* pluming itself on the short lives of its contemporaries, and remarking about *Chanticleer* that "not long ago Jesus attempted to start the *Chanticleer*, and it reached a third or fourth number, but, so far as I know, nothing has since been heard of it, and the *Chanticleer* at its best was a barn-door sort of fowl, quite unlike our own noble bird," we decline to put up with it. True, the *Eagle* had dined, but the *Eagle* shall dine again; the *Eagle* shall eat his words, look you, he shall eat them without sauce, or we shall break the *Eagle's* saucy pate. Let the *Eagle* beware. Let him prepare for battle. *Chanticleer* has spurs, and he shall feel them. [!]

The Chanticleer: Easter Term, 1889.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TRIPOS EXAMINATIONS 1889.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS Part I.

6 Cooke (<i>bracketed</i>)	33 Shawcross	75 Mendis (<i>bracketed</i>)
11 Monro (<i>bracketed</i>)	35 Kahn (<i>bracketed</i>)	78 Benthall, H. E. (<i>br.</i>)
16 Burstall	43 { Bruton	82 { Thomas, L. W.
17 Lawrenson (<i>bracketed</i>)	{ Humphries	{ Woodhouse, W. G.
21 Brown, W.	47 Box (<i>bracketed</i>)	107 Marvel (<i>bracketed</i>)
	53 Richards, P. J. (<i>br.</i>)	109 Middlemiss (<i>br.</i>)
	57 Turner, G. J. (<i>br.</i>)	<i>Aegrotat.</i>
	62 { Norman	Smith, E. W.
	{ Taylor, J. H.	
	65 Whittle (<i>bracketed</i>)	
	71 Brown, W. H. (<i>br.</i>)	

Part II.

Class I. Orr (*div. 1*) *Sampson* (*div. 2*)

MEDIEVAL AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

Class I.

Sapsworth

(*distinguished in English*)

Class II.

Moreland

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, Easter Term 1889.

THIRD EXAMINATION.

<i>Surgery etc.</i>	Mag Edwards
	Ds Francis, H. A.
<i>Medicine etc.</i>	Ds Evans, F. P.
	Mag Lloyd, G. T.
	Ds Olive

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS 1889.

PRIZEMEN.

MATHEMATICS.

<i>3rd Year.</i>	<i>2nd Year.</i>	<i>1st Year.</i>
<i>1st Class.</i>	<i>1st Class.</i>	<i>1st Class.</i>
{ Burstall	Bennett, G. T.	{ Maw
{ Monro	Reeves	{ Robertson, C.
Cooke	Alexander	Pickford
Lawrenson	Finn	Ayers
{ Box	{ Dobbs	Gedye
{ Brown, W.	{ Schmitz	{ Blomfield
{ Humphries	Wills	{ Speight
{ Bruton	Owen, O. W.	Mainer
{ Shawcross		

CLASSICS.

<i>3rd Year. 1st Class.</i>	<i>2nd Year. 1st Class.</i>	<i>1st Year. 1st Class.</i>
Stout	Div. I.	Summers
{ Sikes	Nicklin	Glover, T. R.
{ Spragg	Radford	Lupton
Smith, H.	{ Constantine	Haslett
	{ Wynne-Willson	Laming
	Div. II.	
	Blackett	
	Tetley	

NATURAL SCIENCES.

*Candidates for Part II.**1st Class.*

Horton-Smith
Baily

*Candidates for Part I.**2nd Year.**1st Class.*

Blackman
Hewitt
Lehfeldt
Woods

*1st Year.
1st Class.*
Cuff
Mac Bride

*3rd and 4th Years.
1st Class.*

THEOLOGY.

*3rd Year.**1st Class.*

Greenup

*2nd Year.**1st Class.*

Neal

*1st Year.
1st Class.*
Chambers
Chevalier
Long

PRIZES.

GREEK TESTAMENT.

3rd Year. Greenup
2nd Year. Neal
1st Year. Chambers

HEBREW.

3rd Year. Greenup
2nd Year. Neal
1st Year. { Bender
In alphabetical { Chevalier
order { Long

SIR JOHN HERSCHEL'S PRIZE.

Monro

Proxime Accessit.
Bruton

HUGHES' EXHIBITION.

Greenup

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

There were three entries for the pairs last Term:—

R. H. Forster <i>stroke</i>	P. E. Shaw <i>stroke</i>	H. E. H. Coombes <i>stroke</i>
A. G. Cooke	P. H. Brown	H. T. E. Barlow

Bushe-Fox and Backhouse intended to compete; but a few days before the race Bushe-Fox injured his arm and could not row.

In the race, Forster (2nd station) passed Coombes at the Willows and won easily. Shaw was second.

This Term the First Boat was unlucky in losing Bushe-Fox three days before the races. He was advised by the doctor to

stop rowing. Gowie took his place at 6, and Hall came up to occupy the vacant seat in the Second Boat. Naturally both boats suffered from these changes.

We had four of last year's First Boat, but the new men were scarcely a success. The time-keeping was not good, especially in the First Boat. The men in the stern were not well backed up, and were somewhat pulled to pieces.

The Second Boat were not brilliant individually, but succeeded in going fast. They got well together, and worked hard.

The First Boat was constituted as follows :—

R. H. Forster *bow*
 2 P. E. Shaw
 3 B. Long
 4 J. A. Cameron
 5 A. S. Roberts
 6 A. D. M. Gowie
 7 J. Backhouse
 H. E. H. Coombes *stroke*
 W. H. Verity *cox*.

Stroke—Continues to improve; is inclined to rush forward and be heavy with his hands.

7—Swings and slides well; sometimes is late and pulls the finish.

6—Short and unsteady in his swing, and has a heavy finish; works keenly.

5—Has improved since last Term. Is still slow with his hands, and rough; does not use his legs at once.

4—Rushes forward and is heavy with his hands, so misses the beginning; works hard when his blade is in.

3—Swings better than he used to do; is still awkward with his shoulders and unsteady.

2—Swings well and works hard; should cultivate an easier finish.

Bow—Does not swing straight, but is rowing better than last year.

The Second Boat was as follows :—

W. Harris *bow*
 2 W. E. Forster
 3 A. G. Cooke
 4 F. G. E. Field
 5 E. Prescott
 6 R. R. Hall
 7 W. D. Jones
 G. P. Davys *stroke*
 H. E. Mason *cox*.

Stroke—Rows hard, but pulls at the finish and does not feather clean; keeps the boat going.

7—Fails to swing and steady himself forward; shoves hard.

6—Hurries his slide forward, but backed stroke up very well in an untrained state.

5—Does not maintain his leg work and gets very short; works keenly.

4—Rows in good style; becomes flurried when rowing, and shoves his slide away too fast.

3—Rushes forward and is short at the finish, but swings out.

2—Does not swing forward and is unsteady over the stretcher.

Bow—Rushes forward and does not always keep his blade covered.

The May Races were rowed on June 7, 8, 10, and 11. The following is an account of our performances.

First Boat.			Second Boat.		
		st. lbs.			st. lbs.
	R. H. Forster <i>bow</i>	10 7		W. Harris.....	10 1
2	P. E. Shaw	19 9	2	W. E. Forster.....	10 5½
3	B. Long	11 10	3	A. G. Cooke.....	10 13
4	J. A. Cameron.....	11 13	4	F. G. E. Field.....	10 0
5	A. S. Roberts	13 0	5	E. Prescott	12 6
6	A. D. M. Gowie	12 2	6	R. R. Hall	10 10
7	J. Backhouse	12 4	7	W. D. Jones	11 5
	H. E. H. Coombes <i>stroke</i> ..	11 1		G. P. Davys <i>stroke</i>	11 4
	W. H. Verity <i>cox.</i>	8 3		H. E. Mason <i>cox.</i>	8 6

On the first night June 7 the First Boat did not gain much on Jesus, the crew not having had time to get well together after their change. The Second Boat had an easy row over at the head of the Second Division, Corpus being bumped behind them. They started well in their light ship in the First Division, and overhauled 1 Trinity III at Grassy.

On the second night the First Boat were unfortunate, as 6 broke his slide at the start, so that they were not able to gain on Jesus, as both 6 and 5 were hampered by the accident; the boat however went very well notwithstanding. The Second Boat gained very fast on Trinity Hall III, and overlapped them at First Post Corner; they were, however, washed off into the bank, and fell to pieces. When they had recovered from this they rowed on most pluckily (with two slides jammed), and made their bump at the Willows, with Selwyn only about a foot off.

On the third night the First Boat went slightly better than on the first night, but failed to gain very much on Jesus. The Second Boat also rowed over, Christ's making a bump in front of them.

On the fourth night the First Boat again rowed over, gaining slightly on Jesus as far as Ditton. The Second Boat bumped 1 Trinity II in the beginning of the Long Reach, with Selwyn within a few feet of them.

The Freshmen's sculls were rowed at 11 A.M. on Wednesday June 12. There being only one entry, H. G. J. Jones rowed over.

At a General Meeting held in the First Captain's rooms on Tuesday June 11 the following were elected officers for the October Term: *First Captain*—H. E. H. Coombes. *Second Captain*—P. E. Shaw. *Secretary*—J. Backhouse. *Treasurer*—B. Long. *First Lent Captain*—J. A. Cameron. *Second Lent Captain*—A. S. Roberts. *Additional Captains*—P. H. Brown, A. G. Cooke, G. P. Davys, F. G. E. Field, W. E. Forster, W. Harris, W. B. Jones, A. J. Robertson. It was also decided to send a Four for the Visitors' at Henley.

CRICKET CLUB.

Judging from the trial games and the opening Second XI matches the prospects of our cricket season seemed decidedly

bright, and with five Old Colours, some useful if not brilliant seniors, and two or three unusually promising freshmen, we certainly had some right to look forward to a fairly successful season. From various causes, however, our hopes have not been realised. Our captain has been most unlucky with the toss, as he has only won it on two or three occasions. We have seldom if ever been able to play our full strength, and consequently the team has had but little chance of getting thoroughly together. Our best bowler, Moulton, has unfortunately only been able to play for us occasionally, and though Chambers and Hoare have at times met with success, the want of a really good bowler has been greatly felt. The chief reason of our failure, however, is due to the bad fielding of the team as a whole, and it is most disheartening to see match after match literally thrown away through the missing of the most simple catches. There are of course exceptions in the field, and foremost among them is C. Collison, who deserves great praise for his energy under the most trying circumstances. The Old Colours are—F. A. H. Walsh, H. Roughton, W. F. Moulton, E. A. Chambers, and H. Pullan. The best of the seniors are J. T. Edwards, C. Collison, and H. J. Hoare; Edwards has been very consistent with the bat, though he plays in a style peculiarly his own, and Hoare has bowled well at times.

Of the freshmen F. E. Woodhead, who is top of the averages, and J. H. L. Fegan are the best; the latter should develop into a really good bat with care, but must eradicate one fatal fault, namely trying to hit good balls on his wickets to leg; he has made some tremendous scores for the Second XI, having twice made the much-coveted century. H. Willcox is another promising freshman, and should turn out a fairly good bowler. Up to the present the Eleven have played 12 matches, of which number 2 have been won, 4 lost, and 6 drawn.

May 6.—The first College match was played with Caius. Caius went in first and were all dismissed for 138. Moulton, with 5 wickets for 41 runs, was our most successful bowler. The XI then scored 214 for 5 wickets (Woodhead 94, Roughton 35, Walsh 27, and Edwards 22 not out), so winning the match by 5 wickets and 76 runs.

May 7, St John's v. Christ's.—Christ's winning the toss went in and made 334, C. Pearse playing a fine innings of 140. Walsh took 4 wickets for 14 runs late in the innings. We then lost 3 wickets for 22 runs.

May 8 and 9, St John's v. King's.—King's with a very strong team scored 187, and dismissed us for 104 (Walsh 37). Following on we made 199 (Roughton 66). King's then had 117 to make to win, which they did for the loss of 6 wickets.

May 10 and 11, St John's v. Clare.—Clare going in first were disposed of for 87, Hoare bowling with great success, taking 7 wickets for 16 runs. St John's scored 124 (Moulton 27). The match, which was thus in a most interesting condition, had unfortunately to be abandoned owing to the weather.

May 13 and 14, St John's v. Trinity.—Rain prevented play in this match.

May 15, St John's v. Emmanuel.—This match was noteworthy from the fact that it was the first occasion on which we won the toss. On going in we scored 193 (Woodhead 48, Edwards 41, Moulton 30, and Roughton 23).

Emmanuel then lost 6 wickets for 83 runs, the match thus being drawn decidedly in our favour.

May 16, St John's v. Selwyn.—With a somewhat weakened team we made a very poor display in this match, Selwyn scoring 205 (Young 82, after being very badly missed off his first ball) and St John's 86 for 9 wickets (Sanger 25).

May 18, St John's v. Corpus.—This match was unfortunately scratched through Corpus being unable to raise a team.

May 20 and 21, St John's v. Jesus. In our first innings we could only put together 50 (Woodhead 15), a series of most pitiful strokes off Badeley, who took 6 wickets for 16 runs, being the chief cause of this performance. Jesus then scored 245 (Trouncer 56 and Scott 51), and again dismissed us for 70. Badeley was again very successful, taking 5 wickets. Chambers hit pluckily and luckily, luck perhaps predominating, for 30.

May 22 and 23, St John's v. Magpies.—The Magpies brought a very strong team against us, and, much to our surprise and theirs too, were all disposed of on a fast wicket for 150 runs. The chief cause of their downfall was the excellent bowling of Chambers, who showed something of his last year's form, taking 5 wickets for 34 runs. St John's then made 143 for 7 wickets (Fegan 33 not out, Roughton 31, and Chambers 24). On the second day the match was not continued, but another one-day match was started and left in a most unsatisfactory condition, the less said about which the better.

May 24 and 25, St John's v. Pembroke.—Pembroke batting first scored 217 (Aston 91), to which we replied with 163 (Roughton 40, Walsh 28). Pembroke in their second innings scored 201 for 8 wickets (Braybrooke 95). In this innings the College fielding was of the poorest description, catches being missed in an unaccountable manner.

May 27, St John's v. Crusaders. Abandoned on account of the weather.

May 28, St John's v. Peterhouse.—After scoring 89 for 4 wickets, we were all out for 110 (Fegan 46, Roughton 28). Peterhouse then lost 8 wickets for 128 runs (Sweet-Escott 48, Fuller 29), thus beating us by 2 wickets and 18 runs. Shortly after the commencement of their innings the rain came on and effectually damped whatever chances we had of winning, as the wicket became easy, and our bowlers could scarcely get a foothold.

June 1, St John's v. Queens'.—Queens' went in first and scored 155 (Joyce 43). On our going in this number proved too great for us, as we just failed to reach 140. Towards the end of the innings Bland and Collison made great efforts to save the match, and deserve much credit for the plucky attempt, in which they were so nearly successful.

June 3, St John's v. Hawks.—The Hawks, playing two men short, could only put together 59. We then stayed in for the rest of the afternoon, losing 5 wickets for 279 runs, Woodhead scoring 137 by hard and vigorous hitting. Edwards and Chambers scored 43 and 39 respectively.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

A meeting was held in E. Prescott's room on Saturday, May 18, when the following officers were elected for the next season: J. P. M. Blackett, *Captain*; A. T. Wallis, *Hon. Sec.*

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

At a general meeting held on Monday, May 20, the following officers were elected: *Captain*—H. C. Barraclough (re-elected); *Hon. Secretary*—H. Roughton.

ATHLETIC CLUB.

At a Meeting held on Jan. 4, H. Roughton was elected *President*, and B. Long *Secretary*, for the ensuing year.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

President—W. F. Smith, M.A. *Captain*—L. H. Simpson. *Committee*—L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, M.A., J. Gibson, C. E. Owen. *Hon. Secretary*—T. C. Haydon. *Hon. Treasurer*—E. A. Hensley.

The career of the Tennis Six during this Term is in marked contrast to the sequence of failures it experienced last year. So far we have won eight matches, while only three have been lost, and those only just lost, by 4 rubbers to 5 in each case. Moreover, in none of these three matches was the team thoroughly representative.

Owing to the bad weather a great many matches have had to be scratched, all of which seemed very probable victories for us.

April 27—The Second Six, receiving 15, beat the First by 7 to 2.

April 29—We played Corpus on our ground, and scored an easy victory by 8 rubbers to 1.

May 7—We defeated Jesus by 6 to 3.

May 8—Caius suffered defeat, winning 3 rubbers to our 6.

May 9—Trinity Hall just beat us by 5 to 4. At one time victory appeared certain for us.

May 17—We were again defeated, Pembroke gaining 5 rubbers to our 4.

May 22—We gained a victory over Selwyn by 7 to 2.

May 24—We beat Caius for the second time by 6 to 3.

May 28—Trinity beat us by 5 to 4. In this match only five Johnians were playing; we had to play a substitute, *vice* G. E. D. Brown, who did not put in an appearance. The exchange was not beneficial.

May 31—We met Emmanuel on their ground and won by 6 to 3.

June 4—We beat Clare on our ground by 7 to 2.

June 5—At Shelford, won by 7 to 2.

It will be seen from the above list that we have won 65 rubbers and lost 34.

The match yet to be played is *v.* Pembroke (return).

The semi-final stage of the Doubles has been reached, namely—Willcocks and Maw *v.* Baily and Owen, Hensley and Wynne-Willson *v.* Barton and Haydon.

The Single Ties have also reached the semi-final round, which is as follows: P. F. Barton *v.* Norman, Hensley *v.* Haydon.

There is a remote chance of the Handicap Singles being finished.

We are glad to see the College strongly represented in the University Handicaps. Haydon, receiving 1 bisque, met Owen in the third round and defeated him. Simpson beat Williams-Freeman in the second round, Barton succumbed to Abney, who received 2 bisques, and Benthall has not yet played.

We wish all success to those who have so far been victorious.

We believe also that several Johnnians have entered for the University Tournament.

The Six is not at present definitely made up. Haydon and Owen, both of whom have improved greatly on their last year's form, have been our most successful players. They have almost invariably played together, and appear well suited to one another. Barton, W. L. Benthall, Green, and Lees have also usually played for us; of these, Green has played consistently and well; Lees has done good service, and we are sorry that coming events in the shape of M.B.'s have deprived us of his assistance in some of the matches. Benthall, although he varies considerably, has played very well at times, and in Barton we found a steady and vigorous player at a critical period. The last two made an excellent combination against Emmanuel.

Simpson injured his knee in the first match *v.* Caius and has only played once since. Brown and Bushe-Fox played for us against Trinity Hall. The latter also played for the First Six against the Second, but on other occasions L. M. B. C. has claimed his services.

Hensley has helped us several times and Wynne-Willson twice.

Baily, Dadina, and Rudd played for the Second Six against the First.

We shall not attempt to criticise individual play, but we think that the team as a whole lacks steadiness and is somewhat erratic; some of us would do well to remember that it is a good thing to come up to the net for the return of one's partner's first service. Finally, although there has been much improvement in this respect, we still want greater keenness.

Looking forward to next year our prospects seem decidedly rosy, as we understand that Haydon, Owen, Green, Benthall, and Barton will still be up.

We take this opportunity of calling the attention of members of the Club to the following rule, which has been broken with extraordinary frequency:

"That Members may engage a court any number of days in advance, but having secured one court may not engage another, until the court so engaged has been used."

EAGLE LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

At a meeting held this Term, the following members were elected: G. P. Davys, A. Cameron, A. B. Baldwin, B. Long.

4TH VOL. BATT. (CAMB. UNIV.) THE SUFFOLK REGIMENT.

B Company.

At the end of last Term a detachment of the Corps went into camp at Warley Barracks for a week. Though B Company was not the strongest Company, the number of Johnnians exceeded the number of members from any other College.

The Officers and Non-Coms. of the Northamptonshire Regiment shewed every form of kindness. Four of their smartest Sergeant Instructors were told off for our especial benefit, and every morning for an hour we underwent what the Mikado would no doubt have described as the humorous and lingering form of torture now called 'physical exercise.' Nor were our spiritual needs neglected: on Sunday we attended Church Parade and listened to a characteristic sermon from the Garrison Chaplain (locally known as The Blizzard) whose home thrusts were not confined to Tommy Atkins alone.

A detachment proceeded from Warley to Aldershot to join in the Public Schools field-day. Starting at ever so much before seven we went by special train to London and marched across London in a down-pour of rain, which, if we had only known it, was a foretaste of the May Term.

We formed part of No. 2 Battalion, made up of Companies from Eton, Harrow, Charterhouse, Dulwich, Rugby, Winchester, and Haileybury. We noticed several Johnian Officers in charge of Public Schools Companies, notably Captain Bushell and Lieut. Roseveare of Harrow and Captain G. C. Allen of Dulwich.

Kirby attended on the detachment in the character of Intelligence Department, a function he fulfilled to perfection, and we understand that certain strategical movements to the rear were made by the F. O. Commanding at his suggestion.

The Battalion formed the advanced guard of a Western Force under General Sir Drury Lowe. The confusion usual in such affairs was very pronounced. The Officer Commanding the Connaught Rangers seemed much perplexed by the fact that some of the enemy wore blue helmets. We were convinced that we had wiped out a hostile battery of artillery who exposed themselves somewhat unduly until it was explained to us that "the Duke likes that kind of thing don't you know."

The rest of our life at Warley passed off in the usual round of drills. It is we believe the view of the majority that Warley is inferior in point of attractions to Colchester.

B Company, under the command of Lieut. A. Hill, turned up 39 strong at the Inspection, the largest muster for some years. It should be noted that our late Commanding Officer appeared at the Inspection as Private A. P. Humphry.

The Inspection dinner was, by kind permission of the Master and Fellows, again held in our Combination Room. It is well known that there are never any speeches on this occasion, but in accordance with the invariable practice of "making an exception on this occasion only" the health of our Honorary Members was proposed by the Colonel. Prof. Sir Geo. Paget replied in a speech full of interesting reminiscences. Reminding us that Lord Palmerston, whose portrait he had just been inspecting, was one of the Officers of University Volunteers in the time of Bonaparte, he passed on to say that he remembered the news of Waterloo coming to Yarmouth, and

seeing the boat-loads of wounded being landed there afterwards. From the Master of Trinity Hall we learnt that at one time Mr Leslie Stephen had enrolled the whole of the Hall in the Volunteers. Professor Humphry wound up with a speech such as he only can make.

The War Office have as an exceptional measure allowed us to form a camp at Aldershot from June 27 to July 4. The detachment will be attached to the Suffolk Regiment, now under the command of Col. Harris, formerly our Adjutant.

The Company Cup for the Term was won by Lieut. W. D. Jones.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—H. D. Darbishire, B.A. *Vice-President*—H. J. Spenser, B.A. *Treasurer*—E. W. MacBride. *Secretary*—A. P. Bender. *Committee*—J. G. C. Mendis, A. S. Tetley. *Auditor*—A. W. Flux, B.A.

The Easter Session has been remarkable for a general revival of interest in the Society, a result largely due to the unflagging exertions of the President.

The meetings have been held in Lecture-room I, for the loan of which the Society is indebted to the Council of the College.

The new disposition of the benches and the improvement in the general arrangements have been universally appreciated.

The average attendance has increased by ten. Eight new members have been admitted during the Term.

The following is a list of the motions debated, with the names of the proposer and opposer of each :—

April 27—"That the House of Commons, as at present constituted, is no boon to the Country." Proposed by E. J. Brooks, B.A., opposed by A. M. Mond. Lost.

May 4—"That this House would view with approval the suppression of the University Volunteer Corps." Proposed by W. W. Haslett, opposed by H. J. Hoare. Lost.

May 11—"That the Study of Natural Science is no Education." Proposed by L. B. Radford, opposed by F. S. Locke. Carried.

May 18—Impromptu Debate.

May 25—"That this House approves of Prize Fighting." Proposed by R. A. Sampson, B.A., opposed by A. P. Bender. Lost.

June 1—"That a System of Free, Compulsory, and Unsectarian Education should be provided in England." Proposed by H. J. Spenser, B.A., opposed by E. J. Brooks, B.A. Lost.

Besides the members above mentioned, the following have taken part in the Debates :—C. Foxley, B.A., A. W. Flux, B.A., H. Simpson, B.A., J. J. Alexander, E. F. Chidell, J. T. Hewitt, D. H. Lees, J. S. Misra, J. H. Roberts, H. V. Waterfield, C. Bach, A. P. C. Field, W. D. Jones, E. W. MacBride, T. Nicklin, H. W. Shawcross, E. F. Williams, W. J. Brown, T. R. Glover, A. Kahn, J. G. C. Mendis, A. R. Pennington, A. S. Tetley, B. Wynne-Willson.

E. W. MacBride has also taken an active part in the debates at the Union, and we are glad to see that he has been elected a member of the Committee for the October Term.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

At a general meeting held on Thursday, May 9, the rules of the Society, which had been revised by a Sub-Committee, were passed unanimously. At the same meeting Mr Dennis was elected to the seat on the Committee vacant by the death of Mr Godfrey Beauchamp.

The Concert was held in the Guildhall on June 10, the principal item in the programme being *Alexander's Feast*. The performance was very successful, but we reserve criticism for our next number.

THE READING ROOM.

On Monday, April 23 (St George's Day), the long-expected Reading Room was opened in Lecture-room VII in the Third Court. The subscribers at present number about 150, the terminal subscription being fixed at half-a-crown.

We are glad to take this opportunity of publicly expressing our thanks for the following presents: to Dr Sandys for a handsome half-bound copy of the *Handy Royal Atlas*; to Dr D. MacAlister for the first volume of the *Modern Cyclopaedia*, and for his promise of a book-case; and to the Editors of the *Eagle* for sundry school-magazines.

A most successful sale of papers was held at the beginning of the Term. Some of the prices realised were even over the original cost.

The Committee consists of Mr A. Harker (*President* and *Treasurer*), E. Prescott, A. J. Robertson, C. C. Waller (*Secretary*).

TOYNBEE HALL.

From the *Toynbee Record* we learn that several members of the College are exerting themselves in behalf of the various agencies connected with the Universities' Settlement. Three or four have just become members of the Association, Mr G. C. M. Smith is elected an Associate, and Dr MacAlister a member of the Council. Mr Stout lectures on *The Modern Science of Psychology*, Dr Bonney on *Swiss Geology*, Mr J. Spencer Hill is Secretary of the Students' Union, Mr M. G. Stuart is President of the Natural History Society, and so on. The annual Easter Exhibition of Pictures, at which several Johnians assisted as 'watchers,' was open from April 9 to April 23, and proved very successful indeed. It was visited by 48000 persons. The voting by the visitors as to the best picture resulted in favour of Mr Holman Hunt's *Triumph of the Innocents*.

Mr F. G. Baily, College Secretary, will be happy to give information and to receive subscriptions. Donations of books to the Library will be welcomed.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

The Fifth Annual Report, which has been circulated this Term, tells the story of the College Mission up to April. Since then further progress has been made in clearing the way for the Consecration of the new Church, which is after all, we believe, to be called, as was originally desired, *the Church of the Lady Margaret*. There is still a debt of several hundred pounds on the Church, which would have been an effectual bar to its Consecration had not the Master generously guaranteed £500 and Mr Ward the remainder. It is hoped that abundant offerings on the day of Consecration, and continued subscriptions to the Building Fund, may make it unnecessary to lay any burden on those who have thus promptly removed a serious hindrance.

The Consecration is fixed for Monday June 17, at 3 p.m. The Bishop of Rochester is to preach. Immediately afterwards there is to be a Meeting in the old Mission Buildings, at which speeches are to be made by F. S. Powell Esq. M.P., Lewis Dibdin Esq. Chancellor of the Diocese, R. H. Horton Smith Esq. Q.C., and others. Tea and Coffee will be provided. There will be a special carriage for Members of the College in the G.N.R. Train leaving Cambridge at 12 o'clock.

At the Evening Services during the Octave of the Consecration Sermons will be preached by the Master, the Bishop of Marlborough, Canon Body, Canon Lester, Prebendary Sadler, Rev H. L. Paget, Rev W. Allen Whitworth, and the Bishop of Hereford.

During the year 1888 the Subscriptions to the General Fund amounted to £383 11s. 5d., while those promised to the Building Fund rose from £2290 to £4500. Of this last amount £1500 we owe to Dr Parkinson, and £350 to religious Societies. Collections on behalf of the Mission yielded £36 17s. 4d. The Rev R. W. B. Marsh, of Ilford, Essex, has made an offer of £50 for a Chalice, Paten, and Flagon: he writes, "As being for the working classes, I particularly wish that they should be of the best. I think that in this way I can best shew my gratitude to the College for the great benefits I and mine have received from it." In addition we have lately received from Rev J. T. Ward £100, from Professor J. C. Adams £50, from Canon Whitaker £50 (in two years), and from Rev J. F. Bateman £5.

Mrs Parkinson has presented two stained-glass windows to complete the Chancel, as a memorial of her late husband.

It is hoped that during the Long Vacation many members of the College will visit the Mission, and, if possible, stay a few days. It is only by seeing for themselves what is being done that they can maintain a real interest in the work.

The Dispensary and Provident Club are now fairly started, and enter upon their second financial year with a small balance in their favour.

A copy of the Annual Report may be obtained on application to either of the Secretaries, Canon Whitaker and A. J. Robertson.

COMMEMORATION SERMON.

Now there are diversities of gifts, but the same Spirit.—I CORINTH. xii. 4.

Scarcely any lesson seems harder for mankind to master than the multiplicity of God's methods. Even in the first fervour of Apostolic times we know from St Paul's writings how slow were those whom he addressed to grasp this great truth. And if it had been granted to the Apostle of the Gentiles himself to forecast the course of the coming centuries,—to foresee the bickerings and feuds and animosities, the arrogant self-assertion of little cliques, the frenzied persecution of natural and even necessary differences, through which the Church must pass, before it should learn the "more excellent way," we may well believe that even his robust faith would have faltered in view of so disheartening a prospect.

Is it not one of the most conspicuous merits of such a College as ours that no one can peruse its chequered annals, or retrace the long list of illustrious names, which in so many diverse fields of thought and life have reflected lustre on this ancient foundation, without acquiring, if he is not strangely dull, a large Catholicity of feeling? Partly, no doubt, because

the past will always win
A glory from its being far;

and, while we admire what is admirable, whether noteworthy personages or exemplary deeds, in the chronicle of bygone centuries, we can hardly fail to be ashamed of the carping spirit in which we sometimes fasten on minute flaws and inevitable defects in our own contemporaries, and turn obstinately aside from a broader, kindlier, juster, estimate. Partly, perhaps, because, as we move among the cold ashes of extinct controversies, and mark by the light of subsequent events how worthless or even meaningless were some of the watchwords which excited the most envenomed antipathies of our predecessors, we are led to see how unwise it is to waste our breath and fritter away our strength on narrow, ephemeral, above all on merely personal, questions, instead of reserving our best energies for those vital and eternal issues which no lapse of time or change of circumstance can rob of their profound significance. But there is, I think, a yet better reason, or at any rate one which should appeal to us yet more strongly to-day. No one can study the record of the benefactions which have done so much to build up this great College without being struck with the diversity of their origin. We are proud of our noble Foundress, grateful to the large-hearted prelate to whose influence with her we are so deeply indebted. But with little exaggeration we may say that "all sorts and conditions of men" are to be found among our benefactors. And what antagonisms of opinion, theological and political, do their names represent! Far be it from me to suggest that the points on which they differed were always of little moment. But may we not fitly on this our day of Commemoration acknowledge thankfully that, however many and grave may have been their differences, they were all united by one common bond—the same bond which to-day links them to us and us to one another, I mean by an earnest desire for the welfare, a genuine faith in the future, of this College? They bestowed their gifts, I repeat, in faith, sometimes with much self-denial, in order to promote the public good, not discerning clearly the distant results of their bounty, often with little idea what would be the special needs of the days that were to come, but sure that all *light*, intellectual, moral, or religious, was of God, and believing that this institution would do its part loyally in keeping alive the sacred flame and transmitting it to after-generations. And let us render to them in no grudging spirit the honour that is their due. Let us refuse to-day to assume the rôle of censorious critics, and choose rather to sit for a few moments as humble disciples at the feet of the benefactors whom we are commemorating. Let us learn from them to apply some portion at least of our means to noble

and enduring purposes, not wrapping ourselves up in our private or domestic interests, not living altogether in and for the passing hour. Let us, who have reaped where they have sown, resolve to sow with a liberal hand for the benefit of those who will come after us, remembering always our divine Master's precept, that "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

But may we not reasonably enlarge to-day the scope of our gratitude, and include among our benefactors all those many sons of this College whose fruitful example lives after them, to encourage others to follow in their steps—men cast in very different moulds, guided by the leading of God's Providence into widely different spheres—students and statesmen, poets and mathematicians, evangelising missionaries and trusted leaders in the fierce struggles of political life, subtle lawyers, learned archaeologists, eminent teachers, seekers after truth in the abstract, interpreters and exponents of morality and religion, who have striven hard, with greater or less success, to make right principles of conduct the current coin of mankind, so-called men of the world, whose unblemished career has belied their name and borne witness unmistakably to the true source of their strength? I will not travel far into the past in quest of illustrations. Every one who is familiar with the history of our College may find abundant illustrations for himself. But perhaps I may be permitted to refer at this point to four distinguished Johnians, all friends of my own, one of them much more than a friend, who have passed away since our last Commemoration. I have selected their names from (alas!) far too long a list, only because I wish (however briefly and imperfectly) to speak that I do know and testify that I have seen. It is lamentable to think that a single year should have deprived our College of four such men as Frederick Apthorp Paley, Stephen Parkinson, Churchill Babington, and Benjamin Hall Kennedy.

The last number of our College magazine contains such adequate memoirs of the first three that little is left for me to say. But I may perhaps without impropriety observe that, great as was the dissimilarity of their careers, they all supply striking examples (so far as man may judge) of a diligent use of the various faculties with which they were endowed. It is well known how numerous and valuable are Mr Paley's contributions to classical literature: it is sometimes forgotten how much of his time was devoted to teaching and examining. Some of us may remember Churchill Babington mainly as an enthusiastic archaeologist, because that was the chief point of contact between his interests and our own; and yet archaeology was only one of the many studies which he pursued with characteristic ardour and signal success. And although our dear friend, Stephen Parkinson, first made his mark as a mathematician, the question may fairly be raised whether this College gained more by his mathematical ability and attainments, or by his sound judgment, his unfailing sympathy, his wide and well-founded popularity.

Would that I could pause here! Little did I think, when I undertook to preach this sermon, that it would be my painful duty to touch upon the heavy loss which our College, and indeed the whole University, has sustained in the death of my revered master and immediate predecessor at Shrewsbury, Dr Kennedy. Most of you, I suppose, are familiar with the principal incidents of his long life,—the extraordinary promise of his boyhood, his brilliant career as an undergraduate, his assiduous exertions at Harrow, his appointment by this College to the Head-mastership of his old school, the marvellous work which he did at Shrewsbury, whence for thirty years he sent up to Oxford and Cambridge an uninterrupted succession of eager scholars, into whom he had breathed his own passionate love of the classical languages and literature, his unresting activity ever since he was appointed Regius Professor of Greek in this University,—an activity which rose superior to the infirmities of age, and prolonged itself even beyond those late limits of human life when the strength of man (we are told) is but labour and sorrow. But who in this Chapel, except those who like myself enjoyed the privilege of his instruction in the impressionable years of boyhood, can fully appreciate the true greatness of the man? No scholar is likely to under-estimate the value of his many educational works, the grace and beauty and finish, rarely

equalled, never surpassed, of his Greek and Latin verse compositions. But his own undoubting faith in the worth of what he taught, the irresistible contagion of his enthusiasm, his kindling, inspiring, masterful, personality—these were the secret of his strength. Sluggish indeed was the nature which his electrical energy failed to rouse, impassive indeed the temperament which the vivacity of his teaching failed to touch. His dramatic power made the personages of ancient history, the characters of ancient fiction, as real to us as the more prominent figures among our own contemporaries. He infused into the more susceptible of his pupils such a craving for thoroughness, such an abhorrence of inaccuracy, that to have been guilty of a false quantity or a false concord stung them with something of the poignant shame which attends a breach of the moral law. And yet none knew better than he how to encourage the first faint beginnings of effort, how to stimulate with judicious praise—praise valued all the more because accorded so seldom—our poor schoolboy attempts to set before ourselves a nobler ideal of excellence or to rise to a higher level of attainment. Nor could he conceal from us, however awe-inspiring at times were the ebullitions of his perfervid temper, how generous were his impulses, how kindly and affectionate was his disposition. Most of you, if you knew him at all, knew him only in the closing period of his life, when time had chastened the exuberance of his nature and softened somewhat the sharp outlines of his character. Forgive me for reverting to-day to the deep impressions of my boyhood, although I too, like some of you, shall always reckon among my most precious memories the friendly intercourse which I held with him from time to time in later years. Long will he live in the grateful recollection of his pupils and friends, and never, if I mistake not, will our College cease to look back with pride upon this great scholar, this great teacher, and to count him as one of the most illustrious of her many illustrious sons.

We need not be afraid, I think, of dwelling reverently even in this sacred place upon the various manifestations of human excellence, if we will but fix our thoughts throughout on the fountain-head from which they flow, and remember that “every good gift and every perfect gift is from above”—*every* good and *every* perfect gift—the unwearied pursuit of truth, the efficient discharge of duty, the fixed determination to develop and strengthen our intellectual and moral powers, the desire to satisfy all legitimate claims, public or private, on our time, our means, our energies, no less than the burning, unquenchable, thirst after holiness or that unselfish devotion to the highest good of our fellow-men which draws its deepest draughts of inspiration from the life and death of Christ. We know that these last are “the best gifts,” the gifts which we should “covet most earnestly,” but we believe also that the operation of God’s Holy Spirit is manifold, not reducible to set formulae, far transcending the mechanical uniformity of rigid systems. “The wind bloweth where it listeth....so is every one that is born of the Spirit.”

Yes, there are “diversities of gifts,” but whatever gifts have been allotted to us—gifts of physical endowment, gifts of intellectual aptitude, gifts of moral or spiritual capacity—we hold them all in trust, and how to turn our individual talents to the best account, as responsible to the divine Giver, is one of the gravest problems of life. For the older of us the solution of that problem, whether right or wrong, is mainly in the past. We have chosen our path of duty, our habitual line of action, our standards, our models, our ideals. It is not so with some of you. A large area of choice still stretches out before you, and a word or two of counsel may not be ill-timed.

First then, I would say, gauge accurately your own powers, form a just estimate of what you are and what you can do. The old Greek adage—*γνώθι σεαυτόν*—is often passed by as a platitude, and yet the principle which it embodies lies at the very root both of happiness and success. In selecting a profession, in all the many choices which you will be called upon to make, it is most important that you should not commit yourself lightly to any position in which your special aptitudes will have no field of exercise. Do not, if you can help it, place yourself in such circumstances that your life will

resolve itself into a series of lessons how best to curb and cramp the peculiar faculties which differentiate you most hopefully from your fellow-men. Secondly, remember that the conditions in which you find yourself are an essential part of the problem to be solved. Whatever your natural bias, do not tear yourself away rudely from your past. You do not stand alone in the world. There are those to whom you owe a deep debt of gratitude, whose wishes and expectations you are bound by every tie of honour and duty not to disregard. Better far that your powers and tastes should never gain their full scope than that you should build up for yourself a congenial future on the shameful foundation of wounded affections and slighted claims. A modern poet rests this argument on still surer ground and lifts our thoughts to still loftier issues :

Thou cam'st not to thy place by accident,
It is the very place God meant for thee;
And should'st thou there small scope for action see,
Do not for this give room to discontent;
Nor let the time thou owest to God be spent
In idly dreaming how thou mightest be
In what concerns thy spiritual life, more free
From outward hindrance or impediment.
For presently this hindrance thou shalt find
That without which all goodness were a task
So slight that virtue never could grow strong.

And finally lay to heart, or rather let us all lay to heart, the most obvious lesson of to-day's Commemoration. It is a great privilege to be a member of such a College as ours : it is also a heavy responsibility ;—not only because we enjoy, or have enjoyed, quite exceptional opportunities of improvement, opportunities denied to the great mass of our fellow-countrymen ; not only because “unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall be much required,” but also because every one of us may find examples and incentives, which appeal with peculiar potency to himself, among the lives of our predecessors. Is poverty our trial ? Is self-indulgence our snare ? Do difficulties depress our spirits ? Is prosperity hardening our hearts ? Let us look back into the past, and see how many members of this College have set themselves strenuously, in defiance of just the same obstacles, to make the most of the powers committed to them and to fulfil the purpose of their being. We are all proud of our College, of what it has been and of what it is. We observe with pleasure the diversity of studies, the multiplicity of interests, which find a home within its precincts. We are glad that it adapts itself diligently to the ever-growing complexity of modern culture and civilisation. We rejoice in the practical proof which it has given in the Walworth Mission, how far its religious sympathies overflow its material limits. But let none of us seek shelter for his individual shortcomings either in the past fame, or in the present usefulness, of our College. Whatsoever our hand findeth to do, let us do it with our might. So shall we in our turn leave behind us a legacy of prolific example, and shew ourselves worthy sons of our common nursing mother.

HENRY WHITEHEAD MOSS.

THE LIBRARY.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Lady Day, 1889.

Donations.

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a Magazine supported by Members of
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December 1887

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1887

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Rev. T. Gwatkin

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[If our readers have found any errors in the papers on *Founders and Benefactors*, will they kindly send an account of them to the Rev A. F. Torry, Marwood Rectory, Barnstaple.]

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[*Johniana* absent from this number for lack of space.]

Rev J. Gudden

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